Word Formation Process of Non-Standard Vocabulary in Twitter Statuses of Indonesian *Dangdut* Singers

A FINAL PROJECT

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I states truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and diploma. In addition, I ensure that I do not take the materials from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in the references.

Semarang, June 2016

Rully Fakhrun Nisa

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

I wasn't born with anything, my weapon is hard work and determination– ***(Lee Seunghoon)***

Nothing's better than the wind to your back, the sun in front of you, and your friends beside you – ***(Aaron Douglas Trimble)***

This final project is dedicated to my beloved parents.

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Approved by

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4. My beloved parents and sisters. Thank you for the endless love, pray, and support.
5. SIXO, Suci Hapsari, Danny Marliana, and Yuyun Tiarawati,

I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this final project better.

Finally, I hope that this final project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about Word Formation.

Semarang, June 2016

Rully Fakhrun Nisa

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ABSTRACT

Twitter is one of the media used by people to share their thoughts, to communicate, and to respond to others. Since Twitter users tend to communicate using spoken language, we can find some new words created in order to make the communication more comfortable.The purpose of this study is to identify the word formation processes on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers. This study uses Non-Participant Observation Method to collect the data along with Reflective Introspective Identity and Translational Method to analyze the data. The finding of this research shows 35 words from 11 twitter accounts that were analyzed in terms of the process of word formation. The processes that occurred are Derivation, Blending, Borrowing, Clipping and Acronym. Of these processes, borrowing is the most common process of word formation found in the twitter statuses of *dangdut* singers because the singers tend to follow trend from Western since the borrowing words are mostly from English.

Keywords: Word Formation, *Dangdut* singers, Twitter status

1. Introduction

In the era of globalization, everything has developed including technology of communication media. Due to the development of technology, people nowadays can communicate through written media such as Short Message Service and social media. Writing statuses in social media, for example, can be a new way of communication which can attract another users to respond it. People tend to assume that the language they use is spoken language. Therefore, sometimes they forget the rules of writing and create new words in order to make the conversation more comfortable. The words created in social media are not commonly familiar for us, and sometimes there are new words derived from combining words and from a derivational process. These new words are non-standard vocabulary that we do not find in dictionary. Therefore, it is very interesting to know the meaning and the derivation of the words.

There are two previous studies that discuss morphological phenomena. They are (1) *"Singkatan dan akronim di Kalangan Remaja Kota Bandung"*, by Nani Astuti (2014), and (2) "*Akronim dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Tinjauan Linguistik dan Sosio-Politis Perkembangannya*", by Haerun Ana (2010).

The first study by Astuti (2014) focused on discovering the pattern of acronym used by teenagers in Bandung and the factors that influence the use of acronym either spoken or written. Astuti took the data from Facebook and Twitter statuses. She found that the factors of using acronym are

because they want to simplify the words by violating the basic rule and by using acronym they feel cooler and up to date.

The last study by Ana (2010) aimed as knowing whether the use of acronym follows the linguistic rules, and what are the reasons for using acronym based on socio-political aspects. The data used are from *Kamus Akronim Inisialisme dan Singkatan by Prasmidi* (1992). The result shows that as the time flies, some acronyms violate linguistic rules. However, sociologically the functions of acronym are not only to shorten names or phrases but also to become a medium of humor and slogan.

The studies above mostly focused on acronym, and there is one study discussing the process of word formation from foreign languages. This is different from this study that focuses on the process of word formation in written forms, especially in Twitter statuses by d*angdut* singers. Therefore, for the data, I used non-standard vocabulary found in twitter statuses.

In this study, there are some questions raised, which are (1) what word formation processes are found in the statuses of Indonesian d*angdut* singer Twitter users? and (2) which word formation process is mostly used by the singers? The purposes of this study are to describe the process of word formation found in Twitter statuses and to find out the kind of word formation commonly used in the social media.

2. Theoretical Framework

To analyze the data, I use some theories that has relations with word formation. It relates to how words are made based on morphological rules. The theories used are word formation theories by Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Lieber (2009), claiming that there are seven morphological processes in forming word, which are derivation, compounding, coinage, clipping, acronym, blending, and borrowing. The description of those word formation processes will be explained below.

2.1 Derivation

Derivation is a process of how a new lexeme is formed by attaching suffix or affix on its base (Lieber 2009:33). It always includes prefix and suffix in the process. The examples of derivation are listed below.

Unhappy	unripe
Un + happy	un + ripe

'Un-' is the prefix attached to the base 'ripe'. The meaning of prefix 'un-' is not. Frequently, the base is a free morpheme and the affix is a bound morpheme. However, in some cases the base can be a bound morpheme. Bound base is morpheme that cannot stand by itself as a word but it is not an affix. Here are some examples of a bound base.

Pathology	Psychopath

The word 'pathology' is derived from two bound morphemes 'path' + 'ology'. The bound morpheme 'ology' means 'the study of'. Sometimes, the bound base can be placed before another bound base as in 'pathology,

but it also can be placed after another bound base as in ‘psychopath’. The word ‘psychopath’ is derived from ‘psych’ + (o) + ‘path’. The meaning of bound base ‘psych(o)’ is ‘having to do with the mind’.

2.2 Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining at least two words spelled as one (Tsujimura 2000:154) or the combination of a head and a modifier into one. In English, compound can be spelled as a word or two words connected by hyphen. Bauer (1983:202) mentioned the classification of compound based on its part of speech as follows:

1. Compound nouns
2. Compound verbs
3. Compound adjectives
4. Compound adverbs
5. Neo-classical compound

Some examples of compound and the explanation can be seen below:

(1) Blueberry (2) Astronaut (3) Bucksaw

The first word, ‘blueberry’, is a compound adjective with two free morphemes. The head, ‘berry’, is modified by ‘blue’. It creates new meaning that is a name of a fruit, ‘blueberry’. The second word, ‘astronaut’, is a neo-classical compound with two bond morphemes. Same as ‘blueberry’, ‘naut’ is the head and ‘astro’ is its modifier. The last word, ‘bucksaw’ is a compound which head is ‘saw’ and modifier is ‘buck’. Basically, the head always comes after its modifier.

In combining word, there are some comparisons between compound and phrase, such as (1) stress pattern in compound and phrases are different although the words are same, (2) the meaning of compound and similar phrase is different, (3) the constituent words between compound and similar phrase are also different, and (4) phrase allow modification in its modifier (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 132-133).

2.3 Coinage

The concept of coining can be out of language (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 136). Coining means creating new word without paying attention to the morphological aspect of it. In other word, the created word can be completely new morpheme. One example of coining, found by Milton Sirotta, a nine-year-old nephew of mathematician in 1940 is *Googol*

The meaning of 'googol' is 1.0×10^{100}, which means 1 followed by 100 zeros. It is famous to describe a huge quantity in mathematics.

2.4 Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word to create another new word. Clipping is commonly used in colloquial rather than in formal register (Lieber 2009: 53). The simple way to create a new word in this process is by cutting off at least one syllable of a word. There are three types of clipping (Veisbergs 2009:156), they are:

1. Back clipping
2. Fore-clipping
3. Middle clipping

Back clipping is to cut off the last part of word. Fore clipping or front clipping is to remove the front part of word. Middle clipping is to cut out the middle syllable of word. Usually the remaining syllable has provided the whole information of the word (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 136), as seen in the following examples.

(1) 'Lab' from 'Laboratory'

(2) 'Info' from 'Information'

(3) 'Fridge' from 'Refrigerator'

The words mentioned above are the example of clipping. The words 'lab' and 'info'are made by cutting of the last or last two syllables of the words 'laboratory' and 'information' respectively. Meanwhile the word 'fridge' is made by cutting off the first and last syllable of the word 'refrigerator'.

2.5 Acronym

Acronym is an alternative way to make new words. This process is done by taking the first letters of several words and combining them into one. Acronym can be spelled as one ordinary word (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 137). Whereas, initialization are pronounced letter by letter (Lieber 2009:53). Here are some examples of acronym and initialization:

(1) US (2) SUV (3) UNICEF

US stands for United States and *SUV* stands for Sport Utility Vehicle. Both words are from initialization and are pronounced as letter by letter.

Whereas *UNICEF* stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and is pronounced as one ordinary word.

2.6 Blending

Blending is the process of word formation which is done by joining two or more words, removing some syllables of each words and pronouncing it as a word. The meaning or the new word is taken from the information provided by the used words. Mc-Carthy (2002: 65) stated that blending can be divided by two, straightforward blending and partial blending. Straightforward blending is blending of two or more words with removing some syllables in each word and joining them as one. Whereas partial blending is the process of blending by removing syllable only in one component of a word. The examples of both straightforward and partial blending is shown below,

(1) smog

(2) beefburger, talkathon

The word 'smog' is blended from 'smoke' and 'fog'. This expression is made by removing syllable in each word. Meanwhile, the word 'beefburger' is made by blending word 'beef' and 'hamburger'. By cutting of the first syllable of 'hamburger' and adding the word 'beef' before it.

2.7 Borrowing

It is the process of adapting word from one language into another language. Borrowing happens when the speakers of one language interact with the speakers of another language (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 137).

The speakers of the borrowing language usually understand the language they borrow so they can apply the borrowed elements in their original language. At least the speakers know the part of speech and the meaning of the languagethey borrow. However, when we borrow words from another language, the words will never be the same as the original ones. The borrowed words may be changed to fit phonological, morphological and syntactic patterns of the new language. Some *Bahasa Indonesia* speakers usually borrow some words from English. The examples can be seen below.

(1) 'Nasional' from 'national'

(2) 'Fiskal' from 'fiscal'

(3) 'Ekonomi' from 'economy'

In the examples above, the English words had been adjusted in the Indonesian spelling.

3. Research Methods

This study is qualitative research, and the purpose is to describe the process of word formation in social media, which is Twitter. The data are sentences and phrases, collected from the statuses uploaded on Twitter. The posts chosen in this research are statuses uploaded by *dangdut* singers in the Twitter. The sampling technique used is purposive, I chose some clauses or phrases that contain words not listed in dictionaries that can be categorized as morphologically new words of online twitter user.

To collect the data, I used non-participant observation method which means that I was not involved in the conversation and only acted as an observer. I collected the data by capturing the statuses uploaded on Twitter, so the technique used to collect the data is note taking technique.

In analyzing the data, I used Reflective Introspective Identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993). I used this method to analyze the meaning of the words that are uploaded in the online forum. I also used translational method in *padan* method to compare the data with the language used by Twitter users.

4. Results and Discussion

In this part, I will discuss the analysis of word formation processes found in twitter statuses. The statuses were chosen from selected accounts of Indonesian d*angdut* singers. The singers mostly tweet their statuses in *Bahasa Indonesia*. After choosing several accounts and observing their timeline on twitter, I found 35 words from 11 accounts that can be analyzed based on the process of word formation.

4.1 Kinds of word formation

There are five kinds of word formation processes found in the data. They are derivation, borrowing, blending, acronym, and clipping. The following is the explanation of each kind of word formation process.

4.1.1 Derivation

Derivation can be categorized as morphological derivation and zero derivation or called as conversion. From the whole 35 (thirty five) data there

are 6 (six) derivation, they are *catokan* (hair straightener), *kroyokan, samaan, ngetweet* (to tweet), *selametan* (party), *malam mingguan* (to spend Saturday night). All words above are from non-standard *Bahasa Indonesia*. The affixes that are attached to them are also non-standard affixes from *Bahasa Indonesia*. The affixes are prefix *Nge*-and suffix *–an*.

(1) *Thanks vierlinn buat **catokan** "instyler wet to dry" nya!!*
Thanks vierlinn for hair straightener "instyler wet to dry"!!

The word *catokan* in the sentence above derives from the suffix-*an* attached to the Indonesian word *catok* meaning 'to straighten hair'. The suffix –an in the word *catokan* changes the syntactic category, from verb *(catok)* into noun *(catokan)*. The suffix-*an* in *Bahasa Indonesia* can be used to express tool.

4.1.2 Blending

From the whole 35 (thirty five) data there are 11 (eleven) blending, which is the second common word formation process found. Blending words found in data are mostly straightforward blending, which is from combining two or more words by removing syllable in each word. The words found are mostly from *Bahasa Indonesia*, they are *cecepy (cewek-cewek happy), Jupe (Julia Perrez), Vklip (Video Klip), mager (malas gerak), satnite (Saturday nite), mamita (mami kita), medsos (media social), bomat (bodo amat), kapok (macaroni Depok), kebal (keripik sambalado),* and *baper (bawa perasaan)*. Here are some data found.

(1) *Karawang are you ready **Cecepy** hadir @zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92*
Karawang are you ready **Cecepy** come @zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92

@juliaperrez.
@juliaperrez.

"Karawang, are you ready, **cecepy** come @zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92 @juliaperrez."

(2) **Jupe** .. Julia Perez

(3) *Seharian **Mager** *males gerak**.*
all day **mager** *lazy moving*

The words "cecepy", "jupe" and "mager" are straightforward blending. "Cecepy" is a blending word which is combined from /CE/wek + /CE/wek + hap/PY/, noun + noun + adjective, which means the happy women. It refers to the singers, Julia Perez, Zaskia Gotik and Ayu Tingting, who had been deceived by men in their previous relationship, thus they made it as a name to themselves. The singer, Julia Perez wrote the meaning of *cecepy* in her social media as "The CECEPY.. Cewe2 akhirnya happy".

The second datum, "Jupe" is a pretty famous word used by *dangdut* singers or *dangdut* fans. It is a noun + noun blending from /JU/lia + /PE/rez, which refers to the name of a *dangdut* singer, Julia Perez. Even the singer uses the blending word to call herself. Even though the name Julia Perez is a stage name, she tends to use the term 'Jupe' to call herself when she does interview or gives statement.

The next term "mager" is gradually becoming popular and it is used by social media users, including *dangdut* singer. The meaning of "*mager*" is *malas* or *males gerak* (lazy to move) according to https://kitabgaul.com/word/mager. A *dangdut* singer named Danang

tweeted the word “mager” which is the combination of adjective + verb, /MA/las + /GER/ak or /MA/les + /GER/ak.

(4) *Hari ini aku syuting 2* ***Vklip*** *“Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”.*
Today I shoot 2 **vklip** “Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”

Lokasi Sunter Utara.
Location Sunter Utara

The only partial blending found is the word “Vklip”. It was found from female *dangdut* singer, Zaskia Gotix. The word “Vklip” is a combination of “Video klip”. The singer only removes syllable of the first word and keeps the second word as it is, /V/ideo + klip. It is a noun + noun blending.

4.1.3 Borrowing

In every social media, without exception Twitter, there are so many borrowing words used to express what the users feel in their statuses. Indonesian *dangdut* singers usually borrow some English, Arabic and Javanese words to put in their statuses. The most common data found are borrowing, 13 out of 35. They are *shoop* (to shop), *aku* (saya), *amin* (aamiin), *beday* (birthday), *syuting* (shooting), *Vklip* (video clip), *gaes* (guys), *acting* (acting), *fress* (fresh), *contack* (contact), *positif tinkink* (positive thinking), *posting* (posting), and *komen* (comment). There are some data found.

(1) *Hari ini* ***aku syuting*** *2 Vklip “Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”.*
Today I shoot 2 vklip “Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”
Lokasi Sunter Utara.
Location Sunter Utara

(2) *Yuks… yang mau lihat* ***acting*** *sibad*
Let’ … who want watch acting sibad

In data (1) and (2) above some inserted borrowing words can be seen. In data (1), the borrowing words are ‘aku’ (saya) and ‘shooting’ (syuting), and the second one is ‘acting’ (akting). In the data (1) the word ‘aku’ is borrowed from Javanese and is used in non-formal conversation in *Bahasa Indonesia*, and the word ‘syuting’ is borrowed from English. In the data (2) the word ‘akting’ is originally from English. Even though the pronunciation of the data above is almost the same, there is a change in the spelling because of the adjustment process to Indonesian spelling.

(1a) Shooting /ˈʃuːtɪŋ/
Syuting /syutɪŋ/

(2a) Acting /ˈæktɪŋ/
Akting /aktɪŋ/

The possible reason why the users wrote ‘shooting’ as *syuting* and ‘acting’ as *akting* is because the similarity of spelling in both English and *Bahasa Indonesia*. The spelling of ‘shoo’/ˈʃuː/ is similar with the spelling *syu* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It is the same as ‘acting’, the letter [c] in ‘acting’is spelled as [k], so it makes it sound similar with pronunciation of [k] in *akting*. However, there is no change in the part of speech in the data found.

4.1.4 Acronym

In this part of word formation process, the term is formed by joining the initial letter of some words into one. There are some familiar acronyms used in social media, in this case Twitter. Here are following words of initialization that found on twitter statuses of the singers, *YRA (Ya Robbal*

Alamin), HBD (Happy Birthday) and *GWS* (get well soon). Below are explanation of some data found.

(1) ***HBD*** *ya… sehat amin..semoga lancer sukses cita2nya amin…*
HBD yes … healthy amen..hope smooth success the dreams amen

In the displayed data above, there is 'HBD'. 'HBD' means 'happy birthday'. The singers use the initialization because there is limitation in writing status in twitter. The limitation is only 140 characters. Moreover the meaning of those acronyms is pretty familiar to be used.

4.1.5 Clipping

The process of shortening word to create another new word is called clipping. Here are 2 out of 35 data found that categorized as clipping, *prof* (professional), *cung (ngacung)*. Some data found will be explained below.

(1) *Orang yang orientasinya kerja Cuma duit digaji berapapun tetap*
people that orientation work only money paid any still

kurang, apalagi kalo kerja sambil ngitungin keuntungannya bos
lack, moreover if work while counting profit boss

yang ada gak ***prof***
which is not prof

(2) *Ayo yang udah nonton film palasik* ***cung*** *jarinya*
Let's who has watched film palasik raise finger

The data (1), and (2) above the clipping are *prof* and *cung*. The first word *prof* does not refer to 'professor' but 'professional'. *Prof* is a back clipping from 'professional'. The possible reason why the singer wrote 'professional' as *prof* is because the limitation of characters that can be used in one tweet. The second word is *cung*. *Cung* is actually afore clipping from

acung which means ‘raise (the hand)’. The singer uses the term *cung* by removing the first syllable form the original word, *acung*.

5. Conclusion

This paper analyzes word formation processes found on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers. The purposes of the study are to find out the kinds of word formation processes found on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers and to classify the frequency of the word formation processes in the data found.

There are 35 words found in the singers' statuses. The word formation process found in the data are derivation (6 words), borrowing (13 words), blending (11 words), acronym (3 words), and clipping (2 words). Borrowing is the kind of word formation process that is commonly used by the singers. 37% of the data found is from borrowing. The second place is blending with 31%. The third place is derivation with 17%. The next is acronym with 8%. The last is clipping, 5%, it is only 2 words found in this process. Borrowing becomes the most common word formation process used by *dangdut* singers because they like to follow the Western trend.

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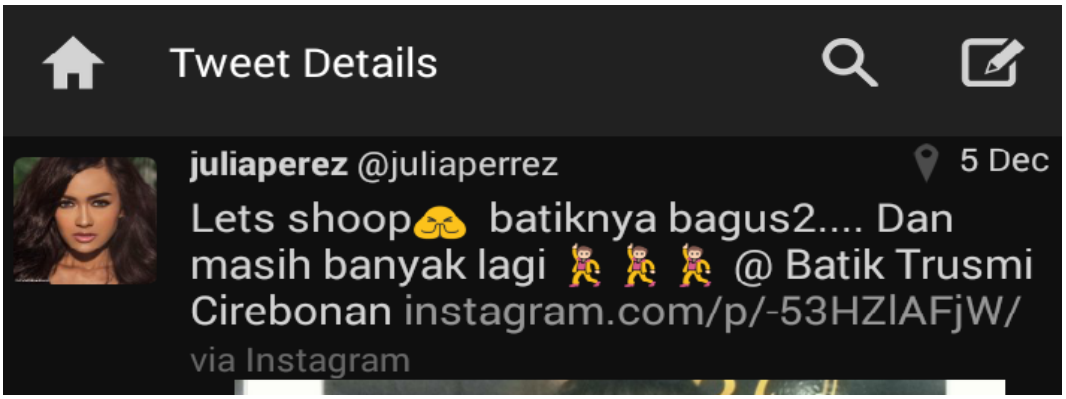
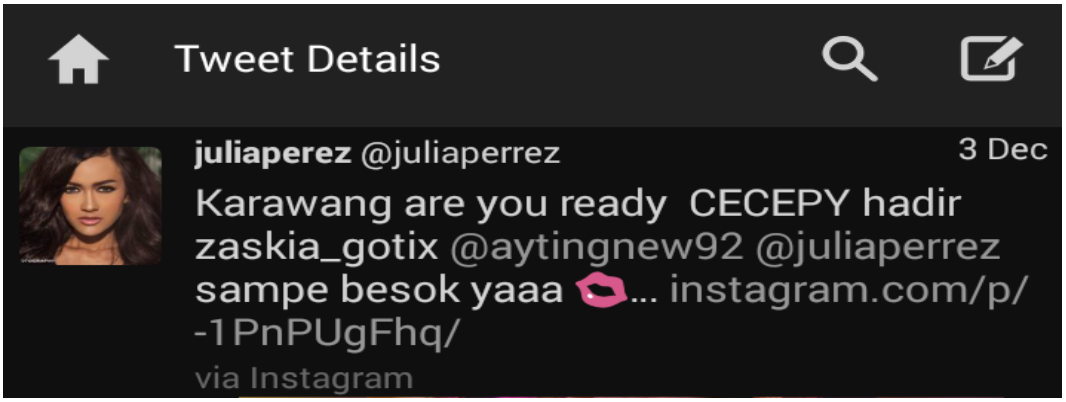
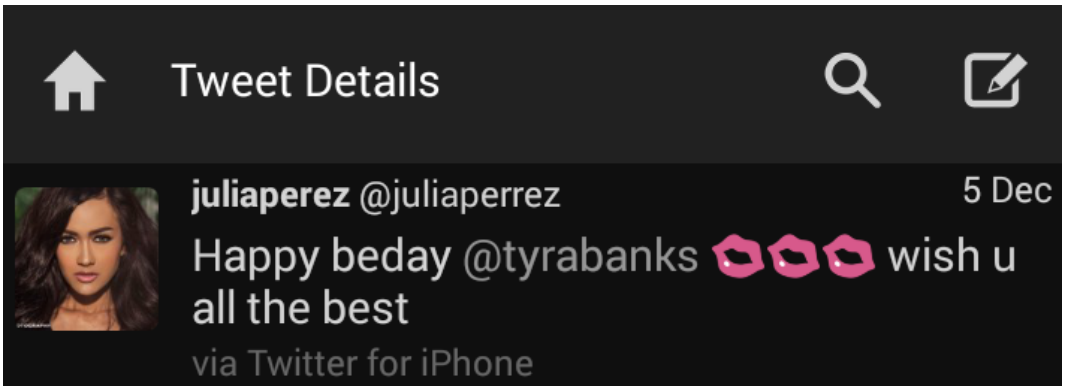
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/79qF45AFmd

Twitter: http://www.twitter.com

Appendices


Tweet Details
juliaperez @juliaperrez
5 Dec
Lets shoop batiknya bagus2.... Dan masih banyak lagi @ Batik Trusmi Cirebonan instagram.com/p/-53HZlAFjW/
via Instagram


Tweet Details
juliaperez @juliaperrez
3 Dec
Karawang are you ready CECEPY hadir zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92 @juliaperrez sampe besok yaaa ... instagram.com/p/-1PnPUgFhq/
via Instagram

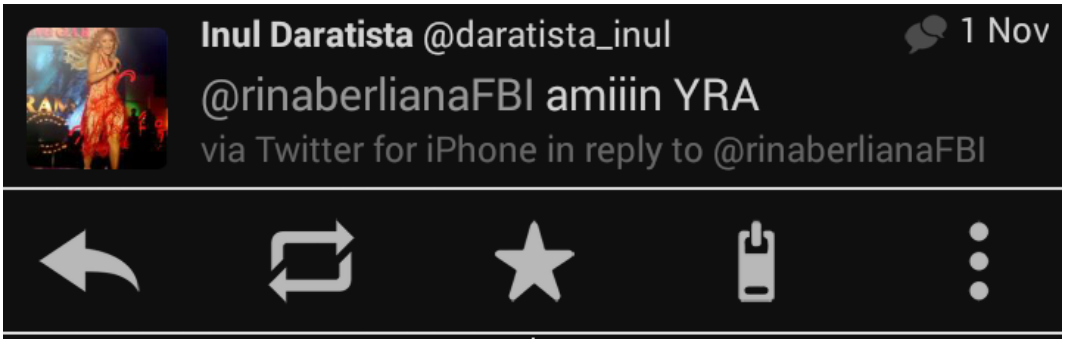

Tweet Details
juliaperez @juliaperrez
5 Dec
Happy beday @tyrabanks wish u all the best
via Twitter for iPhone

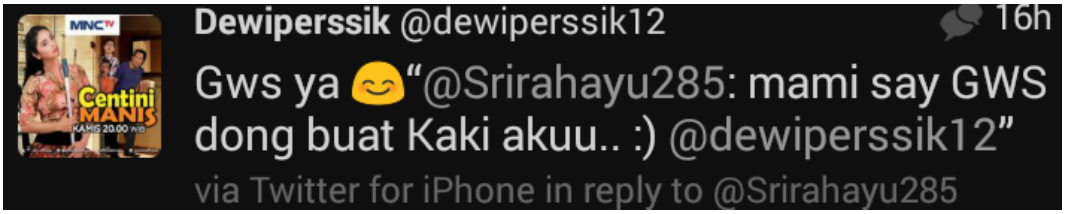
Tweet Details
Zaskia Gotik @Zaskia_gotik
5 Jul
Hari ini aku syuting 2 Vklip "Ramadhan" & "Cintaku Karena Allah", Lokasi: Sunter Utara
via Twitter for Android

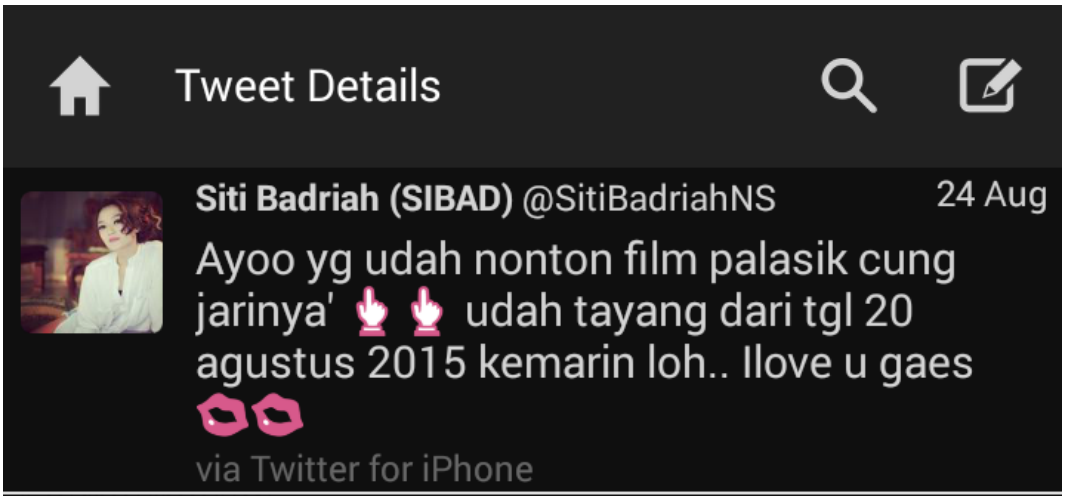
Dewiperssik @dewiperssik12
12h
Hbd ya... Sehat amin.. Dan smoga lancar sukses cita2nya amin..@felianintanyuni
via Twitter for iPhone in reply to @felianintanyuni

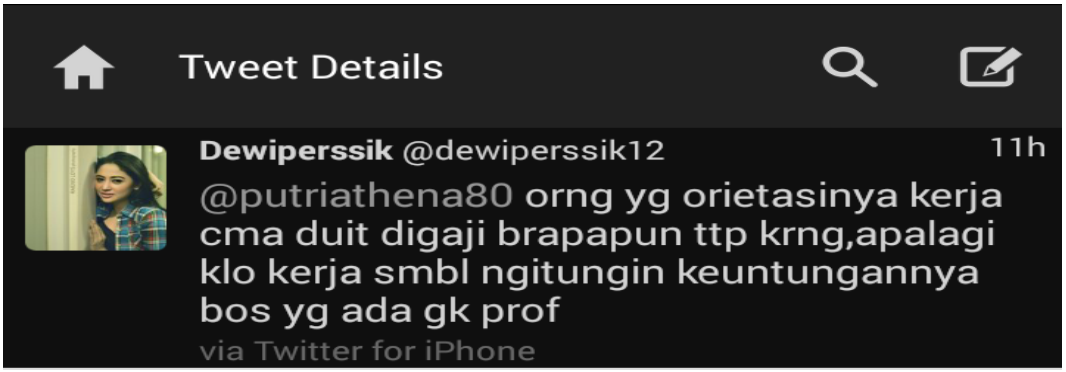
Tweet Details
juliaperez @juliaperrez
1 Dec
Jupe .. Julia perez.. twitter.com/bilalawwaluddi...
via Twitter for iPhone

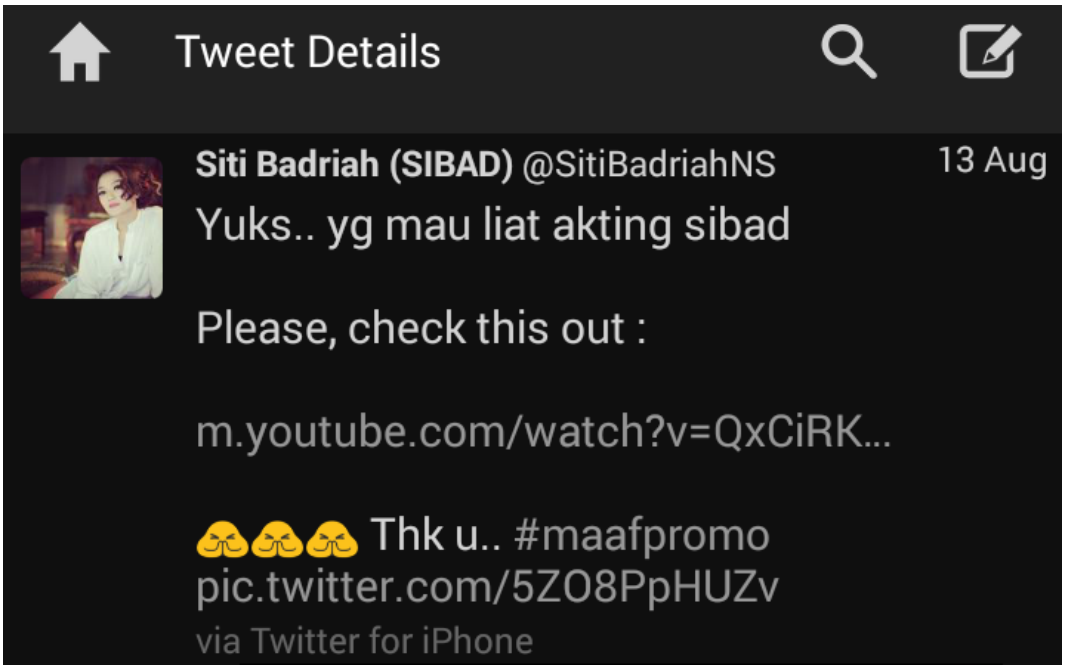
Nassar Fahad @kingnassar88
22 Jan
@abdyilhamfisda @ no nya kmu dong ilham supaya bsa contack2 an
via Twitter for iPhone in reply to @ilhamsodiq96


Inul Daratista @daratista_inul
1 Nov
@rinaberlianaFBI amiiin YRA
via Twitter for iPhone in reply to @rinaberlianaFBI

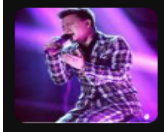

Dewiperssik @dewiperssik12
16h
Gws ya 😊"@Srirahayu285: mami say GWS dong buat Kaki akuu.. :) @dewiperssik12"
via Twitter for iPhone in reply to @Srirahayu285
MNCTV
Centini
MANIS
KAMIS 20.00 WIB


Tweet Details
Siti Badriah (SIBAD) @SitiBadriahNS
24 Aug
Ayoo yg udah nonton film palasik cung jarinya' udah tayang dari tgl 20 agustus 2015 kemarin loh.. Ilove u gaes
via Twitter for iPhone


Tweet Details
Dewiperssik @dewiperssik12
11h
@putriathena80 orng yg orietasinya kerja cma duit digaji brapapun ttp krng,apalagi klo kerja smbl ngitungin keuntungannya bos yg ada gk prof
via Twitter for iPhone


Tweet Details
Siti Badriah (SIBAD) @SitiBadriahNS
13 Aug
Yuks.. yg mau liat akting sibad
Please, check this out :
m.youtube.com/watch?v=QxCiRK...
Thk u.. #maafpromo
pic.twitter.com/5ZO8PpHUZv
via Twitter for iPhone

Tweet Details



DANANG DAcademy 2 @DA2_Danang 15 Oct

seharian mager *males gerak* 🙈🙈🙈😆😆😆 instagram.com/p/82mjaGKxME/

via Instagram

Tweet Details

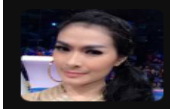
Angel Lelga @Angel88Lelga 16 Dec

💊bibir merah ini sangat membantu kelihatan fress and gak kelihatan sakit👄 Bismillah🙏

cekidot live 📺... [pic] — path.com/p/jy0LZ

via Path

Tweet Details

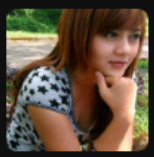


iis dahlia @iis_dahlia 1 Nov

Ready to venue... C U Tonight Tiang Jogjaaa teng stadion Kridosono #DAMI #Indosiar #Jogja instagram.com/p/9ieIrPPJ4b/

via Instagram

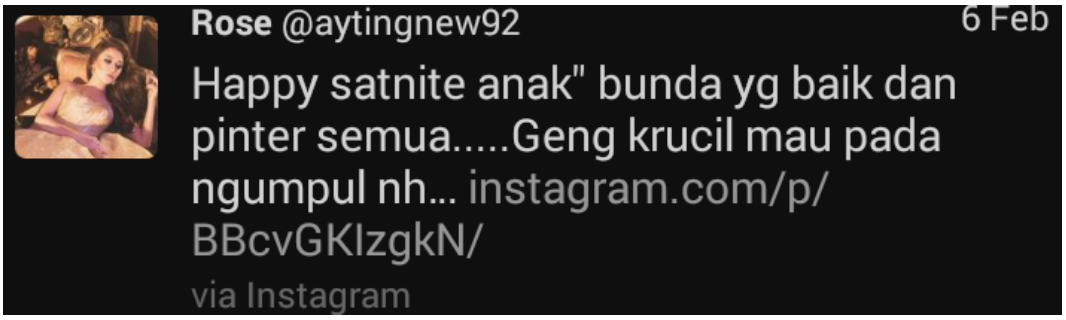
Tweet Details

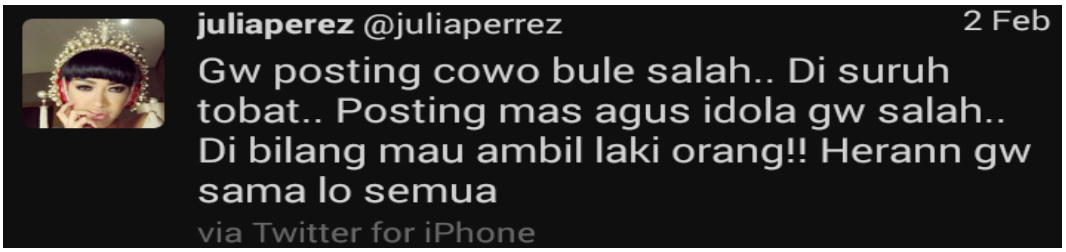


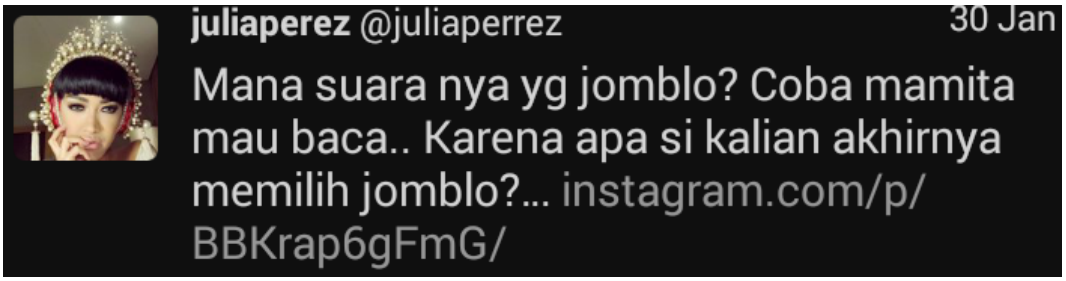
Janeta janet @Janetajanet 29 Apr

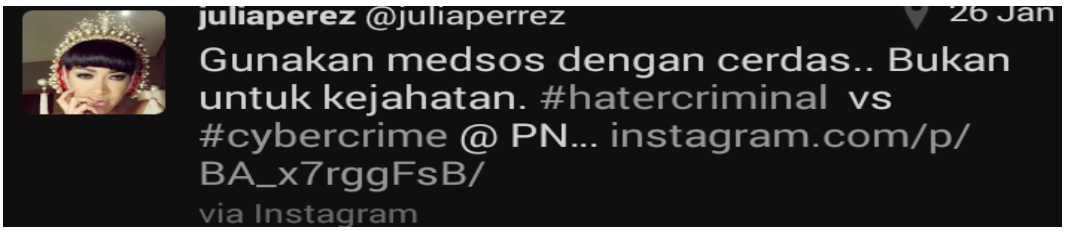
Walau sepahit apapun kehidupan, jalanilah dengan sabar dan yakin akan datang kebahagiaan kelak..!! #POSITIF TINKINK :)

via Twitter for BlackBerry®


Rose @aytingnew92
6 Feb
Happy satnite anak" bunda yg baik dan pinter semua.....Geng krucil mau pada ngumpul nh... instagram.com/p/BBcvGKIzgkN/
via Instagram


juliaperez @juliaperrez
2 Feb
Gw posting cowo bule salah.. Di suruh tobat.. Posting mas agus idola gw salah.. Di bilang mau ambil laki orang!! Herann gw sama lo semua
via Twitter for iPhone

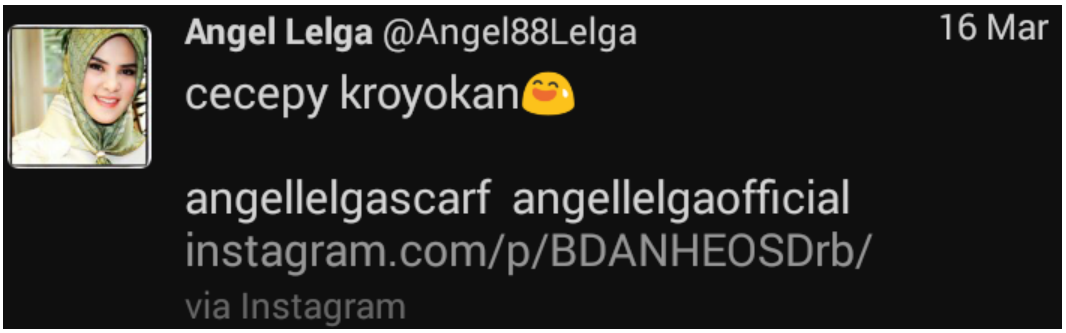

juliaperez @juliaperrez
30 Jan
Mana suara nya yg jomblo? Coba mamita mau baca.. Karena apa si kalian akhirnya memilih jomblo?... instagram.com/p/BBKrap6gFmG/


juliaperez @juliaperrez
26 Jan
Gunakan medsos dengan cerdas.. Bukan untuk kejahatan. #hatercriminal vs #cybercrime @ PN... instagram.com/p/BA_x7rggFsB/
via Instagram

juliaperez @juliaperrez
17 Mar
Thanks vierlinn buat catokan "instyler wet to dry" nya!! Mau rambut waktu panjang ataupun pendek... instagram.com/p/BDCVF4dgFpf/
via Instagram

Ayu Ting Ting @aytingnew92
5 Mar
Selametan pemotongan jenggot di pesbuker.....we were so happy when we shaved his... instagram.com/p/BCj4GldTgv1/
via Instagram

Ayu Ting Ting @aytingnew92
27 Feb
Malem mingguan sm si kriting mungil.....happy satnite everyone..... #onlyyouandme #mygirl... instagram.com/p/BCSdzk2zgsh/
via Instagram


Angel Lelga @Angel88Lelga
16 Mar
cecepy kroyokan
angellelgascarf angellelgaofficial
instagram.com/p/BDANHEOSDrb/
via Instagram

Rose @aytingnew92
2 Feb
kgak pernah bener, bomat aj udh mak, anggep tuh org idupnye blm bner jd bingung bisanye cm komen idup lu jdnya sbr twitter.com/juliaperrez/st...
via Twitter for Android
Rose @aytingnew92
2 Feb
Siang semua.
Untuk pemesanan kebal dan kapok kami hanya respon dari hari senin-jumat pukul...
instagram.com/p/BBRR37ATgm0/
via Instagram