

**THE STUDY OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN *BOSO*
WALIKAN FOUND IN “MALANG POST” NEWSPAPER**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



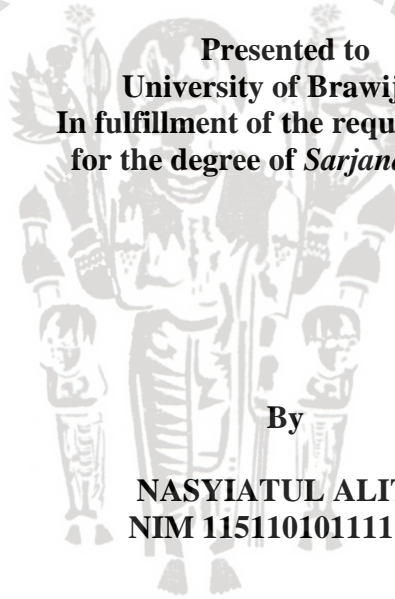
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
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2015

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**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
In fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

By

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ABSTRACT

Alita, Nasyiatul. 2015. **Word Formation Processes of Boso Walikan Found in Malang Post Newspaper**. Study Program of English Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Syariful Muttaqin

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Word-formation processes, Boso Walikan, Malang Post.

Malang is famously known for its unique language which is different from any other languages. This kind of language is widely known as Boso Walikan. Boso Walikan is one of the examples of slang language. The spreading of slang is very fast, especially among Malangese people because of the influence of media. One local media in Malang, that is Malang Post has rubric which uses of Boso Walikan or commonly called rubric “Ebes Ngalam”. The existence of this feature shows that local media give support to Boso Walikan as a sense of identity for Malang. This study aimed at describing the Word-formation Processes at Boso Walikan in Malang Post newspaper.

The research design of this study is descriptive-qualitative. The primary data are the written form from the rubric “Ebes Ngalam” in Malang Post newspaper. The data were collected through document analysis. The researcher tried to find and identify the word-formation processes in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper by underlining, classifying, and analyzing them.

The study has found out the word formation which is classified into four, namely; pure reversal consisting of 30 terms, modified reversal consisting of 5 terms, infix inserted reversal consisting of 1 term, and the last is coinage consisting of 4 terms found in Malang Post Newspaper. Boso Walikan is a kind of slang language and it used in specific community and situation. It can be concluded that Boso Walikan is mostly formed by reversing the words by considering the phonological and morphological aspects at Javanese or Indonesian language. The writer hopes the further researcher to do similar field on Boso Walikan with different techniques and subject in order to give more contribution to the study of linguistics. The writer hopes that next researcher to use other source in Boso Walikan such as novel, story, and interviewing informant from Malang.

ABSTRAK

Alita, Nasyyatul. 2015. **Proses Pembentukan Kata yang ditemukan di Koran Malang Pos**. Program stud Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Syariful Muttaqin

Kata kunci : Sociolinguistics, Proses Pembentukan Kata , Boso Walikan, Malang Pos.

Malang dikenal dengan keunikan bahasa yang berbeda dari bahasa lainnya. Bahasa ini dikenal luas sebagai Boso Walikan. Boso Walikan adalah salah satu contoh dari bahasa gaul. Penyebaran bahasa gaul sangat cepat, terutama di kalangan masyarakat Malang karena pengaruh media. Salah satu media lokal yang ada di Malang adalah Malang Pos yang mana menyediakan sebuah rubrik khusus untuk Boso Walikan atau yang lebih dikenal dengan nama "Ebes Ngalam". Keberadaan fitur ini menunjukkan bahwa media lokal memberikan dukungan kepada Boso walikan sebagai identitas Malang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan proses pembentukan kata di surat kabar Malang Pos.

Desain penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data primer adalah bentuk tertulis dari rubrik "Ebes Ngalam" di surat kabar Malang Pos. Data dikumpulkan melalui analisis dokumen. Peneliti mencoba untuk menemukan dan mengidentifikasi proses pembentukan kata dalam Boso walikan yang ditemukan di surat kabar Malang Pos dengan menggarisbawahi, mengklasifikasikan, dan menganalisis mereka.

Penelitian ini telah menemukan proses pembentukan kata yang diklasifikasikan menjadi empat, yaitu; pembalikan murni yang terdiri dari 30 kata, pembalikan yang dimodifikasi terdiri dari 5 kata, pembalikan yang dimasukkan imbuhan terdiri dari 1 kata, dan kata baru terdiri dari 4 kata yang ditemukan di surat kabar Malang Pos. Boso Walikan adalah bahasa gaul yang digunakan dalam masyarakat dan digunakan dalam situasi tertentu. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa Boso Walikan yang sering terbentuk adalah dengan membalikkan katanya dengan mempertimbangkan fonologis dan analisis. Penulis berharap kepada peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin meneliti Boso Walikan dengan teknik dan objek yang berbeda untuk memberikan kontribusi dalam kajian linguistik. Penulis berharap kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan sumber data yang lainnya dalam Boso Walikan seperti nivel, cerita, dan Tanya jawab kepada penduduk asli Malang.

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The writer like to dedicate the big respect and many thanks to her great Supervisor Syariful Muttaqin, M.A. who always leads, cares and inspires with his brilliant improvement to the writer in order to get the better ideas for her imperfect way of thinking in finishing this undergraduate thesis, also always teaches the writer about patience with many inspiring lessons.

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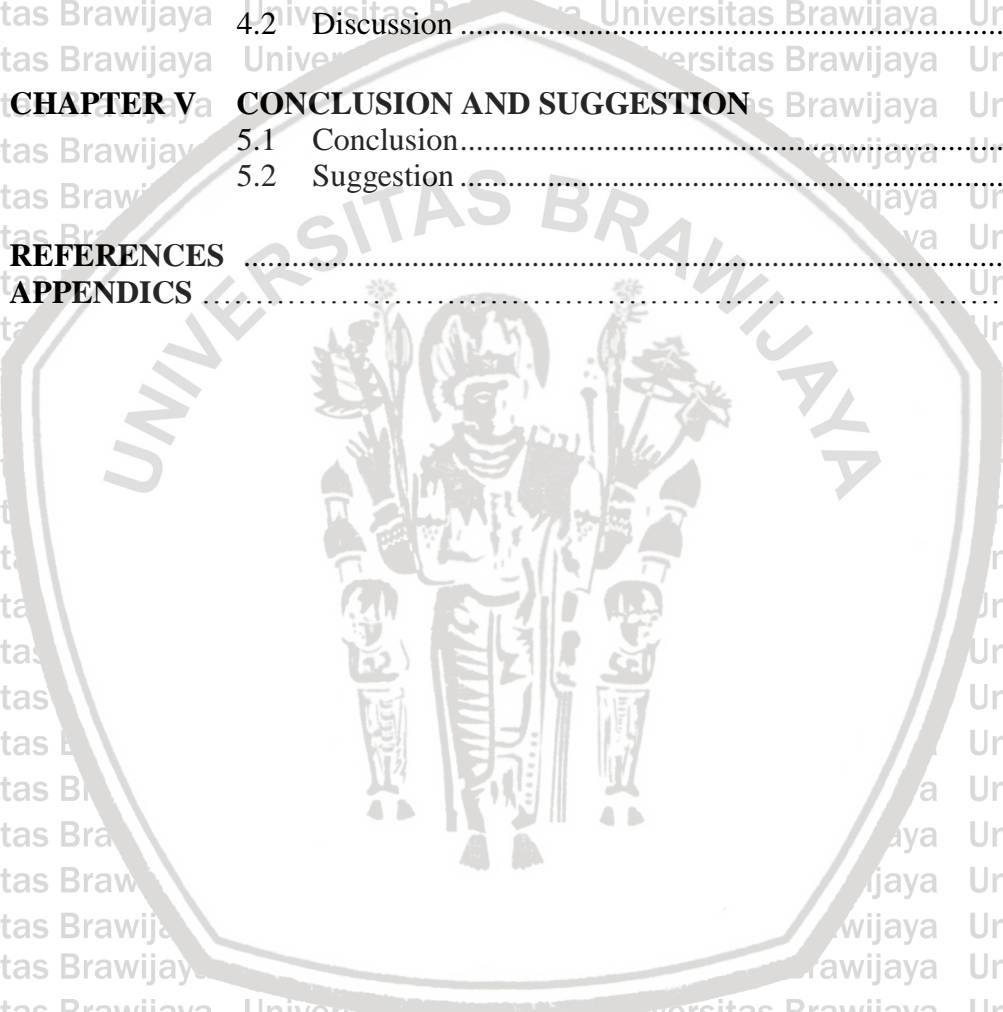
The writer invites the reader's suggestion and critics responding to the presence of her undergraduate thesis. Hopefully, this research will give advantages to all people who have much concern in this study. In addition, this thesis can be an informative and worthwhile writing creation for everyone.

The writer

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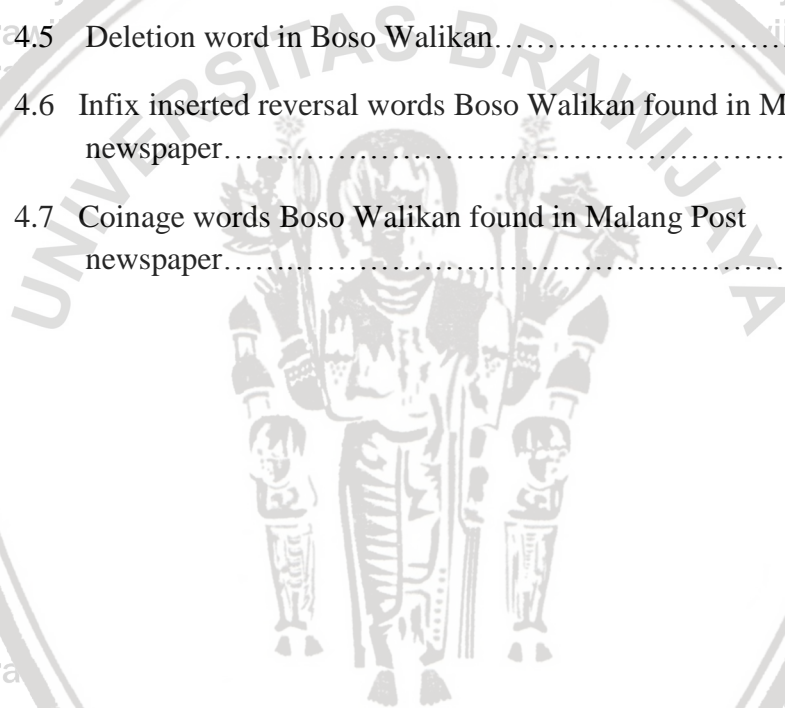
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

Human being has two roles in their life, namely as individual and social creatures. As social creatures, people cannot live alone. They need other people to fulfill their and help them to solve their problems. According to Wardaugh, (1977:7) "Language allows people say things to each other and express their communicative needs". To communicate with others, they need a tool of communication and interaction; therefore, they create a language as a communication tool. Language is a system of communication used by a particular country or community. They used a language to avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication. Communication is a process of transferring ideas that allows organisms to exchanges information by several methods. It is also an important thing to get the relationship with others. According to Yule (1997, p.7) language is medium to have a communication with another person. With language people can easily convey their message toward another. People can also use language to share opinion, give information, and give order. Message conveyed in a good language will be responded well by the interlocutor. In daily life the misunderstanding of communication frequently happens. This problem might

come from the message that is not conveyed well or even the inability of the responder to respond the message. Language come and emerge because the interaction between individuals in the society. According to Wardaugh (2002, p.3) "A language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbol which is used by the members of a speech community as a means of communication to interact and express their ideas, feelings, and thoughts". From this statement we can undertsand that human communication is very important to socialize with others, especially in language.

According to Wardaugh (2006, p.1) "Language is what the members of a particular society speak". People use language to communicating each other, it means that language is a part of society. Language not only has function as a communication tool, but also has a function as a special feature from the social existence. Language and society are inseparable and the relationship could be seen through the effects of social factors on language and the society. People's behavior in society can be reflected through the expression of their idea and feelings.

According to Wardaugh (2006, p.1) "The study investigating the relationship between language and society is sociolinguistics". A branch of linguistics which is identified one of the basic languages as the grammatical is called morphology. Morphology is the study of morpheme and its composition in the formation of words (Nida, 1949:1). Morphology is a form of science which studies about word formation. The study of how the word arrange is called word formation. According to Yule (2006) word formation is the processes are the

process of creating new words. Thus, people start making new words undergoing with their ability to modify new structure from old words.

Along with the development of technology, language also changes and develops. People as the user of language sometimes do not realize how new words were formed. They only use, without knowing the formation processes of these words. The process of forming the new words can be in the form of borrowing from other languages, coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes (Yule, 2010, p. 53-60).

So, a new word might go through one or more of these processes.

As the writer explains before, people use language for many things. This leads to the fact that language is divided into some varieties. Hudson (1996) as cited in Wardhaugh (2006, p. 25) defines that variety of language is a language or a set of linguistics items with similar distribution. Language exists in a number of varieties, such as dialect, style, slang, register, etc. Therefore, people who have different social, educational, and cultural background talk to each other in different ways. Some words are unique and have special meaning for a particular community therefore it can be difficult to be understood for common people.

According to Yule (2010, pp.259-260) defines slang, or "colloquial speech", describes word or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speaker and other groups with special interests. The two common specific characteristics of this variety are the use of very informal or innovative lexicon and the lexicon is ages very quickly. Slang is the non-standard use of

words in a language and sometimes the creation of new words or importation of words from other languages.

Slang is defined by the Longman Advanced American Dictionary as 'very informal language that includes new and sometimes offensive words used especially only by people who belong to a particular group, such as young people or criminals'. Then slang generally implies playful, informal speech. In addition, people do not use slang in public such as in meeting, official documents, announcements, speeches and scholarly books because it could be vulgar, offensive and make people uncomfortable.

Every place and region has a distinctive culture of different languages. In this case, Malang as one of major cities in Indonesia has been developing and becoming a central destination for several people. Consequently, there are cultures growing in this city. Malang is famously known for its unique language which is different from any other languages. This kind of language is widely known as BosoWalikan. BosoWalikan is one of the examples of slang language. BosoWalikan is become popular again on a few years the end of 2011. BosoWalikan is technically unique because every word is spelling backwards, but BosoWalikan is not the language code because it is a language which is commonly used. How to read is different. The word that normally be read from left to right, in the BosoWalikan it is read from right to left. Boso Walikan actually comes from the Javanese language and Indonesian, although a lot of people who already use BosoWalikan but in the original from the Malang society

can't be replicated because it was ingrained. Indeed, BosoWalikan also becomes true identity of Malang society and surrounding areas.

Along with the progress of time, language is not only be used as a means of communication but also can be used to get any kind of information. Getting information is not only be done in a manner of speaking and conversation to each other but also can be obtained through a wide variety of media such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, even through the internet. Arema (Arek Malang) known to be very love their culture, which is BosoWalikan. They also have known as the people who love the media local. One of media local in Malang, that is Malang Post which is have rubric the use of BosoWalikan or commonly called rubric "Ebes Ngalam". The existence of this feature shows that local media give support to BosoWalikan as a sense of identity for Malang.

In this study, the writer limits the scope of the study in order to treat the topics more specifically and effectively. Thus, the writer interesting to do this research about the word formation processes in BosoWalikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The research of the writer entitled **"THE STUDY OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF *BOSO WALIKAN* FOUND IN "MALANG POST" NEWSPAPER"**

1.2 Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to study the following problems of the study are:

1. What are the word formation processes of BosoWalikan found in the Malang Post newspaper?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

According to the problems of the study mentioned previously, the objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the word formation processes of BosoWalikan found in the Malang Post newspaper.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Word-Formation Process** : The way of forming a new words or term from the use of old word to new uses. The processes consist of coinage, borrowing acronym, and derivation (Yule, 1999:63).

2. **Boso Walikan** : The words that are compiled in a sentence is not going to ever met in the dictionary language, including the Java language, because that language is typically and was born in Malang (According to language expert from University of Malang, Dr. Imam AgusBasuki).

3. **Slang** : A type of language that consist of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are common in speech than writing, and context or group of people (Oxford dictionary).

4. **Malang Post** : One of media local in Malang, which is having rubric the use of BosoWalikan or commonly called rubric “EbesNgalam”. The existence of this feature shows that local media give support to BosoWalikan as a sense of identity for Malang.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some theories related to the study. It covers sociolinguistics, morphology, word formation processes, Boso Walikan and the previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Bram and Dickey (Ed, 1986:146) said that sociolinguistics is specializes in study on how language works in the middle of the society. They said that sociolinguistics is to explain the human ability to use the rules in the variation of situation. "Sociolinguistics concern with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language" (Wardough,2006, p.13). It is further stated that sociolinguistics concern with language and society in order to find out as much as possible about what kind of language is. It means that sociolinguistics focuses on the different of linguistics variation used to express the social factors. From those explanations, it can be concluded that there are at least two aspects in sociolinguistics, they are society and language.

2.2 Language and Society

Language and society have a very close relation. We can socialize and communicate with fellow language communities with ease. By using language, we may be able to express all things we think or feel. Therefore, language is the important thing in social life.

According to Wardaugh (1986, p.1) society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes, and language is what the members of a particular society speak.

Based on the theory of Wardaugh (1986, p.10), there are several possible relations between language and society. First is that social structure may influence linguistic structure or behavior. Second possible relationship is linguistic structure may determine the social structure. Third is language and society may influence each other. Fourth, there is no relationship at all between linguistic and social structure and that each is independent of the other.

2.3 Language Variation

A variety of language is a set of linguistics items with similar distribution (Wardaugh, 1986). A variety is formed by various social interaction activities that people do because every activity needs or creates language variation. Variation can be bigger and bigger if a language used by so many users in a large area, for example English used by all people in the world as International language. A variation can be used to differentiate or identity individual, social groups, communication, region, states, and nation.

People need to do communication to build successful relationship, and this interaction could not run well without language. Savile-Troike (1989, p.49 cited in Biantoro 2013, p.1) states that within each community, there is a variety of language codes and ways of speaking available to its member, which is used in its community. This include all varieties, dialects or style used in a particular social which defined population and the constrains of language choice among them. This statement means that any speaker has to choose and select the language that will be used to communicate with other people. Each group or smaller community has certain characteristic that marks a certain group or smaller community in the use of language variety by its speakers in the social interaction (Trudgil, 1984, p.140 cited in Biantoro, p.2). This indicates every society in certain regions have different characteristics of language.

According to Robins (1992 cited in Biantoro, p.2) there are two ways discover the differences of language varieties: first, making general statement with any kind of system and structure in its description. It is used for inherent variety from different speaker, and second, choosing certain speakers and giving limitation in those statements only for those who represent the users of general language. One of the language variation is slang language.

Wardaugh (cited in Iragiliati, 2007, p.4) says: The meaning of language variation is that in reality the language we use in everyday living remarkably is varied. It may be

assumed that language variation is a language which we use in our daily life. There are many kinds of language varieties, such as dialects, etc.

2.3.1 Dialects

Jendra (2010, p. 186) states that dialects are defined as varieties of the language based on the place where they are used. According to Wardaugh (2006, p. 49), social dialects can be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes.

2.3.2 Jargon

Jargon is special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest (Yule, 2010, p. 259). We may conclude that jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as inside in some ways and to exclude the outsiders.

2.3.3 Register

Register is a convention way of using language that appropriate in a specific content and may be identified as situational (e.g. in a Church service), and occupational (e.g. among specialists), (Yule, 2010, p. 300). Register may also defined as a set of language items that associate with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardaugh, 2002, p. 52).

2.3.4 Slang

Yule (2010, p. 259) states that “Slang or colloquial speech describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.” Claire (1990, p. 4) states that slang is term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends and it is usually used in non-formal situation. According to Edward (2004, p. 375), slang use conventional vocabulary to send a social signal.

From the definition above, we may conclude that *Malangan* dialect or *Boso Walikan* can be considered as Malangnese slang. *Boso Walikan* is some linguistic form of:

2.3.4.1 Pure Reversal

Charles Dickens (1890) states that “Back slang is language constructed on lines that all words be pronounced backwards for instance, for example “in” becomes “ni”, “man” becomes “nam”. From the definition above, we may conclude that pure reversal slang were spelled word backwards or formed by revising the letter order of the words.

2.3.4.2 Modified Reversal

Modified reversal is a language form which is the way of writing and reading of letters are not always should be read in sequence or in writing from back to front. For

the example from *Boso Walikan*, the word “*utemne*” means “*metune*” is only reverse the word “*metu*” but the suffix “*ne*” does not change. That is why it is called as modified reversal.

2.3.4.3 Infix Inserted Reversal

Infix inserted reversal is an affix that is incorporated inside another word (Yule, 2010, p.59). In *Boso Walikan* also has the word that included infix. The word “*genaro*” experiences a change in the base word, (*orang* becomes *genaro*) as the base word from “*orang*” is changed into “*genaro*” while the infix “*e*” is added after the letter of ‘G’.

So, infix inserted reversal words in slang of *Boso Walikan* is the word which is directly added an infix in Javanese word without any reversing of its letter or syllable.

2.3.4.4 Phonological Change

Wardhaugh (1986) states that phonological change may come in a variety of forms. Here, the writer will classify the phonological change processes into three categories, those are elision, addition, and derivation.

Elision refers to a sound or letter in a word that lost or omitted. For example, the word “*polisi*” in *Boso Walikan* becomes “*silop*” and omit the “*i*” letter to simplify the pronouncer.

Addition is the process of adding letter in some existing word and the word can be different from the written or spoken word. For example, the word “gnaro” in *Boso Walikan* pronounced “genaro”: The vocal “e” is added after the consonant “g”.

Derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. For example, the word “ebes” in *Boso Walikan* derived from Arabic word “sebeh” which means father.

2.4 Boso Walikan

Dwi Cahyono (1997), the historian observer from State University of Malang stated that *Malangan* dialect or recognized as *Boso Walikan* was initially created for refugees to hide or not to be easily recognized by the Dutch invaders. Dukut Widodo (2006) explained that *Boso Walikan* was created in order to deceive the colonizers so that they would not know the contents of conversation, such as when groups of Malangnese wanted to talk about plans for the releasing of one of their soldiers who was detained by the colonizers or for planning to do a counter attack to the invaders. Therefore *Boso Walikan* was used. This way only among speakers who understands the communication.

Suyudi (1949) states that *Boso Walikan* has many word group classifications, for example direct reversed of the words, substitute the words, and derive words from Javanese language and other ethnic group and foreign language. He mentioned that *Boso Walikan* belongs to the Austronesian language family, one of the largest language families in the

world. One of the ethnologue, Lewis (2009) also stated that the Austronesian family was the most extensive language family before European colonialism.

Boso Walikan is language which every word is read from the last letter to the first letter, but sometimes if there is some word which is not good to heard they changed it in order to make it good listened. Adi Soenarno (2010) in the dictionary of Bahasa Malangan stated that the word in Boso Walikan contained of daily language or *Ngoko*, not more soft (kromo) or higher and soft (kromo ingil). It shows this dialect constitutes a language and word which is using in the daily life or more commonly called as *Bahasa Gaul* or *slang*.

2.5 Previous study

In doing this study, the writer has made a library study. Based on the result of observation, there are many theses that discuss word formation processes in different ways.

First, the writer reviews the study has done by Defrina Indra Winarni (2013), her study was entitled "*Word Formation Processes of Automotive Jargons in Autoweek Magazine*". The first previous study conducted by Defrina (2013) focused on the analysis of word formation processes of automotive jargons in Autoweek Magazine, February, 18th 2013 edition. In her study, she used the theory of George Yule, and Brown and Attardo. The result of her study shows that there were 35 automotive jargons in six sub articles in Autoweek Magazine classified into word formation processes. Those processes were compounding, borrowing,

acronyms, clipping, derivation, and invention of coinage. The dominant process of making new words in automotive jargons was compounding with 24 terms.

Second, the journal entitled “Language Attitudes, Acquisition, and Usage of Osob Kiwalan Ngalam: An Indo-Javanese Language of Malang” by DeAndre A. Espree-Conaway (2013). This journal analyzed the social and culture context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist and the grammar and structure of Osob Kiwalan.

Conaway used the theory of Lewis (2009) to describe social and cultural context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist theory of Soenarno (2011) to describe the grammar and structure of the language. The differences of their study are collecting the data. Conaway collected the data from interview and Defrina collected the data from Autoweek Magazine.

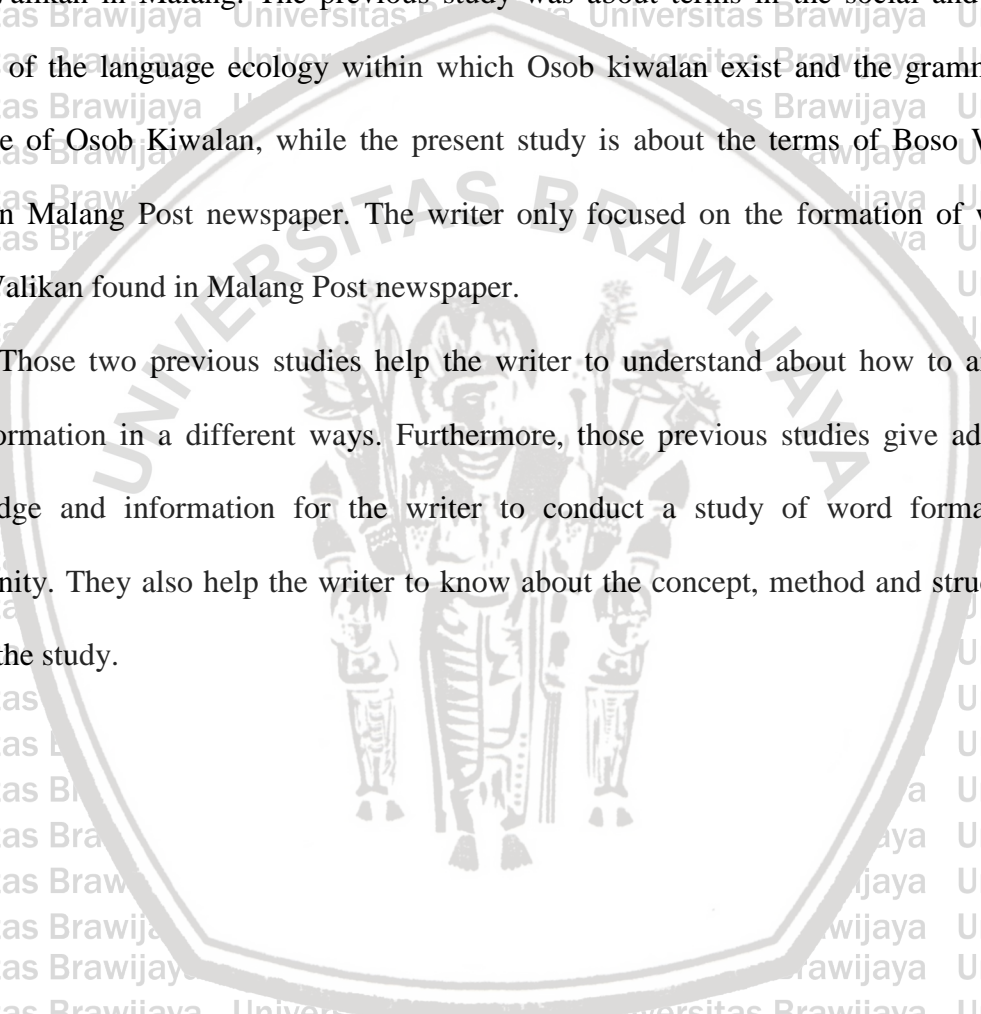
The similarity between this study and Defrina’s study is that both of them discussed word formation processes. The object of the previous study was automotive jargons found in Autoweek Magazine, while the present study is the terms of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. In her study, Defrina used the combination of George Yule’s and Brown and Attardo’s theory. Meanwhile this study used only Yule’s theory as the primary theory.

The second previous study was conducted by Conaway (2013) it was about the social and culture context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist and the grammar and structure of the language. Conaway used the combination of Lewis (2009)

and Soenarno (2011), while in the present study the writer uses only Yule's theory for this theoretical base.

The similarity of this study and the present study is both of them discussed about Boso Walikan in Malang. The previous study was about terms in the social and culture context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist and the grammar and structure of Osob Kiwalan, while the present study is about the terms of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The writer only focused on the formation of word in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper.

Those two previous studies help the writer to understand about how to analyzed word formation in a different ways. Furthermore, those previous studies give additional knowledge and information for the writer to conduct a study of word formation in community. They also help the writer to know about the concept, method and structure to conduct the study.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains of the discussion about type of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this study, the writer used qualitative research since the data were collected in the form of word by collecting the Boso Walikan found in the Malang Post newspaper.

Qualitative research is intended to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research in a holistic picture by describing it in the forms of words (Moleong, 2005, p.6). Ary et al (2010, p.29) states that the goal of qualitative research is holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. This research was conducted by using qualitative approach because the study was about how words or terms were processed, in this case was list of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper and describing it by words and not dealing with numeric analysis data. This research also tried to explain word formation processes in the Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The data of this research are in form of words not numbers; therefore this research is categorized into qualitative research.

In relation to the social phenomenon, Creswell (1998, p.15) argues that qualitative method is define as an inquiry process that explore understanding a social human problem.

It is based on building a complex, holistic picture, it form with words, it is reporting detail view informants, and it conducted in a natural setting with explicit methodological. This research used content analysis considering that the data of this research were in the form of word of the terms which were used in the Malang Post newspaper. Based on the explanation above, the writer collected the data by doing some steps, including listing all the terms of word formation in Boso Walikan found in the Malang Post newspaper and doing a classifying with them. Then the writer transcribed the classifying transcriptions.

3.2 Data Sources

The writer conducted a sociolinguistics study, particularly about Boso Walikan found in Ebes Ngalam Malang Post newspaper. The data of this research were the terms of Boso Walikan found in Ebes Ngalam Malang Post Newspaper containing the word formation process. The data of this research taken by analyzed the rubric Ebes Ngalam in Malang Post newspaper. The other supported data is in the form of information related to the Boso Walikan by the people of native Malang.

3.3 Data Collection

The data in this research were words or terms of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The writer will be finding out the data collected the data in the following steps:

1. Finding the *Ebes Ngalam* rubric in the Malang Post newspaper.
2. Underlining the word containing Boso Walikan which is usually found in *Ebes Ngalam* rubric in the Malang Post newspaper. The writer identified the words whether they belonged to Boso Walikan or not.
3. Classifying the data according to the problem of study, how the Boso Walikan used. In this case is on how the word formation processes in Boso Walikan found in *Ebes Ngalam* Malang Post newspaper.

4. Organizing the data into list of finding.

3.4 Data Analysis

After all the data collected, the writer used some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Identifying the data. The process of identifying the data is started after the writer collecting the data that contain of Boso Walikan. Then the writer classified Boso Walikan found in the table. This step is used to answer the problem of this research

about the list of Boso Walikan found in *Ebes Ngalam* rubric in the Malang Post newspaper. It can be seen in the table 3.1.

3.1 Sample Table of Boso Walikan Found in *Ebes Ngalam* Rubric in the Malang Post Newspaper.

| No | Slang of Boso Walikan | Formation of word | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------|----|-----|----|
| | | PR | MR | IIR | Co |
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |

2. After the data classified as the sample table above, the writer analyzing the data that contains of Boso Walikan. Analyzing Boso Walikan as the term of word formation process and explaining how the word formation process in Boso Walikan found in *Ebes Ngalam* rubric in the Malang Post newspaper.
3. Explaining the meaning of Boso Walikan based on the result of analyzing.
4. The writer summarizes all the data in finding and asserting the general discussion based on the analysis.
5. Drawing a conclusion after all the data have been analyzed, the writer makes a conclusion based on the findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains finding, data description, data analysis, and discussion.

The finding reveals the data of the study and covers the data analysis. Meanwhile the discussion covers the summary and the conclusion of the finding.

4.1 Findings

In this chapter, the writer presents the finding based on statement and problems states in the first chapter. It covers of linguistics form of Boso Walikan that are found in Malang Post Newspaper and the meaning of Boso Walikan in the form of table. The finding answered the problem of the research that is to find out the linguistics form of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. All the findings are presented into tables and describes in the paragraph.

4.1.1 Data Description and Data Analysis

In this sub chapter, the data obtain from the document analysis containing Boso Walikan slang words are presented. The slang is presented in an alphabetical order along with their meaning. The data found is presented to answer research problem of what are linguistic form of slang in Boso Walikan foun in Malang Post newspaper. The possible linguistic forms of slang are classified into five; pure reversal, modified reversal, infixes inserted reversal, and coinage. The finding is

represented in the form of table containing 40 slang words of Boso Walikan. It is followed by its explanation in the following section.

4.1.2 Analysis of Linguistic Forms

Slang in a general sense are words invented, usually to express new ideas or concept, that are yet not able to be employed in formal situation and writing (Conaway, 2012). This can be invoked to account for a substantial number of words and phrases in slang of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper characterized by different grammatical form. The followings are some characteristic that possibly address to slang of Boso Walikan. The following are formulated after the writer analyzed Boso Walikan.

Table 4.1 The slang words of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper

| No | Slang of Boso Walikan | Formation of word | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------|----|-----|----|
| | | PR | MR | IIR | Co |
| 1. | Kadit | ✓ | | | |
| 2. | Silup | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Utem | ✓ | | | |
| 4. | Kipa | ✓ | | | |
| 5. | Hebak | ✓ | | | |
| 6. | Rebes | | ✓ | | |
| 7. | Utujes | | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|--|---|---|
| 8. | Igur | ✓ | | | |
| 9. | Odis | ✓ | | | |
| 10. | Niam | ✓ | | | |
| 11. | Jes | | | | ✓ |
| 12. | Nawak | ✓ | | | |
| 13. | Oyi | ✓ | | | |
| 14. | Genaro | | | ✓ | |
| 15. | Licek | ✓ | | | |
| 16. | Aud | ✓ | | | |
| 17. | Ayabarus | ✓ | | | |
| 18. | Osi | ✓ | | | |
| 19. | Dilekec | | | ✓ | |
| 20. | Reneb | ✓ | | | |
| 21. | Atrakaj | ✓ | | | |
| 22. | Rayabane | | | ✓ | |
| 23. | Ayahab | ✓ | | | |
| 24. | Ibab | ✓ | | | |
| 25. | Rasap | ✓ | | | |
| 26. | Tewur | ✓ | | | |
| 27. | Ngalam | ✓ | | | |
| 28. | Osop | ✓ | | | |
| 29. | Kolem | ✓ | | | |
| 30. | Rudit | ✓ | | | |
| 31. | Tikas | ✓ | | | |
| 32. | Bes | | | | ✓ |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|--|--|---|
| 33. | Kana | ✓ | | | |
| 34. | Ayas | ✓ | | | |
| 35. | Lab-laban | ✓ | | | |
| 36. | Henam | ✓ | | | |
| 37. | Ojir | | | | ✓ |
| 38. | Pitik | ✓ | | | |
| 39. | Edeg | ✓ | | | |
| 40. | Idrek | | | | ✓ |

Table explanation:

- PR** : Pure Reversal
- MR** : Modified Reversal
- IIR** : Infix Inserted Reversal
- C** : Coinage

In the following section, the writer explains each possible form of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper.

4.1.2.1 Pure Reversal

The syllable, a basic form employed by modern speakers is ubiquitous in contemporary language (Maddieson, 1984). Studies of speech errors have shown that when individual consonant and vowels are misplaced in an otherwise correct utterance, they go into the same positions in syllable structure where they originated.

Syllable-initial consonants reverse with syllable-initial consonant, as in “gad birl” for

“bad girl” (Davis. & MacNeilage, 2004, P.358). Here are some following slangs which can be put in pure reversal slang category:

Table 4.2 Pure reversal words of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|---------|----------|---|
| 1. | Kadit | Tidak | No | Ketoke abot, polahe silup kadit ngetokno izin |
| 2. | Utem | Metu | Go out | Awake dewe terus ndongakno onok dalam utem sing paling kipa |
| 3. | Hebak | Kabeh | All | Makane PSSI, Menpora, BOPI hebak kudu lungguh bareng |
| 4. | Kipa | Apik | Good | Awake dewe terus ndongakno onok dalam utem sing paling kipa |
| 5. | Igur | Rugi | Lose out | Lek gak ndang rebes, bongsonone kene igur gede |
| 6. | Odis | Sido | Become | Bes, yaopo Arema odis niam tah? |
| 7. | Niam | Main | Play | Iku bentuk proses mergo Arema kadit entuk niam |
| 8. | Nawak | Kawan | Friend | Nawak Aremania niam lab-laban ndik embong bes. |
| 9. | Oyi | Iyo | Yes | Oyi, wis dijadwalkan ndang |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|-------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | | | | dilaunching ambik Abah Anton |
| 10. | Licek | Kecil | Small | Ancen kebangeten bes, lab-laban iku lak hiburane genaro licek | |
| 11. | Aud | Dua | Two | Kan wes aud pertemuan nang Ayabarus ambek pendopo | |
| 12. | Ayabarus | Surabaya | Surabaya | Kan wes aud pertemuan nang Ayabarus ambek pendopo | |
| 13. | Osi | Iso | Can | Wah, osi dowo urusane | |
| 14. | Atrakaj | Jakarta | Jakarta | Silup nguber sampe Jogja lan Atrakaj | |
| 15. | Ayahab | Bahaya | Danger | Ayahab ibab didol | |
| 16. | Ibab | Babi | Pig | Bes, ayahab daging ibab didol nang rasap Kedungkandang | |
| 17. | Rasap | Pasar | Market | Bes, ayahab daging ibab didol nang rasap Kedungkandang | |
| 18. | Tewur | Ruwet | Complicated | Ancene murah, seng tewur pedagange iku | |
| 19. | Osop | Poso | Fasting | Kenek gawe kado warga bumi Arema. Opo maneh mari ngene wulan osop | |
| 20. | Kolem | Melok | Follow | Arema kolem demo ning nggarep kantor Bupati | |
| 21. | Rudit | Tidur | Sleep | Saiki kemoterapi gak mesti rudit bes | |
| 22. | Tikas | Sakit | Sick | Kemenpora iku tikas jiwa | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|------------------|--|
| 23. | Reneb | Bener | Right | Reneb bes, didol bengi-bengi ngomonge daging sapi |
| 24. | Ayas | Saya | I am | Ayas kadit terimo lek Arema kadit entuk niam |
| 25. | Lab-laban | Bal-balan | Playing football | Lab-laban ndik embong lak nggarahi macet jes |
| 26. | Henam | Maneh | Again | Rekonsiliasi henam |
| 27. | Kana | Anak | Child | Kana : jare Kamenpora kubu Novi Zaenal durung digandeng bes |
| 28. | Ngalam | Malang | Malang | Pembangunan alun-alun Ngalam wes mari |
| 29. | Kitip | Pitik | Chicken | Ojok anget-anget telek kitip yo bes |
| 30. | Edeg | Gede | Big | Waduh bes, PKL tetep nggarahi macet nduk rasap Edeg |

From 40 words of the finding, there are 30 words which belong to pure reversal. Those words are formed by reversing the letter of the word. For example is from the word “reneb” which is formed by reversing the syllable by changing the first syllable into the second syllable with. All words which are considered as the pure reversal slang are formed universally, that is reversing the letter of syllable in a word or pronouncing the consonant misplaced.

4.1.2.2 Modified Reversal

Modified reversal infix is word which is created almost similar with previous form or pure reversal. But, there are in the middle of word that has been reversed.

Table 4.3 Modified reversal words of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|---------|-----------|--|
| 1. | Dilekec | Dicekel | Touch | Joki ujian calon mahasiswa anyar dilekec |
| 2. | Silup | Polisi | Police | Silup kadit ngetokno izin |
| 3. | Rebes | Beres | Well done | Lek gak ndang rebes , engkok bongsone kene igur gede |
| 4. | Utujes | Setuju | Agree | Utujes bes, mugo-mugo ndang onok dalam utem |

From 40 words of the finding, there are four words which belong to modified reversal. Those words are formed by reversing the syllable of the word. They are reversed by pronouncing the first letter in the second syllable into first letter in the first syllable or reversing the consonant letter of the word and add an infixes in the middle of words. Here, the following modified that are found in Boso Walikan:

1. Adjusting the consonant in the second syllable

The first example of adjusting the words is dilekec. In the word “dilekec” is there is adjusting the consonant in the second syllable. The letter of “L” that is supposed to be located in the last syllable, it move into the front of first letter “E” and the true place of “L” it changed with the letter of “K”.

Second example is the word “rebes”. The word *Rebes* in Boso Walikan has the meaning as well done or *Beres*. If you read from back, the word *Beres* will be *Sereb*. In fact, it’s not like this. In Boso Walikan the word *Beres* becomes *Rebes*. When you talk with the people in Malang, you will found the word *Rebes* than *Sereb*.

The letter of ‘R’ which is properly located in the first letter move into the third letter and exchange position with the letter of ‘B’.

Third example is the word “*rayabane*” in Boso Walikan has the meaning as bayaran or “*payment*”. The word *rayabane* get an affix “E” in the last of letter from the root “*bayar*”. There is adjusting in the word bayaran.

Other example is the word “*utujes*” in Boso Walikan has the meaning as setuju or *Agree*. If you read from back, the word *setuju* will be *ujutes*. In fact, it’s not like this. In Boso Walikan the word *setuju* becomes *utujes*. The process of formation this word is only replaced the letter of “J” and “T”. The letter of ‘T’ which is properly located in the first letter move into the third letter and exchange position with the letter of “J”.

Table 4.4 Adjusting words in Boso Walikan

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | Dilekec | Dicekel | Touch | Joki ujian calon mahasiswa anyar dilekec |
| 2. | Rebes | Beres | Well done | Lek gak ndang rebes , engkok bongsona kene igur gede |
| 3. | Utujes | Setuju | Agree | Utujes bes, mugo-mugo ndang onok dalam utem |
| 4. | Rayabane | Bayarane | Payment | Nggolek ojir, rayabane Rp 150 juta sampek Rp 300 juta |

2. Deletion

Deletion is a kind of formation the word which is deleting the letter of the word to make a new word. For example is the word “silup”. The word *Silup* in Boso Walikan has the meaning as Police or *Polisi*. Normally the word *Polisi* becomes *isilop* when we reverse the word from behind. In this case, the word *Polisi* becomes *Silup* in Boso Walikan. There is a deletion in the word *silup*. It deleting the letter “I” and it will be “pulis”. So the letter of “O” be replaced by the letter of “U”.

Table 4.5 Deletion word in Boso Walikan

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Silup | Polisi | Police | Silup kadit ngetokno izin |

4.1.2.3 Infix Inserted Reversal

Infix inserted reversal is and affix that is incorporated inside another word (Yule, 2010, p.59). In Boso Walikan also has the word that included infix. Here, the following slang of Boso Walikan which can be put in the category:

Table 4.6 Infix inserted reversal words of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|---------|---------|---|
| 1. | Genaro | Orang | People | Masiyo ngunu yo kudu mikir genaro liyo |

There is one word which are categorized as infixes. The word “genaro” experiences a change in the base word, (*orang* becomes *genaro*) as the base word from “*orang*” is changed into “*genaro*” while the infix “e” is added after the letter of ‘G’. So, infix inserted reversal words in slang of Boso Walikan is the word which is directly added an infix in Javanese word without any reversing of its letter or syllable.

4.1.2.4 Coinage

Another form which is used in Boso Walikan is coinage. According to Yule (2010) coinage is the invention of totally new terms. Coinage in Boso Walikan is not usual. It is really an invention from new terms which are not known from where the

words originated. The totally new terms then become words which are commonly used. Below are the coinage found in Boso Walikan.

Table 4.7 Coinage words of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper

| No | Boso Walikan | Meaning | English | Example |
|----|--------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| 1. | Jes | Lur/dulur | Bro/brother | Daripada bubarno Arema, bubarno BOPI ae jes |
| 2. | Ebes/bes | Bapak | Father | Kok sek onok ae joki ngono iku bes |
| 3. | Ojir | Uang | Money | Nggolek ojir , rayabane Rp 150 juta sampek Rp 300 juta |
| 4. | Idrek | Kerjo | Work | Abah kadit puas ambik idreke staff sing ditugasi mindah PKL |

From 40 words, there are four slangs of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper which become coinage. "Ojir" is also the origin of Boso Walikan with unknown the history why "uang" becomes *ojir*. "Jes" is also considered as the linguistic form of coinage because the origin of that word is unknown. "Jes" means "lur" or "dulur" in English means bro/brother. Ebes also included into coinage because "Ebes" is also the origin of Boso Walikan with unknown the history why "bapak" becomes *ebes*. "idrek" also included into coinage word because no one know why "kerjo" becomes "idrek" in Boso Walikan. People don't know the

beginning of the word. There is no correlation between the word and the meaning.

The forms of coinage are not a “Walikan” or reversed words, and the words are unknown the origins of which can be formed into words like that. Thus words which are included in coinage are totally invented from new term, and the origin is unknown.

4.2 Discussion

The significance of this research has been realized with the completion of the whole analysis in finding part. In this discussion part, the writer discussed about the general point of the findings. This research investigated the linguistics form of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The writer did many steps to describe and analyze the term with the aim to answer the problems of the research. The first step was listing all the Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The second step was describing the meaning of the Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The last step was categorizing and analyzing the Boso Walikan into the kind of linguistics form and how the formation of word in Boso Walikan.

Slang is the use of informal words and expression that are not considered standard in the speaker’s language but are considered acceptable in certain social settings. Slang is also one part of non-standard languages that is usually created and used by certain communities. Some slang expressions have broader meaning. On the other hand, some others have narrower meaning and others do not undergo the meaning change. Slang language is a part of Sociolinguistics because it is related with

language in daily life and social condition. Slang is one variety of language that is used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or conditions.

After doing the analysis, the writer would like to present the discussion related to the problems of the study stated in chapter one. During the first analysis, the writer identifies the possible linguistic form which consists of four processes that are often used by people who live in Malang. The four processes found in this study are pure reversal, modified reversal, infix inserted reversal, address terms, and coinage. Moreover, from these kinds of linguistic forms, the pure reversal is the most frequent process. It happens because the process is the simplest way in which speakers just need to reverse the syllable or consonant of the word.

The other kind of possible linguistic forms constituting slang used in Boso Walikan is modified reversal. Modified reversal is not merely produce by pronouncing the consonants misplaced and infixes “n” or “m” in the middle of word that has been reversed.

Infix inserted reversal is an affix that is incorporated inside another word (Yule, 2010, p.59). In Boso Walikan also has the word that included infix. There are two words which are categorized as infixes. The word “*genaro*” experiences a change in the base word, (*orang* becomes *genaro*) as the base word from “*orang*” is changed into “*genaro*” while the infix “e” is added after the letter of ‘G’. So, infix inserted reversal words in slang of Boso Walikan is the word which is directly added an infix in Javanese word without any reversing of its letter or syllable.

Moreover, coinage is the invention of the totally new terms. Here, there are three slangs of Boso Walikan undergo in the process of coinage. “*Ojir*” is also the origin of Boso Walikan with unknown the history why “*Uang*” becomes “*Ojir*”. “*Jes*” is also considered as the linguistic form of coinage because the origin of that word is unknown. “*Jes*” means “*lur*” or “*dulur*” in English means bro/brother. Both of them is totally new terms and become a general terms in Boso Walikan.

In conclusion, to understand and get information about slang in Malang, people need more knowledge about Boso Walikan. People also prefer to use Boso Walikan in their speaking because of effectiveness way of speak with understandable what they want to deliver.

The result of this research has some differences from other researches in the same field of slang words. This present research was investigating the terms of Boso Walikan found by Malang Post newspaper. This research was conducted to find out the formation of word in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper to be analyzed with the word formation processes by Yule’s theory. Different from the previous researches conducted by Defrina (2013) focused on the analysis of word formation processes of automotive jargons in Autoweek Magazine, February, 18th 2013 edition. In her study, she used the theory of George Yule, and Brown and Attardo. The result of her study shows that there were 35 automotive jargons in six sub articles in Autoweek Magazine classified into word formation processes. Those processes were compounding, borrowing, acronyms, clipping, derivation, and

invention of coinage. The dominant process of making new words in automotive jargons was compounding with 24 terms.

The similarity between this study and Defrina's study is that both of them discussed word formation processes. The object of the previous study was automotive jargons found in Autoweek Magazine, while the present study is the terms of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. In her study, Defrina used the combination of George Yule's and Brown and Attardo's theory. Meanwhile this study used only Yule's theory as the primary theory.

The second previous study was conducted by Conaway (2013) it was about the social and culture context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist and the grammar and structure of the language. Conaway used the combination of Lewis (2009) and Soenarno (2011), while in the present study the writer uses only Yule's theory for this theoretical base. In his study, he investigates when and how speakers employ Osob Kiwalan's function in their community. Then, he explores how much speakers employ Osob Kiwalan with younger generations and how much younger generations employ it themselves, understanding the socialization processes for its acquisition. This study relies on interview and surveys to obtain and clarify information concerning Osob Kiwalan's function in the culture and society of Malang.

The similarity of this study and the present study is both of them discussed about Boso Walikan in Malang. The previous study was about terms in the social and culture context of the language ecology within which Osob kiwalan exist and the

grammar and structure of Osob Kiwalan, while the present study is about the terms of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The writer only focused on the formation of word in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper.

Those two previous studies help the writer to understand about how to analyzed word formation in a different ways. Furthermore, those previous studies give additional knowledge and information for the writer to conduct a study of word formation in community. They also help the writer to know about the concept, method and structure to conduct the study.

From those two previous researches, we can correlate with this present research according to the subject of the research were term that used in printed media or social media in the society. Then, we can also correlate with the word formation processes in those terms. We can perceive that in our society, there is a lot of word formation processes used in forming the terms Boso Walikan which were never aware with the use of them in our languages.

In addition, we can also say things based on the result that almost all of the terms in the Malang Post newspaper were using Boso Walikan as the meaning representation. Although they use other language, they can still understand about the meaning of them. It shows people in Indonesia are more familiar with Boso Walikan.

The result of this research has some differences from other researches in the same field of slang words. This present research was investigating the terms in linguistics form of Boso Walikan found by Malang Post newspaper. This research was

conducted to find out the formation of word in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper to be analyzed with the linguistics form by Yule's theory. Different from the previous researches conducted by Defrina and Conaway who were investigated about the social and cultural context of the language ecology within which Osob Kiwalan exist and the grammar and structure of Osob Kiwalan.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and suggestion from the writer to the next researcher who wants to conduct about word formation processes and Boso Walikan study. The conclusion is formed based on the findings and discussion. Meanwhile, the suggestion is given in order to complete this study.

5.1 Conclusion

From the explanation on the previous chapter, the writer comes to the following conclusion. There are forty (40) slangs of Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. Based on the formation processes of word in Boso Walikan it can be concluded that there are thirtieth (30) pure reversal, four (5) modified reversal, one (1) infix inserted reversal, and four (4) coinage. The most common type of word formation processes in Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper is pure reversal. Those forms come from the words which are familiar enough in their society. Boso Walikan is the one of phenomena language which is very familiar in the society, especially in Malang and surrounding areas because so many people used the language in their daily life to communication each other. Boso Walikan is made up of the vocabulary of daily on the original Malang society, which is consist elements of language Kiwalan/walikan that comes from the Java and Indonesia language. Therefore, not all the word in Boso Walikan can be reserved because it's the word

raw in everyday conversation. There is no pattern in Boso Walikan, where the words do behind which should be pronounced normally. This is should be a good way to know whether the people are originally Malang or not.

As we can see on the finding, it showed that the most Boso Walikan in Malang Post newspaper is the word that pure reversal. People also prefer to use Boso Walikan in their speaking because of effectiveness way of speak with understandable what they want to deliver.

The finding showed that the dominant process used on the term of Boso Walikan was the words which are pure reversal. There were 39 term of Word formation of Boso Walikan included into the words which is pure reversal. They were *kadit, utem, kipa, hebak, igur, odis, niam, nawak, oyi, ayas, licek, henam, aud*, and so on. Moreover, almost all the terms of Boso Walikan, not only in the word that pure reversal but also in the other which is modified reversal.

In this study, the writer used Malang Post newspaper as the object to be analyzed the linguistic forms of Boso Walikan and the meaning. Thus, the meaning and the usage Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper are significant, enrich people knowledge and also improve the vocabularies in communication. The writer found the meaning all of the Boso Walikan in Malang Post newspaper by asking to the people which is originally life in Malang.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, the writer would like to propose some suggestions which hopefully will give a certain useful and valuable contribution to the students to improve sociolinguistics study. Sociolinguistics is an interesting topic to be discussed, if we can explore in the study of Boso Walikan. So the writer would like to ask further researcher in English Study Program to do similar field on Boso Walikan with new combination with other linguistics study besides word formation, more complete references and also different object to study. In this study, the writer only focuses on Boso Walikan found in Malang Post newspaper. The writer would like to give some suggestions for sociolinguistics students and future researchers. Hopefully, the researcher presents better research. First is for the next researchers are expected to explore and investigate some other phenomena of Boso Walikan which is happening in the society, especially in language variation in order to add other types of Boso Walikan, so it will be found more various languages than before. Second, try to find out and reveal more possible reason why each area have own languages and use it. It will be more interesting when we know that each area exactly have their own and different reasons. The last suggestion, the writer hopes that the next researchers to use other sources such as, novels, story, and involving informant form native Malang in order to give a contribution to the study of linguistics and it make the sources will be more various.

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Appendix 1. Rubric “Ebes Ngalam” Malang Post newspaper.



Ebes

Kadit
Gampang
Mindah PKL

Kana : Bes, ope'o Abah Anton kok sampek ngamuk?

Ebes : Abah kadit puas ambik idreke staf sing ditugasi mindah PKL

Kana : Berarti staf e kudu idrek luwih kenceg maneh yo bes.

Ebes : Oyl, Cik Bumi Arema ketoto hambal kipa.

Ebes

Alun-alun
Kado Warga
Bumi Arema

Kana : Pembangunan Alun-alun Ngalam wis mari, bes.

Ebes : Wah, Sip iku. Kari ngenteni dilaunching ya.

Kana : Oyl, Wis dijadiwani ndang dilaunching ambik Abah Anton.

Ebes : Kenak gawa kado warga Bumi Arema. Opo maneh man ngene wis wulan asap.

Ebes

AYAHAB
IBAB
DIDOL

KANA : Bes, ayahab daging ibab didol nang Rasap Kedungkandang.

EBES : Ancane murah, seng tewur pedagange iku.

KANA : Reneh bes didol bengi-bengi, ngomonge daging sapi.

EBES : Pemerintah kudu razia serlus, saaken masyarakat digorohi.

Ebes

Silup Kadit
Nggetokno
Izin

Kana : Bes, yok ope Arema odis niam tah?

Ebes : Ketoke abot. Polahke silup kadit ngetokno izin.

Kana : Lha terus yok ope?

Ebes : Awake dewe terus ndongakno anak dalam utem sing paling kipa.

Ebes

Joki
Dilekec
Silup

KANA : Joki ujian calon mahasiswa anyar dilekec bes.

EBES : (Heneh) Silup ngubar sampe Jogja lan Atrakaj.

KANA : Kok sek onok ae joki ngono iku bes.

EBES : Nggolok ojir, rayabane Rp 150 juta sampe Rp 300 juta.

Ebes

Joki
Dilekec
Silup

KANA : Joki ujian calon mahasiswa anyar dilekec bes.

EBES : (Heneh) Silup ngubar sampe Jogja lan Atrakaj.

KANA : Kok sek onok ae joki ngono iku bes.

EBES : Nggolok ojir, rayabane Rp 150 juta sampe Rp 300 juta.

Appendix 2. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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5. Tanggal mengajukan : 18 Maret 2015
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8. Keterangan Konsultasi :

| No. | Tanggal | Materi | Pembimbing | Paraf |
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| 1. | 18-03-2015 | Pengajuan Judul Skripsi serta teori. | Pembimbing I | |
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| 5. | 21-04-2015 | Konsultasi revisi bab I, II, III | Pembimbing I | |
| 6. | 20-05-2015 | Konsultasi bab I, II, III serta persetujuan Seminar Proposal. | Pembimbing I | |
| 7. | 28-05-2015 | Seminar Proposal. | Pembimbing I | |
| 8. | 16-06-2015 | Revisi Seminar Proposal. | Pembimbing I | |
| 9. | 24-06-2015 | Penyerahan bab IV, bab V | Pembimbing I | |
| 10. | 30-06-2015 | Revisi pertama bab IV, bab V | Pembimbing I | |
| 11. | 03-07-2015 | Revisi kedua bab IV, bab V | Pembimbing I | |
| 12. | 30-07-2015 | Revisi ketiga bab IV, bab V | Pembimbing I | |
| 13. | 05-08-2015 | Revisi keempat bab IV, bab V | Pembimbing I | |
| 14. | 11-08-2015 | Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I | |
| 15. | 12-08-2015 | Revisi pertama Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I | |
| 16. | 15-08-2015 | Revisi kedua Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I | |
| 17. | 17-08-2015 | ACC Ujian Skripsi | Pembimbing I | |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| 18. | 20-08-2015 | Sidang/Ujian Skripsi | Pembimbing I | |
| 19. | 24-08-2015 | Revisi Ujian Skripsi | Pembimbing I | |
| 20. | 25-08-2015 | ACC Penjilidan Skripsi | Pembimbing I | |

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