

WORD-FORMATION OF COLLOQUIAL WORDS IN *FACEBOOK* CREATED BY INDONESIAN TEENAGERS

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Abstrak

Dewasa ini banyak ditemukan kata-kata baru yang tidak dapat digolongkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia atau Bahasa Inggris. Kata-kata tersebut disebut kata-kata nonformal. Kata-kata nonformal biasanya dibuat oleh para remaja kemudian penggunaannya menyebar luas melalui berbagai media. Salah satunya adalah jejaring sosial yang disebut *Facebook*. Jejaring sosial ini digunakan karena penggunaannya yang banyak, terutama para remaja. Sehingga diharapkan dengan digunakannya *Facebook* sebagai sumber data, peneliti akan menemukan banyak kata-kata nonformal yang diciptakan oleh para remaja. Melihat fenomena populernya kata-kata nonformal di kalangan remaja tersebut, penulis berinisiatif melakukan penelitian mengenai pembentukan kata dari kata-kata nonformal yang diciptakan oleh para remaja tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pembentukan kata dan juga karakteristik-karakteristik yang mempengaruhi proses pembentukan dari kata-kata nonformal tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif karena penelitian ini berhubungan dengan teks. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa dalam kata-kata nonformal yang diciptakan para remaja terdapat enam proses pembentukan kata, yaitu peminjaman, pemendekan, komposisi, imbuhan, singkatan dan pembuatan kata-kata baru. Kemudian keenam proses pembentukan kata-kata tersebut digolongkan berdasarkan jenis prosesnya, yaitu pembentukan kata karena proses fonologi, proses morfologi, dan proses lain. Selain pembentukan kata, peneliti menemukan beberapa karakteristik yang mempengaruhi proses pembentukan kata-kata nonformal tersebut. Yaitu sistem pengucapan bahasa Indonesia, pengaruh bahasa Jawa, dan pembuatan kata-kata baru oleh para remaja.

Kata Kunci: proses pembentukan kata, kata-kata nonformal, *Facebook*

Abstract

Nowadays, there are many new forms of words that cannot be categorized into Bahasa or English. Those words are called colloquial words. Colloquial words usually made by teenagers then the usage of them spreading through many media. One of them is social networking called *Facebook*. This social networking is used because of its many users, especially teenagers. So, the researcher hoped that by using *Facebook* as the source of data, researcher would find many colloquial words created by teenagers. Looking at the phenomenon of the popularity of colloquial words in adolescents, the writer initiated to conduct a study about the word formation of those colloquial words created by teenagers. The purposes of this study are to know the types of word-formation processes on colloquial words created by teenagers and also characteristics that influence word-formation processes of those colloquial words. The method used in this study is qualitative method because this study deals with text. In this study, researcher finds that in colloquial words created by teenagers there are six word-formation processes. They are borrowing, clipping, compounding, affixes, acronyms, and coinage. Then those six word-formation processes are categorized into their processes: word-formation because of phonological process, morphological process or other process. Beside of the word-formation, the researcher finds some characteristics that influence the process of forming those colloquial words. They are Indonesian phonological system, Javanese influence, and creating new words by teenagers.

Keywords: Word-formation processes, colloquial words, *Facebook*,

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Nowadays in Indonesia, many forms of new words are used by society—especially used by teenagers—and have become a phenomenon. Those new words cannot be considered as Bahasa or English. They have special orthography but the pronunciations are similar to English. They are called colloquial words.

Colloquial words are spread usually in social network such as *Facebook* because it is a trending social network that has many users all around the world and almost all teenagers have *Facebook*. Teenagers also can be considered as active users because it can be measured that almost everyday they update statuses or doing other activities in *Facebook*.

The processes of the spreading of colloquial words are teenagers create new colloquial words in their statuses then those colloquial words are used by other teenagers. Finally, those colloquial words become phenomenon and famous among adolescent. As a note, teenagers are intentionally creating those colloquial words that have different orthography and different pronunciation to original English words. So, it does not mean that they do not know the appropriate orthography and pronunciation of the original English words because actually they know about it and intentionally create new colloquial words based on English words.

From the phenomenon that has been explained above, it can be concluded that everyday language develops. Language has new words each day that created by people—especially teenagers—through the process of word-formation. Based on this fact, the writer thought that it would be interesting to analyze the word-formation processes of colloquial words because colloquial words are unique words: they do not belong to Bahasa or English words. They do not belong to Bahasa because they are not Indonesian words and they also do not belong to English words because they have different orthography and different pronunciation to English words. Besides analyzing the word-formation processes of colloquial words, the writer thought that by analyzing those colloquial words, there is possibility to recognize the characteristics that influence the process of forming those colloquial words.

Based on the background of the study above, the problems are formulated as: 1. What types of word-formation processes on colloquial words created by Indonesian teenagers in *Facebook*? and 2. What are the characteristics that influence the forming of colloquial words created by Indonesian teenagers in *Facebook*?

This study's purposes are to describe the kinds of word-formation processes of colloquial words created and used by Indonesian teenagers in *Facebook* and to

recognize factors that influence word-formation processes of colloquial words created and used by Indonesian teenagers in *Facebook*.

RESEARCH METHOD

In collecting data, this research focuses on collecting the data in this study. The writer applied nonparticipant observation: an unobtrusive qualitative research strategy for gathering primary data without interacting directly with the participants (<http://knowledge.sagepub.com/view/research/n288.xml>). Non-participant observation is used to avoid interaction between the writer and teenagers in *Facebook*. The following steps are the processes of collecting the data:

1. Identifying the data

This procedure was firstly done by identifying the meaning of colloquial words used by teenagers in *Facebook* in English language in order to make the writer easy to analyze those colloquial words.

2. Classifying the data

The colloquial words which were suspecting as colloquial words that were influenced by English words were classified based on their word formation processes.

3. Analyzing the data

After classifying the data, the writer analyzed the colloquial words that had been grouped and tabled based on their word formation processes.

4. Describing factors that influence the word formation processes

The writer described motives that influence the word formation processes of colloquial words created and used by teenagers in *Facebook*.

5. Concluding

The writer made conclusion from the analysis of word formation processes of colloquial words created and used by Indonesian teenagers in *Facebook*.

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE

Colloquial language is informal words that spoken in particular geographical area or region. So, each region would have its colloquial language.

Colloquial language is different with slang although both of them are informal words. If colloquial language is spoken in particular geological area or region, slang is spoken in specific social group.

WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

Yule (2006:53-59) has acknowledges that there are 11 basic processes to create new words. They are

etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. In this study, the writer uses 6 of them because in colloquial words created by teenagers, there are 6 processes of word-formations that are found. Those processes would be explained as follows:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is also called loan words. So, it is the process of borrowing particular words from one language to other language. This word-formation process is categorized into phonological process because the process of forming words by using this process is based on the pronunciation of those words, not based on the structure. Besides, this process also deals with the phonological system of the borrowing language.

In word-formation process of borrowing, there are three processes of forming words. They are substitution, Omissions/Deletion, and Addition.

1.1 Substitution

Substitution is replacing one sound in a word with other sound. For example is the word *plate* would be pronounced as *flate* because the sound [p] is substituted to sound [f].

1.2 Omission or Deletion

Omission or Deletion is omitting one sound in a word. For example is the word *plate* would be pronounced as *late* because the sound [p] is loss. This process can be divided into two categories. They are:

1.1.1 Consonant Deletion

Consonant deletion is deleting a consonant in initial syllable or final syllable. This process is divided into initial and final consonant deletion. Initial consonant deletion is deleting one or two sounds at the beginning of words while final consonant deletion is deleting one or two sounds at the ends of words.

1.1.2 Weak Syllable Deletion

Weak syllable deletion is omitting weak syllable of words that have multi syllables.

1.3 Addition

Addition is adding particular sound in a word. For example is the word *bee* would be pronounced as *bree* because the sound [r] is added to the pronunciation of the word *bee*.

2. Clipping

Clipping is a process to make a shorter form of a word. This process of forming words is including to morphological process because words are formed based on the structure of those words, not based on the pronunciation. So, clipping emphasized the process of

forming words based on their form. Because of this, the word formation process of clipping can be considered as morphological process. Coates (1999:63) states that clipping can be categorized into three categories, they are:

2.1 Apocope

Apocope is the process of clipping the ends of words. For example the word *Examination* would be clipped into *Exam*.

2.2 Procope

Procope is the process of clipping the beginnings of words. For example the word *omnibus* would be clipped into *bus*.

2.3 Clipping of both ends

Clipping of both ends is the process of clipping the beginning and the end of word. For example is the word *influenza* would be clipped into *flu*.

3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of joining two separate words to produce a single form of word. This process of forming words includes to morphological process because words are formed based on the structure of those words, not based on the pronunciation. So, clipping emphasized the process of forming words based on their form. Because of this, the word formation process of compounding can be considered as morphological process.

4. Affixes

Affixes also can be considered as morphological process of forming words because process of forming words by using this process is related to morphological process: forming words based on their forms, not based on their pronunciation. Affixes are divided into three types: Prefix, Suffix and Infix.

4.1 Prefix

Prefix is a bound morpheme added to the beginning of a word, e.g. *unhappy*. (Yule, 2006:248).

4.2 Suffix

Suffix is a bound morpheme added to the end of a word, e.g. *fainted*, *illness* (Yule, 2006:251).

4.3 Infix

Infix is a morpheme that is inserted in the middle of a word (e.g. *-rn-* in the Kamhmu word *srnal*) (Yule, 2006:243).

5. Acronyms

Acronym is the process of forming new words by taking initial phonemes of a set of other words. For example is the word *LOL* formed from initial phonemes of the words *Laugh Out Loud*. Word formation process of acronym cannot be considered as phonological process or

morphological process because its process of forming words is not based on the pronunciation or the forms of words. Because of this, the word formation process of acronyms considered as word formation because of other process.

6. Coinage

Coinage is the process of making new words. Because it is the process of making a totally new term of word, it cannot be considered as word formation because of phonological process or morphological process (the process of forming words by using this process is not based on pronunciation or forms of words). Because of this, word formation of coinage includes to word formation because of other process.

LANGUAGE CONTACT

The primary mechanisms by which languages are reshaped when they come into contact with one another are known as borrowing and imposition (Van Coetsem, 2000). But, in this study, the theory about imposition is not used because the teenagers creating colloquial words are not second language learners.

Linguistic borrowing takes place via the agency of speakers for whom the recipient language is dominant, as when native English speakers use phrases like “cul-de-sac” or “a priori” when speaking English (Distin, 2011:84). In instances of selective borrowing, new words tend to be phonetically reshaped to fit the phonological pattern of the language recipient (<http://pandora.cii.wvu.edu/vajda/ling201/test3materials/LanguageMixing.htm>). So, the speakers of the borrowing words tend to adapt the pronunciation of new words to the phonological system of their mother tongue.

ARTICULATORY PHONETICS

Articulatory phonetics is a study of how sounds are made or articulated. Articulatory phonetics is used to describe the speech production of sounds and give a clear difference of speech production of each sound.

ENGLISH CONSONANTS

Consonant sound is a speech sound produced by restricting the air flow in some way (Yule, 2003:239). The majority of English consonant sounds are tabled as follow:

	B		L		D		A		P		V		G	
	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
S	p	b					t	d			k	g		
F			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ				
A									tʃ	dʒ				
N		m						n				ŋ		
L							l,r							
G		w								j			h	

Table of English Consonants Chart

(Source: George Yule. 2003. *The Study of Language* (3rd Edition). New York: Cambridge University Press p.38)

Note:

B: Bilabial **D:** Dental **P:** Palatal **V:** Velar **S:** Stops

F: Fricatives **N:** Nasals **-:** Voiceless **+:** Voiced vowel

Vertical L: Liquids **Horizontal L:** Labiodental

Vertical A: Affricatives **Horizontal A:** Alveolar

Vertical G: Glides **Horizontal G:** Glottal

INDONESIAN CONSONANTS

Indonesian language also has consonants sounds like English does and they would be tabled as follow:

	B		L		D/A		P		V		G	
	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
S	p	b			t	d	c	j	k	g	ʔ	
F			f		s	z	ʃ				h	
A						r						
L						l						
N		m				n			ɳ	ŋ		

Table of Indonesian Consonants Chart (Source:

Moeliono, A.M., & Dardjowidjojo, S. 2003. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka. P. 66)

Note:

B: Bilabial **D:** Dental **P:** Palatal **V:** Velar

G: Glottal **S:** Stops **F:** Fricatives **N:** Nasal

-: Voiceless **+:** Voiced vowel

Vertical L: Labiodental **Horizontal L:** Lateral

Vertical A: Alveolar **Horizontal A:** Affricatives

ENGLISH VOWELS

Vowel sound is a sound produced through the vocal cords without constriction of the air flow in the mouth (Yule, 2003:252). Following chart is a list of English vowel sounds:

	FRONT				CENTRAL	BACK			
	i								
HIGH									u
	I							U	
MID		e			ə		o		
			ɛ			ɔ			
					ʌ				
LOW			æ			a			

Table of English vowel chart

(Source: George Yule. 2003. *The Study of Language* (3rd Edition). New York: Cambridge University Press p.38)

INDONESIAN VOWELS

There are five vocal sounds in Indonesian language and following chart is a list of Indonesian vowel sounds:

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	i		u
MID	e		o
LOW		a ʌ	

Table of Indonesian vowel chart

(Source: Kushartanti, et all. 2005. *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama p.168)

FINDINGS

1. WORD-FORMATION PROCESS OF BORROWING

The process of borrowing is divided into two categorizes they are vowel change and consonant change. These two categorizes can be divided again into three processes. They are substitution, deletion, and addition.

Vowel Change

In colloquial words created by teenagers, there is vowel change process. Vowel change process is the prior process of creating colloquial words because almost all colloquial words created by teenagers experience this process. The vowel change process is divided into three processes as follows:

Substitution

This process dominates the process of borrowing because all colloquial words through borrowing process experience substitution. From colloquial words that have been collected by the writer from Facebook, colloquial words that include to substitution processes are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Apdet	Update
2.	Bajet	Budget
3.	Bebi, Beibi, Beib	Baby
4.	Brather	Brother
5.	Coboy	Cowboy
6.	Donlot	Download
7.	Nice Drimz	Nice Dreams
8.	Fack	Fuck
9.	Fesbuk	Facebook
10.	Gud Nite	Good Night
11.	Hepi	Happy
12.	Jeles	Jealous
13.	Kemon	Come On
14.	Kyut	Cute
15.	Lov, Luv	Love
16.	Mamen	My Man
17.	Men	Man
18.	Merit	Married
19.	Miz	Miss
20.	Nubi*	Newbie
21.	Pliz	Please
22.	Pis	Peace
23.	Potobox	Photo Box
24.	Sepik	Speak
25.	Skul	School
26.	Sori	Sorry
27.	Selow (Woles)	Slow
28.	Helep	Help

*Newbie: n (slang) a newcomer, especially an inexperienced user of the internet or of computers in general [1965-1970, American; newb(orn)+ie (www.thefreedictionary.com/newbie).

Analysis:

After the colloquial words that include to substitution processes are tabled, the writer categorized and analyzed them as follows:

1. Sound [ɪ] is substituted as sound [i]
2. Sound [ɪ] is substituted as sound [e]
3. Sound [ʌ] is substituted as sound [a]
4. Sound [ʌ] is substituted as sound [o]
5. Sound [ʌ] is substituted as sound [u]
6. Sound [ʌ] is substituted as sound [e]
7. Sound [i:] is substituted as sound [i]
8. Sound [æ] is substituted as sound [e]
9. Sound [əʊ] is substituted as sound [o]
10. Sound [aʊ] is substituted as sound [o]
11. Sound [ɒ] is substituted as sound [o]
12. Sound [ʊ] is substituted as sound [u]
13. Sound [ə] is substituted as sound [e]
14. Sound [u:] is substituted as sound [u]
15. Sound [ɔ:] is substituted as sound [o]

From substitution processes above, it can be seen that there are particular English sounds that do not exist in Indonesian phonological system. Then Indonesian speakers try to find similar sounds that have same sound to substitute English sounds that do not exist in Indonesian phonological system.

Addition

Besides substitution, colloquial words created by teenagers experience addition. Addition is inserting an extra sound within a word. From colloquial words that have been collected by the writer from *Facebook*, colloquial words that including to the additional sounds processes are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Helep	Help
2.	Sepik	Speak
3.	Selow (Woles)	Slow

Analysis:

In the process of addition, the sound [e] is added between two consonant sounds of English borrowing words because of Javanese phonological system. In Javanese, the voiceless sound [e] in the pronunciation of English words would be voiced and then that voiced sound [e] would be written as phoneme /e/. That is the process of the additional of sound [e] in Javanese phonological system. That is why in colloquial words *helep*, *sepik* and *selow* there are sounds [e] that added in the pronunciation of each word.

Omission or Deletion

The third process of phonological process is deletion. Deletion is omitting particular speech segments to alter the structure of a word. From colloquial words that have been collected by the writer from *Facebook*, colloquial words that including to the loss of sounds processes are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Apdet	Update
2.	Bebi	Baby
3.	Coboy	Cowboy
4.	Fren	Friend
5.	Fesbuk	Facebook
6.	Mamen	My Man
7.	Nubi	Newbie
8.	Potobox	Photobox

Analysis:

1. Vowel Deletion

In colloquial words that have been tabled above, there are some words that include to vowel deletion that is deletion of vowel sound [I]. The examples of colloquial words that have been through the process of vowel deletion of sound [I] are *apdet* [apdet], *bebi* [bebi], *fesbuk* [fesbuk], and *mamen* [mamen]. It happens because of Javanese influence. In each pronunciation of those words, there are two vocal sounds that are close, they are sound [eI] and sound [aI]. By Javanese people, one sound is omitted to make the pronunciation becomes easier to pronounced. The sound that omitted is the sound that seems like voiceless. That sound is sound [I]. Because of that, the sound [I] is loss and those colloquial words have no sound [I] in their pronunciations.

2. Consonant Deletion

Consonant deletion occurs whenever a consonant in syllable-initial or syllable-final position is omitted. Colloquial words created by teenagers that have been tabled above can be categorized into two type of consonant deletion such as follows:

Final consonant deletion

In colloquial words that have been tabled above, there is a word that include to final consonant deletion that is deletion of sound [d]. That word is colloquial word *fren* [fren]. It happens because the sound [d] in the pronunciation of the word *friend* [frend] is voiceless. Because of that, the sound [d] is omitted.

Week syllable deletion

The example of week syllable deletion is deletion of sound [j] that is unstressed in the colloquial word *nubi* [nubi]. It happens because the sound [j] in the pronunciation of the word *newbie* [nju:bi:] is voiceless or unstressed and the sound [n] and sound [u:] is dominate. Because of that, the sound [j] is loss and does not pronounced again in the pronunciation of the word *newbie* [nju:bi:].

Consonant Change

In colloquial words created by teenagers, there is consonant change process. This process is the minor process of creating colloquial words because the process that dominant is vowel change process. But this process is important too. This consonant change process is categorized as follows:

Substitution

It happens not only in vowel change but also in consonant change. From colloquial words that have been collected by the writer from *Facebook*, colloquial words that including to the loss of sounds processes are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Bajet	Budget
2.	Brader	Brother
3.	Jeles	Jealous
4.	Nice Drimz	Nice Dreams
5.	Kyut	Cute
6.	Mensyen	Mention
7.	Plis	Please

Analysis:

After the colloquial words that including to the substitution processes of consonant sounds are tabled, the writer categorized and analyzed them as follows:

1. Sound [dʒ] is substituted as sound [j]
2. Sound [d] is substituted as sound [t]
3. Sound [z] is substituted as sound [s]
4. Sound [ʃ] is substituted as sound [sy]
5. Sound [j] is substituted as sound [y]
6. Sound [ð] is substituted as sound [d]
7. Sound [ð] is substituted as sound [th]
8. Sound [s] is substituted as sound [z]

From substitution processes above, it can be seen that there are particular English consonant sounds that do not exist in Indonesian phonological system. Then Indonesian speakers try to find similar sounds that have same sound to substitute English sounds that do not exist in Indonesian phonological system.

Compounding

Colloquial words through compounding process are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Kemon	Come On
2.	Mamen	My Man
3.	Potobox	Photo Box

Analysis:

From the differences between English words and Indonesian colloquial words, it can be concluded that in English words *come on*, *my man*, and *photo box*, although they have two morphemes, the pronunciations is still pronounced as one pronunciation while in Indonesian colloquial words *kemon*, *mamen*, and *potobox*, the pronunciations is pronounced as one pronunciation because those colloquial words have one morpheme only.

Affixes

Colloquial words through affixes process are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Nyepik	Speaking
2.	Ngeflay	Flying*

*The term flying is used to express the happiness felt by someone. Because of that happiness, he or she feels like flying in the air

1. Prefix *nye-* in the colloquial word *nyepik*

The phoneme /e/ appears in the colloquial word *sepik* because the influence of Indonesian phonological system in the word *speak*) and then the phoneme /s/ in the first syllable (*se-pik*) is omitted because of the prefix *nye-* is added. When the prefix *ney-* is added, the phoneme /s/ is omitted and replaced by prefix *nye-*. Finally, the word *sepik* becomes *nyepik*.

2. Prefix *nge-* in the colloquial word *ngeflay*

The colloquial word *ngeflay* is divided into two syllables that are *nge* and *flay*. The prefix *nge-* is added because of the influence of Javanese Phonological System. In Javanese, if a word is added a prefix *nge-*, that word would become a verb because the prefix *nge-* means doing something. For example is the word *ngenteni* that means *waiting*. The colloquial word *ngeflay* has basic colloquial word *flay* [flay] that means *fly* [flaɪ], and then this word is added prefix *nge-*. Because of the additional of prefix *nge-*, the meaning of this word becomes *flying* (moving through the air).

Clipping

Colloquial words through clipping process are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Beib	Baby
2.	Bero	Bro (Brother)
3.	Lov	Love
4.	Congratz	Congratulations
5.	Wed	Wedding

Analysis:

Colloquial words that have been tabled above are including to apocope process: clipping the ends of words. Those colloquial words above experienced loss of morphemes. Such as the colloquial words *beib* [beib] from English word *baby* [beɪbi], *bero* [bero] from the word *brother* [ˈbrʌðə(r)], *lov* [lov] from the word *love* [lʌv], *congratz* [congratz] from the word *congratulation* [kən,grætʃuˈleɪʃn], and *wed* [wed] from the word *wedding* [wedɪŋ].

Acronym

Colloquial words through acronym process are tabled as follows:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	BTW	By The Way
2.	BT	Bad Tempered
3.	BD	Bad Day
4.	WYATB	Wish You All The Best
5.	BFF	Best Friend Forever
6.	LOL	Laugh Out Loud
7.	OMG	Oh My God
8.	OTW	On The Way
9.	TOD	Truth Or Dare
10.	HBD	Happy Birthday
11.	TFC	Thanks For Confirm
12.	TFL	Thanks For Like
13.	CMB	Call Me Back
14.	HAND	Have A Nice Day
15.	CU	See You
16.	PCM	Please Call Me

Analysis:

Those words are formed from the initial phonemes of a set of other words. In those acronyms, the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter, for example is B-T-W. But, in Indonesian colloquial acronym words, each word would be pronounced based on Indonesian phonological system. For example is the word *BTW* would be pronounced as [be/te/we] instead of [bi:ti:/dʌbi:ju:].

Coinage

In Indonesian colloquial words, there are coinages that created by teenagers as listed in the table below:

No.	Colloquial Words	Meaning
1.	Bibeh	Baby
2.	Woles (Selow)	Slow

Analysis:

1. Bibeh

The colloquial word *bibeh* means *baby*. This word is the new term of the word *baby*, but has the same meaning as the word *baby*. The first syllable, that is *bi*, derived from the second syllable of the word *baby*. The point of the invention of the colloquial word *bibeh* lies in the second syllable of the word *bibeh* that is *beh* (bi-**beh**).

2. Woles (selow)

From the colloquial word *selow*, teenagers make an invention and create a new form by reading the word *selow* from right to left. This process is called metathesis. Metathesis occurs when two consonants within a syllable are placed in a different order. In sum, there is a reordering of the sequence of consonant (C) and vowels (V) within a syllable. In the colloquial word *selow*, a CVCVC sequence the first and last consonants may be

reversed, so that word would become *woles*. So, after experience metathesis, the colloquial word *selow* becomes *woles*. Actually this metathesis influence by Javanese word formation called *walikan* (to read a word from back to front).

DISCUSSION

1. Types of Word-formation on Colloquial Words created by teenagers in Facebook

From the findings, it can be concluded that there are 6 word formation processes that can be divided into three categories. Word-formation process of borrowing included to the first categorize: word formation because of phonological process. Word-formation processes of clipping, compounding, and affixes are included to the second categorize: word formation because of morphological process. The last two word-formations that are word-formation processes of acronyms and coinage are included to the third categorize: word formation because of other process.

2. Characteristics of colloquial words created by Indonesian teenagers in Facebook

The word formation processes of colloquial words created by teenagers are happen because of following characteristics:

2.1 Adaptation of Indonesian Phonological System

Most of colloquial words created by teenagers are influenced by the adaptation of Indonesian Phonological system. It happens because there are some English sounds that do not exist in Indonesian phonological system, such as sound [I], sound [ʌ], sound [æ], sound [dʒ], sound [ð], sound [ə], and some other sounds. Because of the inexistence of those particular English sounds in Indonesian phonological system, Indonesian speaker try to find the sounds that considered as the closest sounds or have almost same sounds as those particular English sounds.

2.2 Javanese influence

Some colloquial words created by teenagers are influenced by Javanese phonological system. This happens because most of Indonesian teenagers that being the object in this study are Javanese (the different influence would be found in different region, for example colloquial words created by Sundanese teenagers would be influenced by Sundanese phonological system). One examples of colloquial words that influenced by Javanese phonological system is the word *ngeflay*.

2.3 Creating new words

Most of colloquial words created by teenagers are the invention of English words. So, Indonesian teenagers make new forms of colloquial words from English words. This process is the minor process of word formation processes because most of colloquial words created by teenagers influenced by Indonesian phonological system. The examples of new colloquial words created by teenagers are *bibeh* that means *baby* and *woles* (*selow*) that means slow.

Other Findings

Besides findings of the types of word-formation on colloquial words created by teenagers in *Facebook* and characteristics that influence the forming of those colloquial words, the writer found other findings that would be explained as follow:

1. Colloquial words created by teenagers is a phenomena of language contact, not interference

It happens because teenagers intentionally made those colloquial words, not because they transferred feature from their first language (L1) into their second language (L2).

English can be considered as a part of language contact because English can be found easily in many mass media in Indonesia. So, indirectly teenagers know some English vocabularies and adapt particular English words to Indonesian and Javanese phonological systems in order to create new words. Besides, the writer finds that colloquial words created by Indonesian teenagers are not individual colloquial words because in *Facebook*, teenager A, B, C, and so on are used same colloquial words. So, those colloquial words are common in adolescents.

2. Particular colloquial words used by particular group of teenagers

Usually particular colloquial words used by teenagers in closed group. For examples teenagers that are classmates or school at same school and teenagers that school at different school would use different colloquial words. From this phenomenon, it can be concluded that particular colloquial words by teenagers are not used by all teenagers in common. It is true that there are colloquial words that used as common colloquial words (colloquial words used by all teenagers, whether they are school at same school or not) such as *woles* and *helep*, but there are particular colloquial words that used in closed group only.

3. Different region have different colloquial words

Other finding by the writer is colloquial words created by teenagers in one region are different to

colloquial words created by teenagers in other region. For example teenagers who live in Java would create colloquial words that influenced by Javanese phonological system while teenagers who live in Sunda would create colloquial words that influenced by Sundanese phonological system. For example is the colloquial word *ngeflay* that influenced by Javanese phonological system because the teenager that creates it comes from Java. The different colloquial word would be found in *Facebook* that the user comes from Sunda or other regions in Indonesia.

Conclusion

There are six word-formation processes found in colloquial words in *Facebook* created by Indonesian teenagers. They are borrowing, clipping, compounding, affixes, acronyms, and coinage. Word formation processes of colloquial words that are found are divided into three categories: word-formation because of phonological process, morphological process and other process. Word-formation process of borrowing is included to the first category; word-formation processes of clipping, compounding and affixes are included to the second category while word-formation processes of acronyms and coinage are included to the third category.

Based on the analysis of this study, it can be concluded that word-formation processes of colloquial words are influenced by three characteristics. They are the influence of the adaptation of Indonesian phonological system, the influence of the adaptation of Javanese phonological system, and the influence of the idea of creating new words.

Beside findings of the types of word-formation on colloquial words created by teenagers in *Facebook* and factors that influence the forming of those colloquial words, the writer found other findings such as colloquial words created by teenagers is a phenomena of language contact, not the phenomena of interference; particular colloquial words used by particular group of teenagers; and also the different colloquial words would be found in different regions in Indonesia.

SUGGESTION

Further researchers can explore this study through other theories such as sociolinguistic theory in order to know the reasons why teenagers created those colloquial words if it is analyzed by using sociolinguistic theory. Besides, further researchers can look for other colloquial words that are created by teenagers in different Indonesian region, such as Bandung, to know what factors that influenced the word-formation of those colloquial words because the writer found that different region have different colloquial words.

GRATITUDE

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