

NEOLOGISMS OF POPULAR CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE IN THE *JAKARTA POST*

THESIS

**Submitted in the Board of Examiners
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for
Literature Degree at English Literature Department**



by

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APPROVAL

Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb

After reading and revising everything extend necessary, we agree that the thesis entitled “**Neologisms of Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the Jakarta Post**” can be submitted to Munaqasyah explanation in part fulfillment to the requirement for the Degree of English Literature. Therefore, we submit it in order to be received well. Thus, we hope it can be useful for all.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wr.wb

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LETTER OF RATIFICATION

This thesis had been examined by the session of Adab and Humanities Faculty The State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi on November 06th, 2019 and accepted as a part of requirement have to be fulfilled for obtaining Undergraduate Degree (S1) n English Literature Departement.

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ORIGINAL THESIS STATEMENT

I, the undersigned herewith clarify:

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I wrote this thesis to fulfill the requirements for bachelor degree (S1) out English Literature, Adab and Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. The thesis entitled "*NEOLOGISMS OF POPULAR CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE IN THE JAKARTA POST*" is my original work. If this thesis not originally or a form of plagiarism from other people's work, I will take responsibilities and be willing to get punished if there are objections or claim from others.

I declare this statement with good health and mind.

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MOTTO

اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ وَمِنَ الْأَرْضِ مِثْلَهُنَّ يَتَنَزَّلُ الْأَمْرُ بَيْنَهُنَّ لِتَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَحَاطَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عِلْمًا ﴿١٢﴾

The meaning

“It is Allah who has created seven heavens and of the earth, the like of them. [His] command descends among them so you may know that Allah is over all things competent and that Allah has encompassed all things in knowledge.” (Q.S. At-Talaq:12)¹

Artinya:

“Allah-lah yang menciptakan tujuh langit dan seperti itu pula bumi. perintah Allah Berlaku padanya, agar kamu mengetahui bahwasanya Allah Maha Kuasa atas segala sesuatu, dan Sesungguhnya Allah ilmu-Nya benar-benar meliputi segala sesuatu”.

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¹The Noble Qur'an. (2016). Qur'an.com (Also known as The Noble Qur'an. Al Quran. Holy Quran, Koran). Retrieved from <https://www.quran.com> Accessed on September, 27th 2019 at 3:25 am.

DEDICATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I thank to Allah SWT who has blessed and strength on me so I can accomplish this thesis. *Shalawat* and *salam* to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human's life to a better life and to a beautiful world.

Proudly, I dedicate this thesis to my beloved *Mak* (Padhlihah) and *Ayah* (Bahrim) who always love and support me to keep live the life of my dream and my education. For to my beloved young brother Ridhal Qalbi and young sister Khairun Nisa always make me happy and missing, for my beloved *Deh* (Najad), alm. *Datuk* Rasid my grandmother who took care of and nurtured me when I was in elementary school until junior high school, and *Nyai* Jalimah and alm. *Datuk* Panjang given me love to my life. All of you are my treasure and my shine who Allah has given to me. I do really want to make you happy and proud of me. And thanks for my Big Family from my mother family and my father family support me and help to my education.

I also dedicate this thesis for my supervisors Dr. Diana Rozelin, S.S, M.Hum. and Adang Ridwan, SS. M. Pd, and Awliya Rahmi, M.Hum who always support, guide, open my mind and provide a great input for my thesis, I am much obliged for your time, ideas, advices and patience those you gave me during writing and finishing this thesis. Without Allah SWT and them, I might not be able to finish this.

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I would like to thank those who have assisted me in writing this thesis. My sincere gratitude goes to:

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2. The Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Prof. Dr. Maisah, M.pd.I., The Vice Dean, Dr. Alfian, M. Ed., Dr. H,M Fadhil, M.Ag., and Dr. Raudhoh, M.PD.I.
3. The Chairman of English Literature Department, Ulfatmi Azlan M.A. and the Secretary of English Language Department, Dian Mukhlisa, M.A.
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All of my lecturers who give me knowledge, motivation, support, advice, and encouragement in my process as a student and amount of

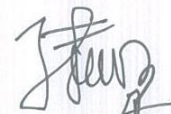
knowledge that I cannot count how much I could pay for your kindness in conveying your great knowledge to me.

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9. SI A and SI B, especially A class; Aprasin Maisa R, Ana Efrida, Ayu Triana, Balqis Budiman, Harianto Ardi, Herlin Jumantir, Husnaya Sarah, Irfan Arieyanto, Luciana Sondra, Monalisa, Messy Kurniati, Maryatu Kipyra, M, Firmansyah, Noer Fitria Tsani S, Nova Nurma R. Niaturrahma, Nurlina, Puji Astuti N, Rika Andini, Rini Rahayu, Rizky Ramadhan, Rusnita, Sandra Mutiah, Sri Devi Arisandi, Siti Hamida, Ulpa Mahmudah, Yuni Kartika. Thank you so much together with me.
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11. All of officials in Adab and Humanities Faculty who had managed my administration and requirement as long as my study till graduation.

Finally, I admit this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, I very need the comment and critics from the readers in order to make this thesis better. Beside, I hope this thesis can be useful for the reader especially for the student of English Literature Department at State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Jambi, 5 Oktober 2019

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ABSTRACT

Neologisms of Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the Jakarta post. English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Supervisor I

: Dr. Diana Rozelin, S.S.,M.Hum.

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Neologisms come from a combination of the French word "Neo" which means new and the Greek word "logo" which means the word. So neologisms are words that just appear in the process of community development. The writer is interested in researching about neologisms due to the development of the use of words by the community, so that these new words are formed. Sometimes these new words are often not understood by the public, especially in good reading newspapers, translation novels and others. The purpose of this research are; (1) to find neologisms in the Jakarta post, (2) to find out the types of word formations of neologisms, (3) to find out the meaning of neologisms that are found.

In this research the writer uses the theory of neologisms from Newmark (2001) as a basic theory and several research journals on neologisms to better understand neologisms, to determine word formation from neologisms using word formation theory by Yule (2010) and several supporting theories in answering problems in research. This research is a qualitative research by Cresswell (1997). In the process of collecting data the author uses documentation techniques, data collection techniques by Mukta and data analysis techniques by Bogdan.

In this study the writer found that (1) there were 31 neologisms in 5 topics, one of the neologisms found that "Jaksel". (2) The types of word formations used by the neologisms were 5 types namely; the compounding, borrowing, blending, clipping, and acronym. The process of word formation of 'Jaksel' that is blending 2 words 'Jakarta' and 'South'. (3) From of neologisms words the writer found 7 words denotative and 24 words connotative meaning.

Keywords: Neologisms, Word formations, Meanings, Jakarta Post.

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ABSTRAK

Fikriah, Takmilatul. 2019

Neologisms of Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the Jakarta post. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Pembimbing I
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: Adang Ridwan, SS. M.Pd.

Neologisms berasal dari perpaduan kata Prancis “Neo” yang berarti baru dan kata Yunani “Logo” yang berarti kata. Jadi neologisms adalah kata-kata yang baru muncul dalam proses pengembangan masyarakat. Penulis tertarik meneliti tentang kata-kata baru (Neologisms) dikarenakan perkembangan penggunaan kata-kata oleh masyarakat, sehingga kata-kata baru ini terbentuk. Terkadang kata-kata baru sering tidak dimengerti oleh masyarakat, apalagi dalam bacaan baik itu surat kabar, novel terjemahan dan lainnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini, ialah; (1) untuk menemukan kata-kata baru di Jakarta post, (2) untuk mengetahui tipe formasi kata dari kata-kata baru, (3) mengetahui arti dari kata-kata baru yang di temukan.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori neologisms dari Newmark (2001) sebagai teori dasar dan beberapa journal penelitian tentang kata-kata baru untuk lebih memahaminya, untuk menentukan pembentukan kata dari kata-kata baru menggunakan teori formasi kata oleh Yule (2010) dan beberapa teori pendukung dalam menjawab permasalahan didalam penelitian. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif oleh Cresswell (1997). Dalam proses pengumpulan data penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi, teknik pengumpulan data oleh Mukhtardan teknik analisis data oleh Bogdan.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menemukan bahwa (1) terdapat 32 kata neologisms dalam 5 topik, salah satu kata-kata baru yang ditemukan yaitu “Jaksel”, (2) jenis-jenis formasi kata yang digunakan kata-kata baru terdapat 5 macam yaitu; proses penggabungan, meminjaman, memadukan, campuran singkatan. proses pembentukan kata dari Jaksel yaitu memadukan 2 kata ‘Jakarta’ dan ‘Selatan’. (3) dari kata-kata baru yang ditemukan 7 kata menggunakan denotative dan 25 kata makna konotatif.

Kata kunci: Neologisms, Formasi kata, Makna, *Jakarta Post*.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Since the last several decades, languages around the world have experienced a sharp increase in the number of new words. Language has certainly influenced how society today perceives the world. This process caused growth and change in technology, lifestyle, economy, and culture, and also, language reflects the growth and changes that are taking place in the society today. All the qualities and ways of life of today's modern society have changed dramatically.

Language as a tool of human communication has some characteristics; first, language is a social tool. Second, language must be learned. Third language also has rules. Fourth, language allows human to be creative. The last feature of language is that human is allowed to be creative by using language.² Language is needed to communicate our messages with other people, either verbally or non-verbally, because language is the system of human expression by means of words, so, language is as tool and connector between one people and other people, with language people can communicate and interact for form relationship in society.

One of the most important things, to use language or get a new language the reader requires the reading process, because by reading, the reader will get the knowledge and information being discussed now. In her article summarizing research on the connection between pleasure reading and literacy, Cullinan stated that observes that voluntary reading can lead directly to increased social engagement:

²Alan Bessette. (2011). *Charactereristic of Human Language*. Oasaka. University instructor, p. 5.

Voluntary reading involves personal choice, reading widely from a variety of sources, and choosing what one reads. Aliterates, people who have the ability to read but choose not to, miss just as much as those who cannot read at all. Individuals read to live life to its fullest, to earn a living, to understand what is going on in the world, and to benefit from the accumulated knowledge of civilization. Even the benefits of democracy, and the capacity to govern ourselves successfully, depend on reading.

Faulkner and Eyre said about note that pleasure reading can play a vital role in preparing young people for adult roles in the information society.³ So from explain above can be known that reading very important to personal, because reading can make because reading the kit will benefit greatly in life, both in terms of education, employment and daily life.

The writer has acknowledges that media online is one of the example for technology that has distributed on language change today. Social media and online media have attracted millions of user around the world. Some of the most popular social media are well known around the world are *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Instagram*, and online media in Indonesia using English language is *Jakarta post*. The social media have attracted millions users and they have contributed to new words in English.

Sometimes the readers finds a new word and do not know the meaning, it makes us open dictionary. But, there were some steps the writer did before writer look up in dictionary. According to McCarthy and O'Dell when writer listen to or read English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of the word that we do not before writer look up or ask its meaning⁴. The writer needs to decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context or form. It is all covers on word formation and when finding new word in media, maybe in dictionary enough different meaning is can call neologisms or new words.

³Vivian Howard. (2011). Journal of Librarianship and Information Science. *The Importance of Pleasure Reading in the Lives of Young Teens: Self-identification, Self-construction and Self-awareness*. Vol.43/1. DOI: 10.1177/1961000610390992. Publish at: <https://www.reserachgate.net/publication/279294321>, p. 48.

⁴McCarthy and O'Dell (2007) *English Vocabulary in Use*. Cambridge University. Press, p. 3.

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To know about new words, step one must know about word structure, it is function to know meaning from the new word. Morphology is the study of word structure. Word formation is a part of morphology that explains the formation of a word by knowing the type of word and knowing the process of this word made. Word formation process is ways of creating new words in English. Based on Yule stated that, “word formation the processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms and derivation”.⁵ The writer also analysis and find words in *Jakarta post* newspaper with used word formation process. Word formation will identify words which the writer find in *Jakarta post*, then, the writer finds neologisms and describe meaning neologisms in *Jakarta post* newspaper. The writer wants to prove neologism what are neologism have in *Jakarta post*.

In Indonesia, neologism it is word foreign sounding and many people do not know about this, but in abroad neologisms many people researched neologisms. What is neologism? Many scholars and linguistics from both home and abroad hold different opinions about it. Neologism defines from a famous British scholar Peter Newmark neologism in his A Textbook of Translation as “newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense.”⁶ Wang Tiekun points out that “neologisms refer to newly created or borrowed words from other languages, from the national language of dialect words, archaisms and industry language, and also refer to existing words with new meanings and new usages.”⁷ It mean that, neologisms is new words lexical unit from expression which people used and neologism get from other languages, dialect words, culture then making to new meaning and new usage, and Neologisms not only involve

⁵Yule, George. (2010). *The Study of Language*. 4th Edition. New York: Cambridge University Press, p. 72.

⁶Newmark, P. (2001). *Modern English Words and Phrases*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Education Press, p. 140.

⁷Wang, Tiekun. (1992). *The Criteria of Neologisms and Principles of Dictionary Compilation*. Language Application, p. 16.

new words, but also new constructional and morphological patterns as well as innovative parts of speech.

The reader possible over finds and hears about neologisms words in the game, social media, culture, etc. Neologism in Popular culture, popular culture is words or phrases developed from mass media content or applied to portray popular culture phenomena, this the neologisms word who found by Annisa Elfiana in her thesis *“Morphological Processes of English Neologisms in Technology, Politics, Economics, and Popular Culture Terminologies in the Website of Word Spy”* for example neologism in popular culture use;

“**Stacycation**”⁸ It means that a vacation at home or in the immediate local area.

From the word above, it can be known that neologisms word about popular culture. The word “stacycation” in the dictionary application in phone this word has not meaning, but in Oxford dictionary, “stacycation” refer to a vocation at home or to place rest area. This is one of neologism word in a journal from Annisa Elfian. The word include in **compounding** word because “stacycation” origin word from two “stay” and “cation”, ‘stay’ is verb word and ‘cation’ is noun word. Then, meaning of stacycation is denotative meaning, cause this word just one meaning and appropriate with dictionary.

In Indonesia, the all the people using Indonesian language and local language, but Indonesia have media using English language one of them is *Jakarta post*. *Jakarta Post* is has by PT. Bina media Tenggara in Jakarta and high class newspaper by good writers or journalists. The targets of this newspaper are education people and foreigner. *Jakarta Post* is often using student special from to English language department, it this causes *Jakarta post* is place and tool the researchers in Indonesia to find

⁸Annisa Elfiana, (2018). *“Morphological Processes of English Neologisms in Technology, Politics, Economics, and Popular Culture Terminologies in the Website of Word Spy”* English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, p. 39.

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data to research, then, *Jakarta post* function to as experience learning or improve English.

In the *Jakarta Post* have much topic or article about different information which wrong in Indonesia or another country. One of the topic writer pick is popular culture and lifestyle. Culture defines from McIver is expression of the souls that happen in ways of life and think, of life, art, religion, recreation and entertainment and meet need of human life”. Popular culture definite by McDonald is popular “culture as a dynamic, which destroys the limits of power, ancient, a tradition, the taste and clouding all sorts of the different”⁹. Furthermore, definite above can limits popular culture influent by technology, media and lifestyle, in technology creates a product like *smartphone, laptop* other. These make container to shares information with uses social media popular in Indonesia *Instagram, Twitter, Facebook*, this media become transfer or tools to share about life in now, from one and other people and lifestyle will improve and change in accordance with the development the times and technology in the society.

Based on the background above, the writer is interested to analyze about neologisms in *Jakarta Post*, special like popular culture and lifestyle. It would focus on the data which “**Neologisms in Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*.**”

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

This research will attempt answer to following question;

1. What are neologisms which found of popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*?
2. How are the types of word formation process in neologisms popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*?
3. What are the meanings of neologisms of popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*?

⁹Titi Nur Vidyarini. (2008). Budaya Popular Dalam Kemasan Program Televisi. *Journal Ilmiah SCRIPTURA*. Januari 2008. Vol. 2 no.2. p.29-37 Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi, universitas Kristen Petra. Surabaya, p. 30.

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1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In this research about word formation process of neologisms popular culture and lifestyle in the Jakarta Post, so, the writer limits the discussion on focuses the writer finds neologisms, then identification word of neologisms which relate with word formation, then to know neologisms means in popular culture and lifestyle topics edition of September 2018 until January 2019 in the Jakarta Post.

1.4 Purpose of the Problem

Based on limitation of problem above, the purpose of this research are:

1. To find neologisms of popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*.
2. To find the types, of word formation process of neologisms in popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*.
3. To know of meaning neologism in popular culture and lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*.

1.5 Significance of the Research

To enrich readers with new words which are very useful for reader, so that the reader is not difficult to understand the meaning of the new words in heard with reader in the media or in its surroundings. Another researcher with analysis and to more knowing about neologisms and word formation, this research expected to make a valuable contribution especially for those who are getting involved in analyzing and learning word formation process and neologisms in *Jakarta Post*. The writer this thesis reader can be learning and understand meaning new words and the reader more understand about neologism will find in social media, newspaper, books, novel, game and other. Furthermore, the writer hopes this research contributes library field especially to the Students English Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities the state of Islamic University Sultan Thaha Syaifuddin Jambi.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Morphology

Morphological is one of branches in linguistics which concerned with structure of word. According to Katamba state that morphology is the study of word structure.¹⁰ Yule identifies morphology as the study of the basic element of a language, and the element is called morpheme.¹¹ Definition for morphology is a part of language study or linguistics which studies morphemes. In every language words play in important grammatical rule. They are built out of smaller elements by certain patterns by put them together form sentence by different patterns.

Word and morpheme are important units in studying morphology. Despite the popular notion that word is smallest meaning full unit, the smallest with meaning is actually the morpheme. A morpheme is the minimal linguistics unit which has meaning or a grammatical function.¹² Many words are made of smaller units of meaning and these units are combined in particular a way, forming word. Words that have only one morpheme are also called mono-morphemic words, e.g. rabbit, sit, cat, etc. Words with more than one morpheme are called poly-morphemic words, e.g. foolishness (fool + -ish + -ness), supernaturally (super + natural + -ly), happiness (happy + -ness). When it words foolishness, it is an English word fool plus a bit that is clearly English but not a word -ish, -ness. These pieces could not stand by themselves, and independence is one of the criteria for calling element of words.

A word may consist of one or more morpheme. Langecker gives his definition of morpheme, that is, minimal units of grammatical structure. A morpheme maybe defined as the minimal unit of grammatical

¹⁰Francis, Katamba. (1993). *Morphology: Modern Linguistics Series*. New Jersey: Prentice hall inc. p, 19

¹¹Yule, George. (2010). *The Study of Language*. 4th Edition. New York: Cambridge University Press, p. 67

¹²Francis, Katamba. (1994). *Morphology: Modern Linguistics Series*, p. 41

analysis. Hatch and Brown state that a morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit that contains no smaller meaningful units.¹³

2.2 Word Formation Process

Word formation is the formation words or the creation of the new word. In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation combined from O'Grady and Guzman, Yule, and Hatch and Brown, to analyze the data, the types word formation processes will the writer use are compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, acronym. There are the word formation processes:

2.2.1 Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman, state that one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word.¹⁴ The same idea also is stated by Allan compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms, for examples: *Facebook* is a derived from Noun + Noun (Face + book), *Anticlimax* is a derived from Adjective + Noun, *Come-on* derived from verb + preposition, *Swear word* is a derived from verb + noun.¹⁵

2.2.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is all language borrowed or formed from other language. The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. It is easy to see this in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, for examples *Democracy*, derived from Greek language *demos* and *cratos*. *Billabong*, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names

¹³Evelyn, Hatch and Cherly, Brown. (1995). *Vocabulary Semantic & Language Education*. Cambridge Language Teaching Library. Cambridge University Press, p. 168

¹⁴O'Grady and Gusman. (1996). *Morphology: The Analysis of word Structure*, in *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. William Kingdome: Longman, p. 143

¹⁵Allan, K. (1986). *Linguistic meaning*. New York: Routledge, p. 225

from topographical features. *Yogurt*, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish.¹⁶

2.2.3 Coinage

Coinage is words may also be created without using any of the methods described above and without employing any other word parts already in existence. O'Grady and Gusman state that coinage or 'manufacture' is a new word created from names. It is common in cases where industry needs a name for a product. Such brand name as Xerox, Kodak, Linux were made up without reference to any other word. For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name: *Kleenex* for *facial tissue*, *Xerox* for *photo copy*, *Honda* for *motorcycle*, *Indomie* for *instant noodle*.

The most salient contemporary example of coinage is the word google. Originally a misspelling for the word googol (= the number 1 followed by 100 zeros), in the creation of the word Googleplex, which later became the name of a company (Google), the term google (without a capital letter) has become a widely used expression meaning "to use the internet to find information."¹⁷

2.2.4 Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one.¹⁸ It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Some examples of bending are *brunch* is mixed from *breakfast* – *lunch*, *motel* from *motor* – *hotel*, *smog* from *smoke* – *fog*, etc.¹⁹

¹⁶Evelyn, Hatch and cherly Brown. (1995). *Vocabulary Semantic & Language Education*, p. 170.

¹⁷Yule, George. (2010) *The Study of Language*. 4th Edition, p. 71.

¹⁸O'Grady and Gusman. (1996) *Morphology: The Analysis of word Structure*, in *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*, p. 158.

¹⁹Allan. (1986). *Linguistic meaning*, p. 241.

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2.2.5 Clipping

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic (a word having one more than one syllable) eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter. Allan divides three categories of clipping, they are: a) Foreclipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for examples: burger for hamburger, phone for telephone b) Backclipping, where the tail -end of the original has been shorn off, for examples: lab for laboratory, demo for demonstration. c) Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail end of the original has been cut.

2.2.6 Back Formation

To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called 'Backformation', here are some examples of back formation are, *housekeep* from *housekeeper*, *biograph* from *biography*.

2.2.7 Acronym

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD ("compact disk") or VCR ("video cassette recorder") where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as laser ("light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation"), radar ("radiodetecting and ranging"), scuba ("self-contained underwater breathing apparatus") and zip ("zone improvement plan") code.²⁰

2.3 Types of meaning based on Semantic Theory

Semantics is the subfield that is devoted to study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases and sentences. The study of semantic is also closely linked to the subjects of representation, reference

²⁰Yule, George. (2010). *The Study of Language*, p. 58

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and denotation. The basic study of semantics is oriented to the examination of the meaning of signs. There are two kinds of meaning based on semantic theory, they are:²¹

2.3.1 Denotative meaning

According to Roland Barthes in Piliang state that the denotative is signification level with describes the relationship between signifier and signified, or between the mark the reference to the reality, which generates explicit meaning, direct meaning and definite meaning. Simply, the denotative is described as the meaning of words that do not contain additional feeling. Denotative have some other term such as referential meaning, the meaning of conceptual or ideational meaning.

Meanwhile, according to pierce in Noth denotative level is writing all the visual sign which exist. For example, there are images of human, animals, trees, houses. The color is also noted such as red, yellow, blue, and so on. At this step, only date information which is submitted. While Saussure will identify that the denotative meaning is meaning which can be learned on the physical objects (anatomical principles, material, functional). For example, the principles of anatomy, a snake. The snakes anatomically will have a meaning that snakes are one of reptiles which does not have legs. And the meaning of snake will be agreed by all the people, because nature of denotative is conventional. In denotative this real meaning like:

“Snake”

In denotative meaning is mean in Indonesia *ular*. But, different in connotative meaning, snake can mean it is bad person or danger person.

²¹Birch , Christoper. (2003). *The Connotation/Denotation Distinction in Constitutional Interpretation*”. Journal of appellate Practice and process, p. 449

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2.3.2 Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning (what is communicate by virtue of what language refers to) it refers to associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to the word. The connotative is meaning of a word exist together with the denotative meaning. The connotative meaning for the word snakes could include evil or danger. It means that connotative meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry cultural and emotional associations or meaning in addition to their literal meanings or denotations.

“You’re such a **sweet** person”

The word **sweet**, it is in the dictionary meaning sweet is can called to sugar or others. But, the sentence above sweet is mean can use to explain or expression to good or kind person, it is name positive connotative meaning.²²

2.4 Neologisms

What is Neologisms? The word neologism derives from a blend of the French word neo which means new, and the Greek word logos, which mean word. According to Oxford Dictionary of English, neologism is a lately coined word or expression. A comprehensive perspective of neologism is given by Webster’s Third New International Dictionary as a new word, usage, or expression. According to Ming and Varvara neologisms are “words that appear most recently in the process of society development ... they best reflect the changes in the society.”²³ Defined the term as “a lexical unit perceived as recent by language users, which

²²Charles, W. Kreid. (1998). *Introducing English Semantic*. Routledge. London, New work, p. 44

²³Ming, Ch. & Varvara, P. (2009). Cross-cultural Communication: The Comparative Analysis of the Nouns Indicating a Person in Chinese and English Neologisms. *Canadian Academy of Oriental and Occidental Culture*, Vol, 5 no. 1, p. 1

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reduces the idea of novelty to a psychological and social factor which is therefore no longer objective and chronological.”²⁴

Several neologisms start form as a nonce formation which is a new complex word coined by a writer/speaker on the spur of the moment to cover several prompt need. It can see in the research and journal about neologisms, Lee in his study investigated patterns of Korean neologisms influenced by English language. In this study, he divided the neologisms into two levels. At the first level, neologisms appear in both English and Korean languages. At the second level, neologisms are not found in translational instances used in Korean. The researcher put the collected neologisms in two categories namely phonological and morphological. Finally, the researcher analyzed each of these Korean neologisms and compared them with their original meanings.²⁵ In a journal from China, it is journal explain about metaphorical in Chines neologisms. Neologisms in the journal by Yangxia Zheng states that; Chinese neologisms refer to the newly-created Chinese words, or the words borrowed from other language, or the old Chinese words with new meanings, which can express the new things, new concepts, new ideas, new experiences, or new problems in Chinese society and culture and can be mainly classified into five types are affixation, compounding conversion, abbrivation.²⁶

According from Newmark’s states that “any kind of neologism should be recreated, if it is a derived word it should be replaced by the same or equivalent morphemes, if it is also phonaes thetic, it should be given phonemes producing analogous sound effects.”²⁷ Neologisms are perhaps the non-literary and the professional translator's biggest problem.

²⁴Rey, A. (1995). *Readings in terminology: The Concept of Neologism and the Evolution of Terminologies in Individual Languages*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 312

²⁵Lee, J. (2010). Lexicalization Patterns of Neologisms in Korean Under the Influence of English. *International Area Review*, vol. 13. No.3. p. 1270

²⁶Yangxia Zheng (2015), *A Metaphorical Study on Chines Neologisms*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Huaiyin Institute of Technology. Jiangzu: China. Vol.6. No.6. p. 1380-1381

²⁷Newmark, P. (2001). *Modern English Words and Phrases*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Education Press, p. 143.

New objects and processes are continually created in technology. New ideas and variations on feelings come from the media. Terms from the social sciences, slang, dialect coming into the mainstream of language, transferred words, make up the rest.

A few years ago, 300 'new' words were said to be counted in four successive numbers of the French weekly, L'Express. It has been stated that each language acquires 3000 new words annually. In fact, neologisms cannot be accurately quantified, since so many hover between acceptance and oblivion and many are short-lived, individual. What obvious is that their number is increasing steeply and as we become more language- as well as self-conscious, articles, books and specialist and general dictionaries devoted to them appear more commonly. Since they usually arise first in a response to a particular need, a majority of them have a single meaning and can therefore be translated out of context, but many of them soon acquire new and sometimes lose the old meanings in the TL. Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense.

Neologisms usually attract and please everyone, but purists are so attached to Graeco-Latin conventions (one there was a fuss about oracy) that they jib at so-called violations of English grammar (Who did you get it from?). Unlike the French, the English have no basis from which to attack new words. Most people like neologisms, and so the media and commercial interests exploit this liking. Multinationals, with their ingenious advertising, make efforts to convert their brand names (Coke, Tipp-Ex, Tesa, Bic, Schweppes, etc.) into eponyms (i.e., any word derived from a proper noun, including acronyms).²⁸

From the explanation above, the author can conclude about the concept of neologism, which is as follows:

1. Neologisms are formed from new words or the use of forms that are not found in the general dictionary.

²⁸Newmark, P. (2001). *Modern English Words and Phrases*, p. 146

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2. Neologisms are also words that are made or created by someone, whether the name of a product, company or new words to express something.
3. Neologisms are formed from other languages, science, slang, dialects and a combination of several words to form new words.
4. Neologism is formed from old words which then gain new understanding and are influenced by developments in society.

Neologism is known as a form of a new word or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries. Thus, it can be concluded that neologism refers to a word or combination of words which are creative in its form or meaning that may be in the process of entering regular use, but has not yet been registered in dictionaries and it demonstrates a new social and cultural reference. The examples of neologisms are:

“**Chillax**”: Chill + Relax = To take it easy, cool down, or just relax.

“**BFF**”: Stands for best friends forever. Used to state how close you are to another individual.

“**Beaulicious**”: Beautiful + Delicious = This interesting adjective is trying to appeal to two senses, that of vision and taste.²⁹

“**NOOB**”³⁰

In the word above Neologisms in game popular now is called *Mobile Legends* and other game mobile in smartphone. “**Noob**” word it is often uses in this game, the writer found this word when playing game above, the player often said about “noob”. “Noob” in the application dictionary in phone this word have not meaning, but in the Oxford dictionary, “noob” this word often use for gamer who new gamer and gamer who cannot play the game. That is word becomes different and the people just know to player game, but for ordinary people the word “noob”

²⁹Bhagavan Behera and Priyadarshani Mishra (2013) The Burgeoning Usage of Neologisms in Contemporary English. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 18, Issue 3*. Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. www.iosrjournals.org. p. 31-33.

³⁰Tencent Games. Android (2018). PUBG (PlayerUnknowing’s Battlegrounds). Download app. Playstore android.

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to be a word that not understand. It one reason the writer chooses topic neologism. The writer wants to divide information about stranger words.

2.5 Jakarta Post

Jakarta Post is a daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara and the head office is in the nation's capital in Jakarta. The started as a collaboration between four Indonesia media under the urging of information minister Ali Murptopo and Politician Jusuf Wannandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation.

After a change in chief editor in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesia English Language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian Financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40.000.

2.6 Previous of Studies

Several related researches concerning the study of neologisms have been done before. The first research related to the study of neologisms was an academic journal by Annisa Elfiana (2018), a Thesis English Letters Department. Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, The title is "*Morphological Processes of English Neologisms in Technology, Politics, Economics, and Popular Culture Terminologies in the Website of Word Spy*". The thesis analysis about English morphological processes of neologism in the website of word spy collected from 2014 until 2017 qualitatively. English neologisms analyzed in this research were in the terms of technology, politics, economics, and popular culture. This study applied Nida's theory of structural morphology by identifying morpheme, identifying and analyzing word formation process, identifying and analyzing the process of morpho-phonology, and providing the information of the data. Moreover, the

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writer also used Aronoff's theory of generative morphology by identifying list of bases which had been recorded in English standard dictionary, identifying the word formation rule, identifying readjustment and phonological rule.³¹

The second research is Joyes Sheela A/P Subrayan (2011), the research from Faculty of language and linguistic University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. The title is "*A study of the Morphological of Neologisms in the media*". The research analysis about report investigates the morphological processes used in forming neologisms found in the Malaysian English media. The morphological processes adopted in this study are based on Murray's (1995) list: affixation, compounding, reduplication, conversion, borrowing, acronym, clipping, blending, onomatopoeia and antonomasia. 70 Neologisms are selected from *The Edge* weekly and their word classes are analysis from a quantitative approach. The classification of the samples is based on their contextual meaning in the source (*The Edge* weekly newspaper). Morphological processes of the samples collected are analyzed qualitatively. The findings of the study are analyzed to determine the types of processes that are frequently employed to form Neologisms.³²

The third research by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu in (2014), the title is "*Analysis on the Word Formation of English Net-speak Neologism*". This research limits its analysis investigate the Internet neologisms, a derivative of new media age, which in several ways influences the netizens in terms of communication. The data of this journal consists of 210 neologisms found in *www.wordspy.com* compiled from 2010 until 2014. The data found are analyzed empirically to find out the characteristics of net-speak neologisms and their patterns of formation using quantitative method. The

³¹Annisa Elfiana, (2018). "*Morphological Processes of English Neologisms in Technology, Politics, Economics, and Popular Culture Terminologies in the Website of Word Spy*" Thesis English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

³²Joyes Sheela A/P Subrayan (2011), "*A study of the Morphological of Neologisms in the media.*" Thesis Faculty of Language and Linguistic University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

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result of this study proves that the most commonly emerging word-formation process of net-speak neologisms is compounding 72,9%, subsequently, blending 11,9%, affixation 6,2%, words (hard to define) 4.2%, old words with new meaning 2,3%, acronyms 1%, conversion 1%, and clipping 0,5%. This research has confirmed that there are distinctions of word-formation processes of English net-speak neologism and it shows the creativity of language in the online context. Moreover, the researcher of this journal concluded that netizens formed coined words to fulfill their primary purposes in communication to produce utterances which most meticulously express his or her intended meaning and they use dissimilar word formation processes to assist the progress of online communication.³³

The fourth research by Maya Permata Sari (2013), the research from English Language and Literature Study Program English Education Department, the title is “*A Stylistic analysis of Neologisms in J.R.R Tolkien’s The Fellowship of the Ring*”. This research is applied the technique of qualitative method based on an analysis of stylistics approach. The object of this study was a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* written by J.R.R Tolkien. This research focused on the lexical problems dealing with the vocabulary used in the novel. The data were collected by using reading and note-taking technique. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, this study applied referential identity technique. This research conducted trustworthiness to avoid the subjectivity and to minimize the invalid data.³⁴

The last research by Irina Rets in (2016), the title is “*Teaching Neologisms in English as a Foreign Language Classroom*”. This journal aimed at approximating how well the English learners are conversant with

³³Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu (2014). Analysis on the Word Formation of English Netspeak Neologisms. *Journal of Arts & Humanities*. MIR Center for Socio Economic research. USA. Vol. 03 no 12.

³⁴Maya Permata Sari (2013), “*A Stylistic analysis of Neologisms in J.R.R Tolkien’s The Fellowship of the Ring*”, Thesis of English Language and Literature Study Program English Education Department, Yogyakarta University.

lexical groups and examining their feedback to apply it into the classroom practice. The English neologisms within this research is selected from dictionaries of new words (Oxford Dictionary of New Words, 1999), lists of recent updates to Oxford Dictionary (available at <http://public.oed.com>), and words of the years (between the years 1990–2014). A survey carried out within this research showed that merely 5% of the students were able to account for 90% of new words.³⁵

From the fifth research, writer will use research above as reference and as complete the writer research, writer has similarity in title, theory and some technique to analysis the writer research. But, the writer has different object, the object of the research is popular culture and lifestyle in the Jakarta post.

³⁵Irina Rets in (2016), *Teaching Neologisms in English as a Foreign Language Classroom*, Journal International Conference on Teaching and Learning English as an Additional Language, Antalya, Turkey.

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Design of Research

This research is qualitative because this research means to understanding the phenomenon of language which is word formation processes and neologisms in Jakarta post topic. Qualitative is a research method which the data are words. According to Taylor stated that “Qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that procedure descriptive data- people’s own written or spoken words and observable behavior.”³⁶ It means that qualitative research is research used language, sentence and words to understand case and problem which research and this also does not using number, statistical data and formula. Qualitative relates to concept, theories, meaning and characteristic that in the subject research.

According to Bodgan and Biken, states that “qualitative research has the natural setting as he direct source of data and the research is the key instrument, qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively, meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative approach.”³⁷ It means that qualitative research has source of data become natural and the research is the key instrument, moreover, this research are concerned with process more than result and product.

The definitions of qualitative research according to state John W Creswell that:

Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The research builds a complex, holistic

³⁶Steven J., Taylor. (2016). *Introduction to Qualitative Research Method*. New Jersey: Jhon Wiley & Sons Inc, p. 7

³⁷Robert, C. Bogdan and Biklen, S.K (2007). *Qualitative Research of Education; An Introduction to Theories and Methods, 5th Edition*. Robert Bogdan, Syracuse University. Sari Knopp Biklen, p. 27-28

picture, analyzes words, report detailed view informant, and conducts the study in natural setting.³⁸

Based on definition above, Qualitative is procedure or observes human behavior, utterance and it is represented in a descriptive way and method is focus involving, interpretive, naturalistic approach. It means that qualitative method is procedure and method descriptive data to explain by result in get writer from real data, then descriptive data used words because truth can be expressed with some ways without number and statistic which need formula.

Therefore, on this research the writer focuses on qualitative research that state by John W Creswell who says that this method focuses qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with analyzes data, report information the writer will find and research in naturally setting.

In a research, to answer the problems a writer needs method. Method is process, a procedure and a way which are used to find and to get closer to the answer of the problem. In a research, method becomes an important part of to find the answer and to analyze the result. This method is appropriate since the writer wants to analyze the types, the meaning and the categories content of word formation process and neologisms which find in the Jakarta post.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

Data are information, evidences, and items those can help a writer or a researcher to get the depiction of the problems. The data of this research is the topic in Jakarta post, the topics choose about popular culture and lifestyles topics edition of September 2018 until January 2019 in Jakarta post. The writer takes the data from the Jakarta Post in web Jakarta Post in the <https://www.thejakartapost.com> and just used popular

³⁸John W. Creswell. (1997). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design*, United Stapep of American: California, p. 15

culture and lifestyle topic. The writer also uses additional source that support this research such as data from journals, thesis and also the books that had correlation to this research.

3.3 Technique of Data Collecting

In another getting the information in this study, the writer uses library research by reading some books in the library. The writer uses documentation technique to get the data. “Documentation refers to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all short that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing”.³⁹ It mean that documentation technique by Bogdan needs material to collecting data are using photographs, video, memos, letters, newspaper or data source uses participant observation and interviewing. The writer will uses data from newspaper online in *Jakarta post* website.

The techniques of collecting data in a research, According to Mukhtar said that “Data collection technique is technical ways or steps to do by researchers in collecting research data”.⁴⁰ It means that in the technique collecting data this ways the writer to collect the data need by writer to furnish data and research. This method, the writer used documentation which to describe, explain regarding some attributes of an object, system or procedure.

All over, in other to make up the data, the data would be done thought some steps. The writer observation data which is in Jakarta Post the writer reads the topic and attentions new words in the topic in Jakarta

³⁹Robert, C. Bogdan and Biklen, S.K. (2007). *Qualitative Research of Education; An Introduction to Theories and Methods*, 5th Edition, p. 57

⁴⁰Sugiono, (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung:Alfabeta, p. 240

Post it is neologisms or not. For the realization of the technique, the writer does the steps below:

Firstly, the writer will read Jakarta post in real website <https://www.thejakartapost.com>, then the writer to look for in searching in Jakarta post with topic popular culture and lifestyle edition of September 2018 until January 2019. The writer will make file appropriate with topic the writers specify. Second, the writer find data is that topic in Jakarta post the writer reads the topics popular culture and lifestyle topics in Jakarta Post. Third, the writer takes note of word formation words and identification words formation. The last the writer chooses the data that contains neologisms and analyze meaning neologism words. The After all, the writer starts to do this research identifies and analyzes it based on the formulation of the problem which the writer wants to find out the answers.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The purpose analyze the data is to answer the question from formulation the problem and to understand the data. There are many different techniques for analyzing the data. In this research, the writer uses data analyze. According to Bogdan in Sugiyono book “data analyze is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.”

It means that, data analysis is technique that very important to writer analysis data which have. This data analysis will describe more deeply about the word formation to identification word, identification neologisms and meaning of neologisms in Jakarta post with the topic about popular culture and lifestyle.

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The steps are:

1. Identifying

The writer identifies the data and chooses data which contain neologisms word have in the topic after identification with word formation and then find neologisms in the Jakarta post by popular culture and lifestyle topic. And also, the writer makes table from neologisms, word formation. Then all data must correlate with the theory that applied.

2. Classifying

The writer classifies the words using word formation, underlined which include neologisms and neologism meanings using theory connotative and denotative from the data in Jakarta post by popular culture and lifestyle topic.

3. Analyzing, describing and explaining

The writer analyzes, describes and explains the data about word formation, neologisms and neologisms meaning it based on context and the theory that there has been from Jakarta post with topic popular culture and lifestyle.

4. Conclusion

After all, the data had been analyzed, described and explained the writer concluded the result of the research

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Finding

Based on the source data that is taken in the *Jakarta Post* about the popular culture and lifestyle edition September 2018 until on January 2019. The writer used 6 topics which entitled “‘Anak JakSel’ Jokes inspires map”, Talks on geopolitics of life style”, “Why social media is boosting your stress”, “Glaorously accurate: How 'Crazy Rich Asian' Portrays Asian culture”, “Yogyakarta named ASEAN city of culture, Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans”, “Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes”. The writer can find neologisms words based Newmark theory, from 6 (six) topics the author only found 5 (five) topics that have the word neologisms. There are 31 (thirty-one) neologisms words found.

Afterwards, the writer identifies the word neologism in the form of word formation based on Yule's theory. The writer finds six types of word formation, they are; compounding, borrowing, blending, acronym, and clipping. They are, from 31 (thirty-one) words neologisms found 11 (eleven) compounding, 11 (eleven) borrowing, 4 (four) blending and 3 (three) acronym, and 2 (two) clipping,

As for knowing the word neologisms found in the *Jakarta Post* topic, the writer uses denotative meaning and connotative meaning from Roland Barthes theory. From the analysis the writer finds 24 data of denotative meaning and 7 data of connotative meaning. From the data the writer explants about sentence from topic which have neologisms word used dictionary to knowing meaning denotative and with context sentence to connotative.

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4.2 Analysis

4.2.1 Neologisms words of Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the *Jakarta Post*

In his analysis, the writer has analyzed neologisms found from popular cultural and lifestyle topics at the *Jakarta Post*. Neologism can be defined as a newly created lexical unit or an existing lexical unit that has gained a new understanding. The neologisms are formed from habits, other languages, developments or changes in society, technology, lifestyle and culture. The writer has found 31 new words by using several stages to determine whether words reading in the *Jakarta Post* include neologism. The basis used to determine these words, including neologisms, is to reading the topic so that will find unfamiliar words that do not know the meaning even though they use a dictionary, so they need special dictionaries like the latest Oxford dictionary. The neologism is also in the form of loan words from other languages, abbreviations or combinations of words. From 31 data on neologisms, the analysis uses Newmark neologism theory and the help of several journals from Wang Tiekun, Lee about neologism.

After collecting the data, the writer then agglomerate data based 5 topics in the *Jakarta Post* with used the tables. Afterwards, analyses the data based on the neologisms that are showed below.

Table 1.1
'Anak Jaksel' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle⁴¹

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation
1	Jaksel	blending
2	Geopolitics	borrowing
3	mix-lingo	Compounding

⁴¹Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018. '*Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post. Edition Friday, September, 7. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>.

4	Viral	Borrowing
5	Facebook	Compounding
6	Upscale	Compounding
7	SCBD	Acronym
8	café-goers	Compounding
9	freelance	compounding
10	anak gaul (cool kids)	Borrowing
11	Memes	Borrowing
12	hangout	Compounding
13	labor party	Compounding
14	Netizen	Blending

According to the table above the neologisms with the title is '*Anak Jaksel*' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle, Friday edition, September 7, 2018 can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. Jaksel⁴²

From the word above, it can be finds the neologism. This is neologism in the popular culture who used the young kids in the Jakarta to call a city have two syllable as South Jakarta (*Jakarta Selatan*) so, they are in Jakarta combine words *Jakarta Selatan* become "Jaksel". '**Jaksel**' in the English dictionary has not find the meaning, but if look for about *Jakarta Selatan* or South Jakarta in the dictionary is mention the name of the city in Indonesia is at the province of Jakarta. The word of **Jaksel** for ordinary people is that not understand about meaning of Jaksel, but if to complete name South Jakarta (*Jakarta Selatan*) the ordinary people be knowing. This word is formed through the process of blending.

⁴²Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'*Anak Jaksel*' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle, p. 1/2.

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2. Geopolitics⁴³

From the word above, it can be know the finds neologisms, this word borrowing from another language. The word **'geopolitics'** is combination two words from 'geography' and 'politic'. The ordinary people about 'geopolitics' they just know it is about geography and politic, but it word has mean as in the dictionary application just has word 'geopolitics'. But in the oxford dictionary is meaning refers to the relationship between politics and territory, or he can interpret it as a method used to analyze, estimate, and use political power over an area. Usually this method analyzes regional or regional policies that seek to understand, explain and predict political behavior in geographic variables. This word includes neologisms. This word is formed from borrowing.

3. Mix-lingo⁴⁴

From the word above, it can be know the finds neologisms. **"Mix-lingo"** word it is used in the culture, the writer finds this word in the Jakarta Post. Mix-lingo in the application dictionary in phone this word have not meaning, but if look for mean from this word separately in dictionary, the writer finds meaning about 'mix' is combine and 'lingo' is language, so mix-lingo is combine of language. In the Oxford dictionary, **Mix-lingo** meaning is a mixture of two or more languages that are used by people. And this word is included from the compounding process, combining two words max and lingo.

4. Viral⁴⁵

From the word above, it can be knows neologisms. The word **"Viral"** is the word popular in social media and used by young people.

⁴³Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 1/3

⁴⁴Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 1/1

⁴⁵Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 1/4

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Viral a word that has 2 different meanings, according to the application dictionary in phone, Viral can be interpreted as an idiom for an illness caused by a viral germ. Then, in the Oxford dictionary have 2 meaning that is; the first, the meaning from viral word same with in the application dictionary in phone, second, viral is a word that is often used by the public or activities in cyberspace which draw the spread of information through social media that spreads quickly so that it makes a public conversation. The word viral can look in the media as; youtube, twitter which to show about video or news viral in this application. This word is formed through the process of borrowing.

5. Facebook⁴⁶

From the word above, it can be know the neologisms. **Facebook** is a name of social networking website. This social networking popular in on 2004, it was founded by Mark Zuckerberg, along with fellow Harvard college students and roommate Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughs. Reason the writer says Facebook is neologisms, because word can said neologism if they are words from to combine 2 words, then in dictionary has not meaning, and Facebook it is word to made by people, and also this application too popular in the society. Facebook in the application dictionary in phone has not more explain about meaning, but in Oxford Dictionary is a name of social networking website and popular since at 2004. This word is formed through the process of compounding.

6. SCBD⁴⁷

From the word above, it can be knows is neologisms. The word of “**SCBD**” is an abbreviation of Sudirman Central Business District, Namely an area or upscale area in southern Jakarta. this word finds in

⁴⁶Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 1/5

⁴⁷Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 1/6.

the Jakarta post topic with title '*Anak Jaksel' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle*, this word has not meaning in dictionary in the application dictionary or Oxford dictionary, this is because the word the founded by people in the Jakarta to called an area to people high class, the it is not word from English language but from Indonesian language. This word is formed through the process of acronym.

7. *Café-goers*⁴⁸

From the word above, it can be knows is neologisms. The word of "*café-goers*" is a word to combine from two words 'cafe' and 'goers'. This word used in the Jakarta post with title '*Anak Jaksel' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle*. *Café-goer* has not meaning specific, if to finds meaning the writer used word to word just 'cafe' and 'goers'. According in Oxford dictionary meaning of 'cafe' is a place where you can buy drinks, foods or other things, 'goers' is a person who regularly goes to the place or event. So, can be found the meaning about for '*café-goers*' is people who often goes to cafe to buy drinks, foods or others. This word is formed through the process of compounding.

8. *Anak gaul (cool kids)*⁴⁹

From the word above, it can be knows is neologisms because neologisms is new words lexical which people used, get from other language, dialect words, culture making meaning and have not the meaning in the dictionary usual. So, the words *Anak gaul* (cool kids) word the writer finds in the Jakarta Post topic and this word often hearing and popular in Indonesia. The word *Anak gaul* (cool kids) is

⁴⁸Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'*Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 2/7.

⁴⁹Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'*Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 2/9

word from Indonesian language, in meaning of *Anak gaul* is a term used by the people of Indonesia to mention the young who always go with the flow, the trend of the times that are more discussion and used language which popular word. Usually this is seen from the style of dress that follows the current trends, or sayings that use the word slang. *Anak gaul* (cool kids) is can be found if they used popular words in English slang language. This word is formed through the process of compounding.

9. Memes⁵⁰

From the word above, the word “**meme**” was first known by Richard Dawkins in 1976 in his book *The Selfish Gene*. And this includes the neologism, because this word created by Richard. The word of meme is a shortening (modeled on gene) of *mimeme* (from Ancient Greek *mimema*, "imitated thing", from *mimeisthai* "to imitate" from *mimos*, 'mime') it is coinage by British evolutionary biologist. Memes are units of cultural propagation, such as songs, ideas, fashion styles, hair styles. Meme can also finds in the Instagram, in the instagram the people used meme to make joke with a photo and have sentences containing said a joke. This word is formed through the process of borrowing.

10. Labor party⁵¹

The word of “**Labor Party**” it can be know the finds neologisms. Labor party or in Indonesia language is *Partai Buruh*, was name of a political party in Indonesia. It was formed on December 1949 by a group of former Labor Party of Indonesia (PBI) member, or the office of Sindikasi, a labor union for media and creative industry workers

⁵⁰Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'*Anak Jaksel*' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 2/3

⁵¹Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018.'*Anak Jaksel*' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on *Geopolitics of Lifestyle*, p. 2/15

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who “face the precariousness of the digital economy era. "Labor Party in the English can be called Britania Raya. This word is formed through the process of compounding.

11. Netizen⁵²

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. It can be seen that says “**Netizen**” from word ‘citizen’ and internet, citizen of the net. **Netizen** can be found in the social media who giving to comment in the social media kinds comments good or bad comments. Netizen in application dictionary in phone this word has not meaning, in the Oxford dictionary is a person who uses the internet a lot. So, netizen is describing a person activity involved in online communities or the internet in general, the activity as commentator about information in internet or made information in internet. This word is formed through the process of blending.

Table 1.2
Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian Culture⁵³

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation
1	red carpet	Compounding
2	photo booth	Compounding
3	evil stepsister	compounding
4	Mahjong	borrowing

According to the table above the neologisms with the title is *Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian*

⁵² Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018. 'Anak Jaksel' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle, p. 1/1.

⁵³ Muthi Achadiat Kautsar. 2018. *Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian Culture*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post. Edition Monday September 10. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>.

Culture, Monday edition September 10, 2018 can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. Red carpet⁵⁴

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word “**Red Carpet**” this word for the ordinary people, they will be repeatedly asked about what it is? And, they think red carpet is a carpet has red color. But Red Carpet for to celebrities or for high class people it not strange. Red Carpet meaning in application dictionary in phone has meaning if the look for word to word. In Oxford dictionary red carpet is a strip of red carpet laid on the ground for an important visitor to walk on when he or she arrives. so, red carpet is traditionally used to mark the route taken by heads of state on ceremonial and formal occasions and has in recent decades been extended to use by VIPs and celebrities at formal event. This word is formed through the process compounding.

2. Photo booth⁵⁵

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The words of “**photo booth**” for ordinary people, they just know photo. Different for young kids now, photo booth is popular in between young kids, it because employing technology as smartphone which to know about information popular now. The words “Photo booth” meaning dictionary just found if look for with word to word. So, meaning of photo booth is a vending machine or modern kiosk that contains an automated, usually coin-operated, camera and film processor. Today, the vast majority of photo booths used are digital. Photo booth the first automated photography machine was filed in

⁵⁴Muthi Achadiat Kautsar. 2018. *Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian Culture*, p. 4/1

⁵⁵Muthi Achadiat Kautsar. 2018. *Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian Culture*, p. 4/2.

1888 by William Poole of Baltimore. The first known really working photographic machine was product of the French inventor. This word is formed through the process compounding.

3. Evil stepsister⁵⁶

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word “**evil stepsister**”, this word combines three words, 'evil', 'step' and 'sister'. To look for meaning about those words in dictionary application, usually the people hear just 'stepsister' word, but this is word to combine with 'evil' word. 'Evil' is word usually explain morally bad and cruel. According Oxford dictionary stepsister is of stepmothers or stepfathers respectively by union with someone other than biological father or biological mothers. But the word of “**evil stepsister**” is a term for stepsister who behaves evil toward other stepsister. This word is formed through the process compounding.

4. Mahjong⁵⁷

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism from the Jakarta Post. The word **mahjong** is name of game from China. This game can found in the handphone, computer or bought a tile-based. Mahjong is game to a tile-based game that was developed in China during the Qing Dynasti and has spread though out the world since the early 20th century. It is commonly played by four players, but with some three-player variations found in Japan, South Korea and Southeast Asia. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

⁵⁶Muthi Achadiat Kautsar. 2018. *Glamorously accurate: How 'Crazy Rich Asians' portrays Asian Culture*, p. 5/12

⁵⁷Muthi Achadiat Kautsar. 2018. *Glamorously accurate: How 'Crazy Rich Asians' portrays Asian Culture*, p. 6/20

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Table 1.3
Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans⁵⁸

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation
1	Comic con	Clipping
2	Pop culture	Clipping
3	Festivalgoers	compounding
4	HBO	Acronym
5	Loveable	Compounding
6	DJ	Acronym
7	Cosplayer	Borrowing
8	Platelet	Borrowing

According to the table above the word neologisms with the title is *Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, Tuesday edition October 30, 2018 can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. Comic Con⁵⁹

From the words above, the writer can find the neologism. The word **comic con** stands for comic conversation or another name. San Diego comic international is a non-profit, multi-public entertainment and comic book conversation that is held every year in San Diego, California, United States. The name given on its website, is international comic-con: San Diego, but is generally known only as comic-con or San Diego Comic-Con or SDCC. This word is included neologism because this word is a popular word

⁵⁸Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's Pop Culture Fans*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post. Edition, Tuesday October 30. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>.

⁵⁹Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/2

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and an old word but it has a different meaning. This word is formed through the clipping process.

2. Pop Culture⁶⁰

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism in the Jakarta post. The word **Pop Culture** is an abbreviation popular culture is generally recognized by member of a society as a set of the practices, beliefs and objects that dominant of ubiquitous in a society at a given point in time. This word is formed through the process clipping.

3. Festivalgoers⁶¹

From the words above, the writer can find the neologism. **Festivalgoers** are people who attend the festival. This word is said to be neologisms because it sounds foreign to ordinary people, and it is a new word to indicate someone or someone who is visiting or going to an event such as a festival. In ordinary dictionaries such as the mobile application dictionary can only find this word separately such as 'festival' and 'goer'. According to the Oxford dictionary still searching separately, but the meaning found can be understood well. This word is formed through the process of compounding.

4. HBO⁶²

From the words above, the writer can find the neologism. The word **HBO** is an abbreviation of Home Box Office is a United States television station owned by Time Warner. The program airs 24 hours a day for more than 49 million customers without advertising interludes. In addition, various products are also

⁶⁰Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/2

⁶¹Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/1

⁶²Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/4

marketed to more than 150 countries. This word includes the word neologisms can be seen from rarely found words and this word is an abbreviation that is not understood by people because it takes the initial word from a few words so that the meaning is unknown. This word is formed through an acronym process.

5. Loveable⁶³

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Loveable** is a variant spelling of the same adjective. It means the same thing and can be used in all the same contexts. It has been used throughout history with varying degree of regularity, but today, it has taken a backseat of loveable as standard spelling in both American and British English. This word is formed through the process compounding.

6. DJ⁶⁴

From the words above, the writer can find the neologism. The word **DJ** is an abbreviation of the word **Disjoki or disc jockey**. This **DJ** word the author concludes the word DJ including the word neologisms, because the word DJ in ordinary dictionaries such as the dictionary application on mobile phones is not found to mean, whereas in the Oxford dictionary is someone who is an expert in choosing and playing recorded sound or recorded music. This word is formed through an acronym process.

7. Cosplaying⁶⁵

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Cosplay** is whose word originates from Japan, namely Kosupure, portmanteau of the words costume play,

⁶³Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/5

⁶⁴Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 9/5

⁶⁵Dylan Amiro. 2018. *Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans*, p. 10/12

is a performance art in which participants called cosplayers wear costumes and fashion accessories to represent a specific character. This word is formed though the process borrowing.

8. Platelet

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Platelet** is another name for thrombocyte from Greek, “klot”,”Cell”. So, platelet is a nulliploid anuclear (does not have a nucleus in its DNA) with an irregular shape with a diameter of 2-3µm which is a fragmentation of megakaryocytes. But, in the Jakarta Post Topic, “Platelet” is a minor character from “Cells at Work!” she is character about a girl has type of blood cell working under the platelet division. Together with her kind, she is responsible for reconstructing injuires and forming blood clots in the body. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

Table 1.4
Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes⁶⁶

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation
1	Basic Healty Research (Risksedas)	Blending
2	Diabetes	borrowing
3	Autoimmune	Compounding
4	Coxsackievirus	Borrowing
5	Symptoms	Borrowing

⁶⁶Dyaning Pangestika. 2018. *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post. Edition, Wednesday November 14. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>.

According to the table above the neologisms with the title is *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*, Wednesday edition November 14, 2018 can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. **Riskesdas**⁶⁷

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Riskesdas** is an abbreviation in Indonesian *Riset Kesehatan Dasar*, or English language (Basic Healty Research) is one of the community-based national researches and was published by the Indonesian Ministry of Health's Research and Development Agency, namely in 2007, 2010 and 2013. This word is formed through the process blending.

2. **Diabetes**⁶⁸

From the word above, it can know the write find the neologisms. The word **Diabetes** a polygenic disease characterized by abnormally high glucose levels in the blood; any of several metabolic disorder marked by excessive urination and persistent thirst. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

3. **Autoimmune**⁶⁹

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **autoimmune** is combination of words from kata *auto* + *immune*. Immune are cells and many other biological structures responsible for immunity, namely the defense of organisms to protect the body from external biological influences

⁶⁷Dyaning Pangestika. 2018. *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*, p. 12/2

⁶⁸Dyaning Pangestika. 2018. *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*, p. 12/3

⁶⁹Dyaning Pangestika. 2018. *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*, p. 13/11

by recognizing and killing pathogens, so, **auto-immune** is arising from an abnormal immune response to a normal body part. This word is formed through the process compounding.

4. Coxsackievirus⁷⁰

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Coxsackievirus** is an RNA virus that can cause pain in the hands, feet and mouth. The Coxsackie virus was first discovered in 1948 in the feces of children diagnosed with Polomyomyelitis (Polio) in a city called Coxsackie. Polomyomyelitis (Polio) disease is caused by a viral infection and is highly contagious, but can be prevented by carrying out polio immunization. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

5. Symptoms

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Symptoms** is an indication of the existence of an unwanted disease or health disorder, in the form of signs or characteristics of the disease and can be felt, such as feelings of nausea or dizziness. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

Table 1.5
Why social media is boosting your stress⁷¹

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation
1	cyberbulliying	Compounding
2	anxiety	Borrowing

⁷⁰Dyaning Pangestika. 2018. *Cutting out rice not enough: More lifestyle changes needed to prevent diabetes*. P. 13/19

⁷¹Line Linetti. 2019. *Why Social Media is Boosting Your Stress*. Jakarta:The Jakarta Post. Edition Wednesday, January 9. <https://www.thejakartapost.com>.

3	Instagram	Blending
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6. Cyberbullying⁷²

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **cyberbullying** is the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature. This word is formed through the process compounding.

7. Anxiety⁷³

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. The word **Anxiety** disorder is a mental health disorder that causes sufferers to have excessive anxiety, followed by fear and worry that will affect their daily lives. This word is formed through the process borrowing.

8. Instagram⁷⁴

From the word above, it can be know the writer finds the neologism. **Instagram** rood word from “instant telegram” is a photo and video sharing application that allows users to take photos, take videos, apply digital filters and share them to various social networking services, including those of Instagram itself. This word is formed through the process blending.

⁷²Line Linetti. 2019. *Why Social Media is Boosting Your Stress*, p. 17

⁷³Line Linetti. 2019. *Why Social Media is Boosting Your Stress*, p. 18

⁷⁴Line Linetti. 2019. *Why Social Media is Boosting Your Stress*, p. 17

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4.2.2 Types of Word Formation for Neologisms in the *Jakarta Post*

4.2.2.1 Compounding

It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger and compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms unit of word. In this research, the writer 15 (fifteen) words categorized as

Table 2.1
Compounding

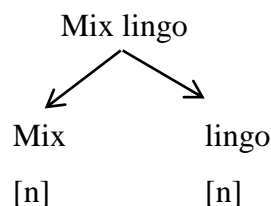
No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation	Form
1	mix-lingo	compounding	Mix + lingo
2	Facebook	compounding	Face + book
3	café-goers	compounding	Café + goers
4	labor party	Compounding	Labor + party
5	red carpet	compounding	Red + carpet
6	photo booth	compounding	Photo + booth
7	evil stepsister	compounding	Evil + step + sister
8	Festivalgoers	Compounding	Festival + goers
9	Loveable	Compounding	Love + able
10	cyberbulliying	Compounding	Cyber + Bulliying
11	Autoimmune	Compounding	Auto + immune

Based on the table above about the neologisms which are included in the compounding process, can be explained as follows;

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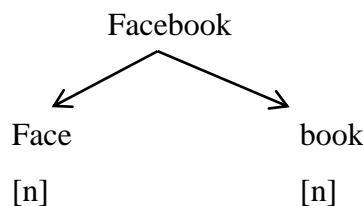
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1. Mix-lingo



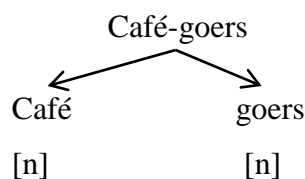
The word **Mix-lingo** comes from *mix* + *lingo* is categorized as compounding because the word are combined of two words. Specifically categorized as compounding noun because, the word **mix** is a noun and the word **lingo** is also a noun. In the research, the word “Jaksel” was found in the Jakarta Post with the topic about ‘*Anak Jaksel’ jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle*, edition September 7, 2018.

2. Facebook



The word **Facebook** comes from *face* + *book* is categorized as compounding because the word are combined of two words. Specifically categorized as compounding noun because, the word **face** is a noun and the word **book** is also a noun. In the research, the word Facebook was found in the Jakarta Post with the topic about ‘*Anak Jaksel’ jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle*, edition September 7, 2018.

3. Café-goers

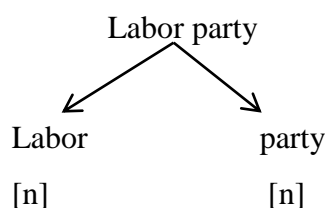


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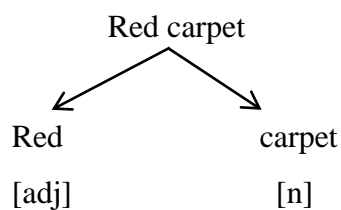
Café-goers are categorized as compounding because it obtained from the combination of two words. The word **cafe** is a noun and the word **goers** are a noun. Café-goers mean unique cafe and interesting place that is usually chosen as a place to hang out young people.

4. Labor party



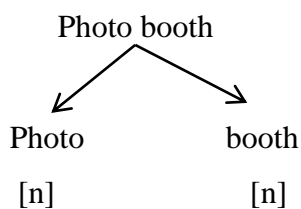
The word **labor party** comes from *labor* + *party* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **labor** is a noun and the word **party** is a noun.

5. Red carpet



The word **Red carpet** comes from *red* + *carpet* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **red** is an adjective and the word **carper** is a noun.

6. Photo booth

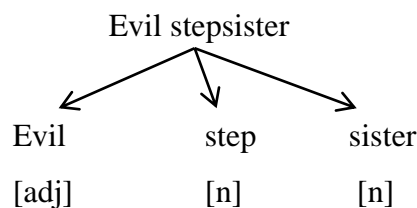


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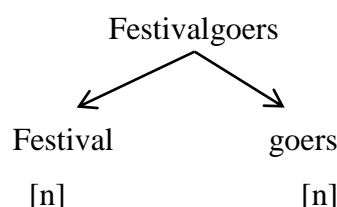
The word **photo booth** comes from *photo* + *booth* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **photo** is a noun and the word **booth** is a noun.

7. Evil stepsister



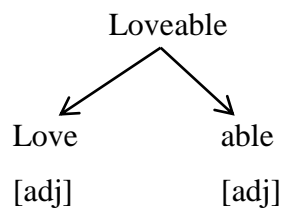
The word **evil stepsister** comes from *evil* + *step* + *sister* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **evil** is an adjective, **step** is a noun and the word **out** is a noun.

8. Festivalgoers



The word **festivalgoers** come from *festival* + *goers* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **festival** is a noun and the word **goers** is a noun.

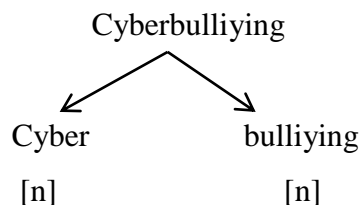
9. Loveable



The word **loveable** comes from *love* + *able* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words.

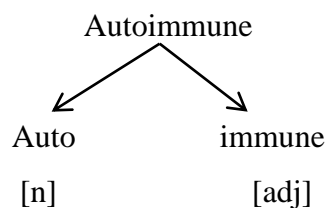
Specifically categorized is compounding adjective because, the word **love** is adjective and the word **able** is an adjective.

10. Cyberbullying



The word **Cyberbullying** comes from *cyber* + *bullying* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **cyber** is a noun and the word **bullying** is a noun

11. Autoimmune



The word **autoimmune** comes from *auto* + *immune* is categorized as compounding because the words are combined of two words as “Auto” and immune. Specifically categorized is compounding noun because, the word **auto** is a noun and the word **immune** is an adjective.

4.2.2.2 Borrowing

Borrowing it is all language borrowed or formed from other language. The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. In this research, the writer 11 (eleven) words categorized as borrowing.

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Table 2.2
Borrowing

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation	Form
1	Geopolitics	borrowing	Greek Language
2	Viral	borrowing	Latin Language
3	anak gaul (cool kids)	borrowing	Indonesian Language
4	Mahjong	Borrowing	Mandarin Language
5	Cosplaying	Borrowing	Japanese Language
6	Platelet	Borrowing	Greek Language
7	meme	Borrowing	Greek Language
8	Coxsackievirus	Borrowing	English Language
9	Symptoms	Borrowing	Greek Language
10	Anxiety	borrowing	Latin Language
11	Diabetes	Borrowing	Greek Language

1. Geopolitics

The word of **Geopolitics** is borrowing from Greek language, geopolitics from words 'geo' (geography) and politics. It the word can be stated borrowing because word of geopolitics origin word from another language.

2. Viral

The word of viral is borrowing from Latin language. The word of viral is combine word from the stem of "Virus" (poison) origin language from Latin and the suffix "-al". It the word can be stated borrowing because viral origin word from another language.

3. *Anak gaul* (cool kids)

The word of *Anak gaul* (cool kids) is borrowing from Indonesian language, specially slang language in Indonesia young people. It can know the word *anak gaul* stated borrowing to another language.

4. Mahjong

The word of mahjong is borrowing Mandarin language. The mahjong origin word from Hanzi traditional “Májiàng” “Mahjeung” or spelling English language is Mahjogg, majiang, mah-jong or mah-jongg.

5. Cosplaying

The word of **cosplaying** is borrowing, it term in English language cosplay (kosupure). Cosplaying word is from origin Japan “wasei-eigo” is combine two words between “costume” and “play”. It can know the word cosplaying stated borrowing from another language.

6. Platelet

The word of platelet is name of thrombocyte or blood cells. Platelet word is borrowing from Greek language, “klot” and “cell”. The platelet is name of English language of blood cells. It can know the word platelet stated borrowing from another language

7. Meme

The word of **Meme** is a categorized as borrowing from Greek language. Meme is a new word created by Richard Dawkins in 1976, written in a book called “The Selfish Gene”. The word of meme is a shortening (modeled on gene) of *mimeme* (from Ancient Greek *mimema*, "imitated thing", from *mimeisthai* "to imitate"

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from *mimos*, 'mime') it is borrowing by British evolutionary biologist.

8. Coxsackievirus

The word of **Coxsackievirus** is borrowing from English language. Coxsackievirus origin from “coxsackie” from New York is a small town on the Hudson River where Dalldorf hand obtained the first fecal specimens.

9. Symptoms

The word of symptoms is borrowing of Greek language. Symptoms of the word origin means “accident, misfortune, that which befalls” from “I befall: from “together,with”.

10. Anxiety

The word of anxiety or anxietas is borrowing of Greek language. Anxiety of the word origin from Latin language is “angere” which means suffocated or choked.

11. Diabetes

The word of diabetes is borrowing from Greek language Diabetes word it middle 16th century via Latin from Greek, literally “siphon”, from “diabainein” go through mellitus is from Latin mellitus “sweet”, now call diabetes.

4.2.2.3 Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic component are mixed into one. It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. In this research, the writer four words categorized as blending.

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Table 2.3
Blending

No	Neologisms	Types of Word Formation	Form
1	Jaksel	Blending	Jakarta + selatan (South + Jakarta)
2	Netizen	Blending	Net (Internet) + Citizen
3	Riskesdas	Blending	Basic + Healty + Research (Riset + Kesehatan + Dasar)
4	Instagram	Blending	Instant + Telegram

1. Jaksel

This word is formed through the process of blending the first syllable of the noun “Jakarta” (Jak) and the first syllable of the noun “Selatan” (Sel) and thus forming the plural noun “Jaksel”. "Jaksel" it is from Indonesian language which abbreviation by cool child in Indonesia.

2. Netizen

This word is formed through the process of blending the first syllable of the noun “internet” (Net) and last syllable of noun “citizen” (tizen). In the research, the word “Netizen” was found in the Jakarta Post.

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3. Riskesdas

This word is formed through the process of blending the first syllable of the noun “Riset” (Res), the first syllable of the noun Kesehatan (kes) and the first syllable of the noun Dasar (das).

4. Instagram

This word is formed through the process of blending the first syllable of the noun “Instant” (insta), last syllable of noun “telegram” (gram).

4.2.2.4 Acronym

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. In this research, the writer 4 (four) words categorized as acronym.

Table 2.4
Acronym

No	Neologisms	Types of word Formation	Form
1	SCBD	Acronym	Sudirman Central Business district
2	HBO	Acronym	Home Box Office
3	DJ	Acronym	Disc Jockey

1. SCBD

SCBD stands for “Sudirman Central Business district”. It is categorized as acronym because it is formed from initial letter of set of other words. In the research, the word SCBD was found in the Jakarta Post.

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2. HBO

HBO stands for “Home Box Office”. It is categorized as acronym because it is formed from initial letter of set of other words. In the research, the word HBO was found in the Jakarta Post. **DJ**

DJ stands for “Disc Jockey”. It is categorized as acronym because it is formed from initial letter of set of the words. In the research, the DJ was found in Jakarta post.

4.2.2.5 Clipping

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic (a word having one more than one syllable) eliminated its one or more syllable so that it become shorter. In this research, the writer 2 (two) words categorized as clipping.

Table 2.5
Clipping

No	Neologisms	Types of word Formation	Form
1	Comic con	clipping	Comic conversation
2	Pop culture	clipping	Popular culture

1. Comic con

The word “**con**” comes from “**conversation**”. It is categorized as clipping because it is formed by eliminating part of the word. Specifically, it is fore-clipping, where the tail-end of the original has been shorn off. In the research, the word **Comic Con** was found in topic Jakarta post.

2. Pop culture

The word “pop” comes from “popular”. It is categorized as clipping because it is formed by eliminating part of the word. Specifically, it is foreclipping, where the tail-end of the original has been shorn off. In the research, the word **pop culture** was found in the topic Jakarta Post.

4.2.3 Meaning of Neologisms Words in the *Jakarta Post*

4.2.3.1 Denotative meaning

Denotation is generally defined as literal or dictionary meanings of a word in contrast to its connotative or associated meanings. Denotative meaning of the visual image refers to what all people see without association to their culture, ideology or society. Denotation is the real meaning and refers to the real word that we can find the meaning of the word on dictionary (or sometimes called as the dictionary meaning).

Based from all the neologism data found by the writer in the Jakarta Post, the data denotative meaning found 25 words. Then the writer will explain and analyze the meaning of the words seen in sentence from Jakarta Post topic found using denotative can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. *Jaksel*

In the past few days, Twitter has been filled with jokes on how *anak **Jaksel*** (young South Jakartans) often use the words “literally” and “which is” in the middle of their Indonesian sentences.⁷⁵

The word of Jaksel it is denotative meaning, because the word Jaksel in the sentence above to showing blending 2 word “South Jakartans”. The meaning denotative to Jaksel is to name of the area the southern part of the province of the capital Jakarta in Indonesia. It can be

⁷⁵Callistasia Anggun Wijaya. 2018. '*Anak Jaksel*' Jokes Inspires Map, Talks on Geopolitics of Lifestyle, p. 1/2.

known seen in the sentence above to explain how the young people in South Jakartans made jokes in the social media with used the word literally and which is in the young people used in twitter.

Behind the jokes and memes, however, are talks about the **geopolitics** of lifestyle and Jakarta's socioeconomic class system.

2. Geopolitics

The word of **geopolitics** in the sentence above is denotative meaning, because seen in the sentence geopolitics just has true meaning or appropriate with dictionary. The denotative meaning of Geopolitics is saints or relationship between earth and politics. It can be known in the sentence explain about the purpose the jokes and meme the young people made, it showing to analysis condition area Jakarta which have relate lifestyle, and class economic in the province Jakarta.

Netizens have slammed "**mix-lingo**" comments highlighting the unique way people in South Jakarta speak, arguing that the generalizations were inaccurate as most residents of the municipality do not fuse English and Indonesian in their daily conversations as stereotyped.

3. Netizen

From sentence above the word of **netizen** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. The denotative meaning of netizen is people to comment about something information in social media. It can be seen sentence above how the netizen criticize information young given in social media not accurate judging from the facts in Jakarta.

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4. Viral

Hanung Baskoro, 29, a resident of Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, responded to the jokes by creating a map of South Jakarta with details of the characteristics each area is known for, because he thought not all young South Jakartans fit the *anak Jaksel* description of the recent **viral** jokes.

The meaning word of viral in the sentence above is denotative meaning, because viral word has meaning same with context sentence above. viral is used describe piece of information, a video, an image or other that is sent rapidly over the internet from one person to another. It can know seen the word viral in the sentence above, it explain jokes who young people made in social media is popular and jokes young South Jakartan become the talks in social media by netizen.

5. Mix-lingo

The word of mix-lingo in the sentence above it can be found denotative meaning, seen from the context of sentence this word has appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning of mix-lingo is the person and people mixture two or more languages. It can be known about sentence mean about mix-lingo word.

6. Facebook

He posted the map on **Facebook** and it has since made the rounds on social media.

The word of **Facebook** in the sentence above it can be found denotative meaning. Because the Facebook word in the sentence has true meaning or appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning of Facebook is application media social who people used to given photo, information a

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text, videos and the people can find new friends. It can be known seen in the context of sentence above explain the person posted the map geopolitics Jakarta on Facebook application.

7. Café-goers

Besides speaking in so-called mix-lingo, people living and working in the area are stereotyped as upscale **café-goers** who love indie musicians, like Barasuara and Sore, said Hanung, who works as a freelance illustrator.

The word of **café-goers** in the sentence above it can be found denotative meaning. Café-goers is denotative meaning cause, the meaning in the sentence above has one mean and appropriate in dictionary and sentence. Denotative meaning of café-goers is area visitor or guest going to drink and eat. It can be knowing seen in the sentence above explain about things or activity the people in Jakarta goes to café.

8. Photo booth

Highly anticipated romantic comedy *Crazy Rich Asians* premiered in Jakarta on Friday. The space outside the movie theater in Plaza Indonesia shopping mall, where the premiere took place, was transformed into red carpet area with the film's poster as the backdrop. There was also a **photo booth** featuring a sofa and coffee table decorated with bling.

The word of **Photo booth** in the sentence above, it can be found denotative meaning. Denotative meaning of photo booth seen in sentence above is the processor the session taking photos of guests or artists who came on the show premiere which has poster backdrop. The meaning of word

photo booth appropriate dictionary and with context sentence above, it can see sentence explain.

9. Evil stepsister

That airline suite is just a beginning, as the city-state of Singapore becomes the place where Rachel meets “**evil stepsisters**” personified by Nick’s female acquaintances. But she finds her “fairy godmother” in her hilarious college best friend Goh Peik Lin, played by Awkwafina.

The word of **evil stepsister** in the sentence above it can finds denotative meaning. To know meaning about evil stepsister seen in the context sentence above, evil stepsister in denotative meaning is stepsister has characteristic and behavior evil or bad toward other not biological sister. In the sentence above same with the meaning found, sentence explain how the character Rachel meet stepsister from Nick which has evil character.

10. Mahjong

She sends the message of her worth through a game of **mahjong** with Nick’s mother, Eleanor Young, portrayed impeccably by Michelle Yeoh.

The word of **Mahjong** in the sentence above it can finds denotative meaning. Denotative meaning of Mahjong is famous and popular Chinese game with complicated rules that change depending on the region. Mahjong is a game from Chinese during the Qing Dynasty. It can be seen in the sentence about mahjong, the She (Rachel) is girlfriend from Nick dislike by Nick mother and Family, so Rachel used mahjong to explain about the principle of Rachel about life though this game.

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11. Pop culture

The colorful Indonesia Comic Con returned to Jakarta over the weekend, offering the city's **pop culture** enthusiasts yet another place where they could truly express themselves and bask in their nerdy interests outside of their bedrooms.

The word of **Pop culture** it denotative meaning, because the meaning of pop popular just has denotative meaning in the sentence above has one meaning and appropriate in dictionary and sentence. Denotative meaning of popular culture is refers in general to the traditions material culture of a particular society. In the modern west, pop culture refers to culture product such as music, art, literature, fashion, dance, film, cyberculture, television and radio that are consumed by majority of a society's population. Popular culture are those types media that have mass accessibility and appeal.

12. Festival-goers

Imperial march: **Festivalgoers** come dressed as Star Wars characters, including Kylo Ren (left), Chancellor Palpatine (center) and Orson Krennic (right). (JP/Umair Rizaludin

The word of **festivalgoers** in the sentence above it can be found denotative meaning. festival goers is denotative meaning cause, the meaning in the sentence above has one mean and appropriate in dictionary and sentence. Denotative meaning of festivalgoers is the people guest or visitor which came to festival. It can be seen above the sentence explain about people come to festival.

Nairn was a particular highlight as he plays one of the show's most popular and **loveable** characters, the gentle giant Hodor. His character in the series was expertly and emotionally expressed despite the relative handicap

of his only being able to say his name. During the multiple sharing sessions on the Comic Con main stage, Nairn talked about his time on *Game of Thrones* and the story behind his casting as well as sharing his ongoing love for his profession as a **DJ**.

13. Loveable

The word of **Loveable** in the sentence above is denotative meaning, it because seen in the sentence loveable just has true meaning and appropriate with dictionary. The denotative meaning of loveable is inspiring or deserving love or affection by people. It can be known seen the sentence explain about Kristian Nairn, he is a character in the series *Game of Thrones* it most popular and very love by people.

14. DJ

The word of **DJ** in the sentence above is denotative meaning, because seen in the sentence DJ just has true meaning or appropriate with dictionary. DJ is abbreviation of Disc jockey The denotative meaning of DJ is someone has skill at choosing and playing recorded sound or music that has been record. It can be seen in the sentence explain about a character Nairn in the *Game of Thrones* and the story in behind his casting her ongoing love for his professional as a DJ in her real life.

15. HBO

The added spice to these conventions is usually the overseas guests, with the main draw this year being Kristian Nairn of the highly popular **HBO** television series *Game of Thrones*.

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From sentence above the word of **HBO** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. HBO is abbreviation of Home Box Office, it name of company entertainment. In the sentence above explain HBO production film *Game of Thrones*, then, become most popular television ststion in a United States.

16. Cosplaying

Deadpools, Gamoras and Captain Americas were also in plentiful supply, but the majority of **cosplaying** visitors and exhibitors chose to dress as their favorite anime characters: from Umaru Doma from Himouto Umaru-Chan! to Kesshoban “Platelet” from the manga Cells at Work! and Ichigo Kurasaki from Bleach to name a few.

From sentence above the word of **cosplaying** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning of cosplaying is the activity or event to people wear costumes and fashion accessories to represent a specific character film, anime, manga or another. It can be known seen sentence above the people wear costume like character Captain Americas, and majority visitor used anime character from Umaru Doma and another.

17. Riskesdas

The results of the latest Basic Health Research (**Riskesdas**) report show that the prevalence of diabetes has increased from 6.9 percent of the population in 2013 to 8.5 percent in 2018 based on blood glucose tests at health facilities nationwide.

From sentence above the word of **Riskesdas** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of

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sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Riskesdas is abbreviation in Indonesia language *Riset kesehatan dasar* or Basic Health research it one of the community-based national Indonesia Ministry of health's research and development agency. It can be seen in the context of sentence explain result Riskesdas about report percent of diabetes rise in 2013 to 2018.

18. Diabetes

About 6.3 percent of sufferers are people aged 55 to 64. The survey also showed that the majority of **diabetes** sufferers are women, and that most live in urban areas.

From sentence above the word of **diabetes** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Diabetes is name of a disease of excess blood sugar or a polygenic disease characterized by abnormally high glucose level in the blood. It can be seen context of the sentence above explain sufferer diabetes majority are woman aged 55 to 64.

19. Autoimmune

There are three types of diabetes: Type 1, Type 2 and gestational diabetes. Type 1 is caused by an **autoimmune** condition. The exact cause is unknown, although in the majority of cases it is considered to be genetic factors, while gestational diabetes often occurs among pregnant women and is only temporary.

From sentence above the word of **Autoimmune** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. The word is name of disease. Denotative meaning of autoimmune is arising from an abnormal immune response to a normal body. It can be seen the sentence above explain

autoimmune condition to sufferer diabetes majority reason genetic factors.

Children who contract polio or **coxsackievirus**, as well as having vitamin D deficiencies, are at risk of suffering from type 1 diabetes. The **symptoms** include frequent urination, heavy thirst, weight loss and fatigue.

20. Coxsackievirus

From sentence above the word of **coxsackievirus** has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. The word **coxsackievirus** other name of polio, it is an RNA virus that can causes pain in the hands, feet and mouth or diseases of the nerves resulting in permanent paralysis, but can be prevented by carrying out polio immunization.

21. Symptoms

From sentence above the word of symptoms has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning of symptoms is a name scientific or medical science of the sufferer. An indication of the existence of an unwanted disease or health, in the form of signs or characteristics of the disease and can be felt, such as feelings of nausea or dizziness.

Social media has many benefits, but unfortunately, everything in this world has its negative sides. Despite the many advantages associated with social media, there are a number of negative effects caused by its usage. Among the common negative effects of social media use are stress, **anxiety**, depression, addiction, **cyberbullying**, hacking, scams, cheating and relationship problems, drug abuse and even death.

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22. Cyberbullying

From sentence above the word of cyberbullying has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning is activity form of bully or harassment using electronic means and also knowing as online bullying. It can be known meaning cyberbullying in the sentence influence and negative effect social media to life and cyberbullying.

23. Anxiety

From sentence above the word of anxiety has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Denotative meaning of Anxiety is a name scientific or medical science of the mental health disorder. Anxiety disorder is a mental health disorder that causes sufferers to have excessive anxiety, following by fear and worry that will affect their daily life or Disorders anxiety is a state of excessive tension or not at the place that is marked by feelings of worry, anxious, uncertain or afraid. It can be seen in sentence anxiety one of the negative impact from social media to health.

24. Instagram

Social media addiction comes integrated with low quality sleep. The time you're supposed to be sleeping you're checking the viral content on Instagram, Facebook or Twitter, which limits your sleeping hours.

From sentence above the word of anxiety has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. Denotative

meaning is name of application social media to sharing a video and a photo. It can be known in sentence above influence Instagram to people low quality sleep and rest, it cause the checking the vital content in social media.

4.2.3.2 Connotative meaning

Connotation is placed on the second level of semiotics system. The connotative meaning can be influenced by the factors of cultural and myths. Based from all the neologism words data found by the author in the Jakarta Post, the writer finds 7 have connotative meaning in the Jakarta post. Then, the writer will explain and analyze the meaning of the words seen in sentence from Jakarta Post topic found using connotative can be analyzed and explained as follows;

1. Meme

Behind the jokes and **memes**, however, are talks about the geopolitics of lifestyle and Jakarta's socioeconomic class system.

The meaning word of meme in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because seen in the sentence above meme just have two meaning. The first meaning of Meme is an idea that is passed from one member of society to another, not in the *genes* but often by people copying it. Second meaning about meme is an image, a video, a piece of text, other, that is passed very quickly from one internet user to another often with slight changes that make it humorous. It can be known sentence above meaning of meme are images, videos, pieces of text contains humorous like jokes made by young people in social media.

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2. SCBD

According to Hanung, most people would associate South Jakarta with some of its upscale areas, such as Pondok Indah, Gandaria, Blok M, the Sudirman Central Business District (**SCBD**) and Jl. Sudirman – all of which are marked light blue on his map.

The word of SCBD in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because SCBD words have two different meaning. The first SCBD is abbreviation from the Sudirman Central Business District, is name of address in area South Jakarta. The second, SCBD the rich or high class people live. It can be seen from context in sentence above explain is name of area in Jakarta like Pondok Indah, Gradaria, Sudirman Central Business District and Jln Sudirman this people live in there include high class social.

3. *Anak Gaul* (cool kids)

“Nothing is special about Pasar Minggu people. We don’t talk and hang out in fancy places like ***anak gaul*** [*cool kids*]. We’re just normal ***anak kompleks*** [*children living in a residential complex*],” Hanung said jokingly.

The word of *Anak gaul* (Cool kids) in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because *Anak gaul* (Cool kids) words have two different meaning. The first *Anak gaul* (Cool kids) is a young people know and follow about lifestyle, slang language, or popular thing. The second *Anak gaul* (Cool kids) is rich or high class for young people, they are hang out or fancy place. It can be seen the sentence the above to explain about young people rich and they are going to fancy place.

4. Labor party

The “**Labor Party**” is the office of Sindikasi, a labor union for media and creative industry workers who

“face the precariousness of the digital economy era” and Hanung, an illustrator, is a member of the union.

The word of **labor party** in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because labor party words have two different meaning. The first meaning of labor party is was political party in Indonesia. The second labor party is the office labor union for media and creative industry worker who. It can see the sentence above the meaning about to creative industry worker to observe growing economy in Indonesia.

5. Red carpet

Highly anticipated romantic comedy *Crazy Rich Asians* premiered in Jakarta on Friday. The space outside the movie theater in Plaza Indonesia shopping mall, where the premiere took place, was transformed into **red carpet** area with the film’s poster as the backdrop. There was also a photo booth featuring a sofa and coffee table decorated with bling.

The word of **red carpet** in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because red carpet words have two different meaning. The first red carpet is has meaning literally carpet which has red color. The second red carpet is carpet has red color, but purpose to uses for walking to people guest in formal party or ceremony. It can be known the sentence meaning seen to context red carpet word to used walking to celebrity or actor film *Crazy Rich Asians* hold the premiere.

6. Comic Con

The colorful Indonesia **Comic Con** returned to Jakarta over the weekend, offering the city’s pop culture enthusiasts yet another place where they could truly express themselves and bask in their nerdy interests outside of their bedrooms.

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The meaning word of comic con in the sentence above is connotative meaning, because seen in the sentence above comic con just have two meaning. The first comic con abbreviation is name of San Diego convention center, San Diego California. The second comic con is an event entertainment multi-genre conference and comic annual. It can see the sentence Comic con come to Jakarta.

7. Platelet

Deadpools, Gamoras and Captain Americas were also in plentiful supply, but the majority of cosplaying visitors and exhibitors chose to dress as their favorite anime characters: from Umaru Doma from Himouto Umaru-Chan! to Kesshoban **“Platelet”** from the manga Cells at Work! and Ichigo Kurasaki from Bleach to name a few.

From sentence above the word of anxiety has denotative meaning. It can be known about context of sentence about just meaning appropriate with dictionary. The first means of platelet according dictionary is another name of thrombocyte. The second platelet in the sentence seen context word is a minor character from manga made in Japan, the title of “Cells at Work!” she is character about a girl has type of blood cell working under the platelet division.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This research is designed describe the found neologisms in the Jakarta Post, types of words formation from neologisms and meaning of neologisms used denotative and connotative meaning. The writer proposes some conclusions as follow: There are 31 (thirty one) neologisms found in the Jakarta Post. Neologisms refer to newly created or borrowed words from other languages, from the national language of dialect words, archaisms and industry language, and also refer to existing words with new meanings and new usages.

In the Jakarta post the neologisms is dominant from combine to some word or borrowing word from other language, so that the form of a new word that cannot be interpreted by the dictionary usual. Like the neologisms “meme” it is word to Memes are units of cultural propagation, such as songs, ideas, fashion styles, hair styles. Then, “meme” was first known by Richard Dawkins in 1976 in his book *The Selfish Gene*.

In the second of formulation in this thesis, the writers found word formation from neologisms data. The last, the finding meaning of neologisms in Jakarta post, the writer used denotative meaning and connotative meaning. Neologisms is new words which have not meaning to dictionary usual. This is more difficult to know about meaning words of neologisms, so important to know about the context sentence. There are “viral” it in dictionary or denotative means can be interpreted as an idiom for an illness caused by a virus germ. Connotative meaning is strategy and process of deployment of the electronic message into a channel to communicate information to the society widespread and growing.

5.2 Suggestion

Reading is very important to us, because by reading we can get information about science or information in everyday life. Usually, people to find information about current events by reading a newspaper or an article, in reading a newspaper or article there are words that are not understood by people so they need more understanding, especially newspapers and articles in other languages. There important neologisms are formed from words that are not understood or new words that do not have meaning, making it difficult for readers to understand the topic being read.

There our role as linguistic students examines neologism to find meaning from words that are not understood by the reader. And this is also used as learning or stepping stone to get additional vocabulary from neologisms word, because with neologism we learn new words and know how words are formed.

In this Jakarta Post newspaper, one of the readings is in English so that readers can find new words used by journalists, from the topic used by the writer for this thesis data, journalists in the Jakarta Post have made meaning of neologisms, that without the need to search in a dictionary. So, for the next researchers, it is recommended that researchers examine the neologisms of the translation novel because in this novel the next researcher will find more of these neologisms.

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APPENDIX I

The data of neologisms words and denotative and connotative meaning found topic Popular Culture and Lifestyle in *Jakarta Post* can be seen on tables below;

No	Neologisms Words	Types of word formation	Meaning	Denotative and Connotative
Topic I ; ‘Anak Jaksel’ jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle, Edition Friday, September 7, 2018				
1	Jaksel	Blending	Jaksel is blending word, It can be seen that says ‘jaksel’ this including said in a new word (neologisms) frequently used by young people to mention the name of the city in Indonesia is at the province of Jakarta.	Denotative
2	Geopolitics	Borrowing	‘ geopolitics ’ refers to the relationship between politics and territory, or he can interpret it as a method used to analyze, estimate, and use political power over an area. Usually this method analyzes regional or regional policies that seek to understand, explain and predict political behavior in geographic variables	Denotative
3	mix-lingo	Compounding	“ Mix-lingo ” is a mixture of two or more languages that are used by people. Usually this is often used by teenagers in communicating with their peers	Denotative
4	Viral	Borrowing	“ Viral ” is a word that has 2 different meanings, according to the dictionary Viral can be interpreted as an idiom for an illness caused by a viral germ. Then the other meaning of the word viral is a word that is often used by the public or activities in cyberspace which draw the spread of information through social media that spreads quickly so that it makes	Denotative

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			a public conversation.	
5	Facebook	Compounding	Facebook is a social networking website	Denotative
6	SCBD	acronym	“ SCBD ” is an abbreviation of Sudirman Central Business District, Namely an area or upscale area in southern Jakarta	Connotative
7	café-goers	Compounding	“ café-goers ” is for a café or a unique and interesting place that is usually chosen as a place to hang out young people	Denotative
8	anak gaul (cool kids)	Borrowing	Anak gaul (cool kids) is an expression used by the people of Indonesia to mention the young who always go with the flow, the trend of the times that are more discussion. Usually this is seen from the style of dress that follows the current trends, or sayings that use the word slang.	Connotative
9	Memes	Borrowing	“ meme ” was first known by Richard Dawkins in 1976 in his book <i>The Selfish Gene</i> . And this includes the word neologism. Memes are units of cultural propagation, such as songs, ideas, fashion styles, hair styles.	Denotative
10	labor party	Compounding	“ Labor Party ” or in Indonesia language is <i>Partai Buruh</i> , was a political parti in Indonesia. It was formed on December 1949 by a group of former <i>Labor Party of Indonesia</i> (PBI) member, or the office of <i>Sindikasi</i> , a labor union for media and creative industry workers who “face the precariousness of the digital economy era.	Connotative
11	Netizen	Blending	“ Netizen ” from word ‘citizen’ and internet, citizen of the net. Is describing a person activity involved in online communities or the internet in general.	Denotative

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Topic II Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian culture, Edition Monday, September 10, 2019				
1	Red carpet	Compounding	“ red carpet ” is traditionally used to mark the route taken by heads of state on ceremonial and formal occasions and has in recent decades been extended to use by VIPs and celebrities at formal event.	Connotative
2	Photo booth	Compounding	“ Photo booth ” is a vending machine or modern kiosk that contains an automated, usually coin-operated, camera and film processor. Today, the vast majority of photo booths used are digital. Photo booth the first automated photography machine was filed in 1888 by William Poole of Baltimore. The first known really working photographic machine was product of the French inventor	Denotative
3	evil stepsister	Compounding	“ evil stepsister ”, according dictionary stated that stepsister is of stepmothers or stepfathers respectively by union with someone other than biological or biological mothers. But the word of “evil stepsister” is a term for stepsister who behaves evil toward other stepsister.	Denotative
4	Mahjong	borrowing	mahjong is a tile-based game that was developed in china during the Qing Dynasty and has spread though out the world since the early 20 th century. It is commonly played by four players, but with some three-player variations found in Japan, South Korea and Southeast Asia.	Denotative
Topic III; Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta’s pop culture fans Edition Tuesday, October 30, 2018				

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1	Comic con	Clipping	comic con is an abbreviation comic conversation or another name San Diego comic international is a nonprofit multi-general entertainment and comic book conversation held annually in San Diego, California, United States. The name as given on its website, is comic-con international: San Diego, but it is commonly known simply as comic-con or the San Diego Comic-Con or SDCC.	Connotative
2	Pop culture	Clipping	Pop Culture is an abbreviation popular culture is generally recognized by member of a society as a set of the practices, beliefs and objects that dominant of ubiquitous in a society at a given point in time	Denotative
3	Festivalgoers	Compounding	Festivalgoers is a person attending a festival	Denotative
4	HBO	Acronym	HBO is an abbreviation of <u>Home Box Office</u> is a United States television station owned by Time Warner. The program airs 24 hours a day to more than 49 million customers without advertising interludes. In addition, its various products are also marketed to more than 150 countries.	Denotative
5	DJ	Acronym	Dj is the abbreviation of the word Disjoki or disc jockey , is someone who is skilled at choosing and playing recorded sound or music that has been recorded.	Denotative
6	Cosplayer	Borrowing	Cosplay is whose word originates from Japan, namely Kosupure, portmanteau of the words costume play, is a performance art in which	Denotative

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			participants called cosplayers wear costumes and fashion accessories to represent a specific character.	
7	Platelet	Borrowing	Platelet another name for thrombocyte from Greek is "klot" "Cell" is a nulliploid anuclear (does not have a nucleus in its DNA) with an irregular shape with a diameter of 2-3 μ m which is a fragmentation of megakaryocytes.	Connotative
Topic IV; Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes, Edition Wednesday, November 14, 2018				
1	Basic Healty Research (Rikesdas)	Blending	Rikesdas is an abbreviation in Indonesian <i>Riset Kesehatan Dasar</i> , or English language (Basic Healty Research) is one of the community-based national researches and was published by the Indonesian Ministry of Health's Research and Development Agency, namely in 2007, 2010 and 2013.	Denotative
2	Autoimmune	compounding	autoimmune is combination of words from kata <i>auto</i> + <i>immune</i> . Immune are cells and many other biological structures responsible for immunity, namely the defense of organisms to protect the body from external biological influences by recognizing and killing pathogens, so, auto-immune is arising from an abnormal immune response to a normal body part.	Denotative
3	Diabetes	Borrowing	Diabetes a polygenic disease characterized by abnormally high glucose levels in the blood; any of several metabolic disorder marked by excessive urination and persistent thirst.	Denotative

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4	Coxsackievirus	Borrowing	Coxsackievirus is an RNA virus that can cause pain in the hands, feet and mouth. The Coxsackie virus was first discovered in 1948 in the feces of children diagnosed with Polomyomyelitis (Polio) in a city called Coxsackie. Polomyomyelitis (Polio) disease is caused by a viral infection and is highly contagious, but can be prevented by carrying out polio immunization.	Denotative
5	Symptoms	Borrowing	Symptoms is an indication of the existence of an unwanted disease or health disorder, in the form of signs or characteristics of the disease and can be felt, such as feelings of nausea or dizziness.	Denotative
Topic V; Why social media is boosting your stress Edition				
1	Cyberbulliying	Compounding	cyberbulliying is the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending massages of an intimidating or threatening nature.	Denotative
2	Anxiety	Borrowing	Anxiety disorder is a mental health disorder that causes sufferers to have excessive anxiety, followed by fear and worry that will affect their daily lives.	Denotative
3	Instagram	Blending	Instagram rood word from “instant telegram” is a photo and video sharing application that allows users to take photos, take videos, apply digital filters and share them to various social networking services, including those of Instagram itself.	Denotative
Total neologism words			31 data, (topic I 11 kata, topic II 4, topic III 7, topic IV 5, topic V 3).	

Compounding	11 data
Borrowing	11 data
Blending	4 data
Acronym	3 data
Clipping	2 data
Denotative and Connotative meaning	23 data denotative meaning 7 data connotative meaning

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APPENDIX II

The types of word Formation in Neologisms words those found in Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the Jakarta Post, edition September 2018 to January 2019.

No	Neologisms words	Types of Word Formation	Form	Title of topic in Jakarta Post
Compounding				
1	mix-lingo	compounding	Mix + lingo	'Anak Jaksel' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle, Edition Friday, September 7, 2018.
2	Facebook	compounding	Face + book	-
3	labor party	Compounding	Labor + party	-
4	red carpet	compounding	Red + carpet	Glamorously accurate: How 'Crazy Rich Asians' portrays Asian culture, Edition Monday, September 10, 2019.
5	photo booth	compounding	Photo + booth	-
6	evil stepsister	compounding	Evil + step + sister	-
7	Festivalgoers	Compounding	Festival + goers	Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans Edition Tuesday, October 30, 2018.

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8	Loveable	Compounding	Love + able	-
9	Cyberbullying	Compounding	Cyber + Bullying	Why social media is boosting your stress. Edition
10	Autoimmune	Compounding	Auto + immune	Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes, Edition Wednesday, November 14, 2018.
Borrowing			form	Title of topic in Jakarta Post
1	Geopolitics	Borrowing	Greek Language	‘Anak Jaksel’ jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle, Edition Friday, September 7, 2018
2	Viral	Borrowing	English Language	-
3	anak gaul (cool kids)	Borrowing	Indonesian Language	-
4	Memes	Borrowing	Greek Language	-
5	Mahjong	Borrowing	Mandarin Language	Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’

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				portrays Asian culture, Edition Monday, September 10, 2019.
6	Cosplayer	Borrowing	Japanese Language	Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans Edition Tuesday, October 30, 2018
7	Platelet	Borrowing	Greek Language	-
8	Coxsackievirus	Borrowing	English Language	Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes, Edition Wednesday, November 14, 2018.
9	Diabetes	Borrowing	Greek Language	-
10	Symptoms	Borrowing	Greek Language	-
11	Anxiety	borrowing	Latin Language	Why social media is boosting your stress. Edition
Blending			Form	Title of topic in Jakarta Post
1	Jaksel	Blending	Jakarta + selatan (South + Jakarta)	'Anak Jaksel' jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of

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				lifestyle, Edition Friday, September 7, 2018
2	Netizen	Blending	Net (Internet) + Citizen	-
3	Riskesdas	Blending	Basic + Healty + Research (Riset + Kesehatan + Dasar)	Cutting out rice not enough: More Lifestyle change needed to prevent diabetes, Edition Wednesday, November 14, 2018.
4	Instagram	blending	Instant + Telegram	Why social media is boosting your stress. Edition
Acronym			form	Title of topic in Jakarta Post
1	SCBD	Acronym	Sudirman Central Business district	‘Anak Jaksel’ jokes inspires map, talks on geopolitics of lifestyle, Edition Friday, September 7, 2018
2	HBO	Acronym	Home Box Office	Glamorously accurate: How ‘Crazy Rich Asians’ portrays Asian culture, Edition Monday, September 10, 2019.

3	DJ	Acronym	Disc Jockey	-
Clipping			Form	Title of topic in Jakarta Post
1	Comic con	clipping	Comic conversation	Indonesia Comic Con thrills Jakarta's pop culture fans Edition Tuesday, October 30, 2018
2	Pop culture	clipping	Popular culture	-

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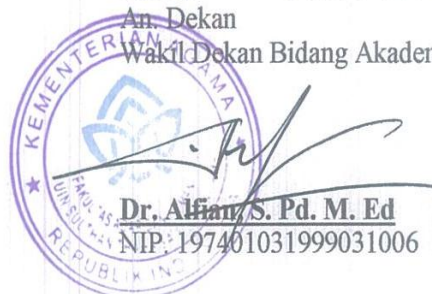
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Advisor II : Dr. Diana Rozelin, S.S, M.Hum

No	Date	Material of Consultation	Signature
1	07/01/2019	Review of Title	
2	20/02/2019	Review Chapter I,II and III	
3	25/03/2019	Review Chapter III	
4	08/04/2019	Acc for Proposal Seminar	
5	15/06/2019	Chapter IV	
6	22/07/2019	Chapter IV	
7	07/08/2019	Chapter IV	
8	01/09/2019	Chapter IV	
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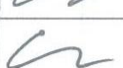
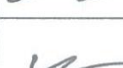
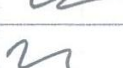





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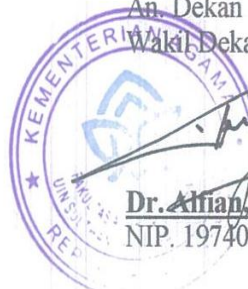
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