

**THE LANGUAGE FUNCTION OF COLLOQUIAL STYLE
IN WHATSAPP CHAT GROUP
OF STIKOM BALIKPAPAN STUDENTS**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
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in partial fulfillment the requirements
For degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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Malang, 19 December 2018

The researcher

ABSTRACT

Hidayanti, Hairunnisa. 2018. **The Language Function of Colloquial Style in WhatsApp Chat Group of STIKOM Balikpapan Students.** Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas

Keywords: *Sociolinguistic, Language Function, Colloquial Style, STIKOM Balikpapan Students.*

In the informal situation the use of vocabularies is unique and those kinds of vocabularies are familiar for certain people and make people more enjoy in their conversation. In other words, those vocabularies called as colloquial style words. The focus of the research was on the language function of colloquial style words used in WhatsApp chat group of STIKOM Balikpapan students, name of the group is PHP (Hypertext preprocessor) group.

Qualitative method is employed in this research. The data were gained from conversation in WhatsApp chat group of STIKOM Balikpapan students. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory from Leech (1974) about five functions of language.

The result showed that the language function of colloquial style words is found in STIKOM Balikpapan students conversation in WhatsApp chat group, the most is informational function and the least is phatic function. There found 6 informational functions, 3 expressive functions, 5 directive functions, and the last 1 phatic function. The use of colloquial style words is affected by other languages such as Banjarese, Bugis language, Bahasa, and English.

The next researcher is expected to analyze another language function of colloquial style words from the other communities in certain region.

ABSTRAK

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Kata Kunci: *Sosiolinguistik, Fungsi Bahasa, Gaya Bahasa Sehari-hari, Mahasiswa STIKOM Balikpapan.*

Dalam situasi informal, penggunaan kosakata itu unik dan berbagai jenis kosakata-kosakata tersebut akrab bagi orang-orang tertentu dan membuat orang lebih santai dalam percakapan mereka. Dengan kata lain, kosakata-kosakata tersebut disebut sebagai kata-kata gaya bahasa sehari-hari. Pada penelitian ini, fokus utama adalah fungsi bahasa dari kata-kata gaya bahasa sehari-hari yang digunakan dalam grup obrolan WhatsApp mahasiswa STIKOM Balikpapan, nama grup tersebut adalah grup PHP (Hypertext preprocessor).

Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data yang diperoleh dari percakapan dalam grup obrolan WhatsApp mahasiswa STIKOM Balikpapan. Dalam menganalisa data, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Leech (1974) tentang lima fungsi dari bahasa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan fungsi bahasa dari kata-kata gaya bahasa sehari-hari yang ditemukan di percakapan mahasiswa STIKOM Balikpapan dalam grup obrolan WhatsApp, yang paling banyak adalah fungsi informasi dan yang paling sedikit adalah fungsi fatis. Terdapat 6 fungsi informasi, 3 fungsi ungkapan, 5 fungsi petunjuk, dan yang terakhir 1 fungsi fatis. Penggunaan kata-kata gaya bahasa sehari-hari dipengaruhi oleh bahasa lain seperti bahasa Banjar, bahasa Bugis, bahasa Indonesia, dan bahasa Inggris.

Peneliti berikutnya diharapkan untuk menganalisis fungsi bahasa lain dari kata-kata gaya bahasa sehari-hari dari komunitas lain di daerah tertentu.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of concerned topic, the objective research and also the significance toward understanding the topic discussed.

1.1 Background of the Study

The language used in communicating has its own uniqueness when it is used in daily conversations, thus making it distinctive to characterize a group. This phenomenon becomes an interesting material to be studied in linguistic research, in the realm of Sociolinguistics. (Hudson,1996, p.4) stated that Sociolinguistics is 'the study of language which has a relation with society,' in other words, at the same time we can study about language and society with the aim to figure out the various of languages that find in people's lives and the words that they use in daily conversation. Thus, the Sociolinguistics definition is said to be a branch of the linguistic field relating to society and language use in the social life in which they live in and also to know the extent of their social class depend on the language they used.

In the language that people use to communicate in daily life, it certainly has function that varies depending on the language used in certain context. Therefore, language functions refer to the purposes in which we use language to communicate. Language function itself is important thing in a language for

communication in interaction, for example the use of language function in order to express ideas. Some common functions may include in oral language such giving instructions, making requests defending an argument. Language function typically uses fixed expressions for each function. Language functions in the informal and formal situation are different in terms of grammatical structures and vocabularies are often used with each language function.

In this case, the language functions are used in the informal situations. For, informal situation the use of vocabularies is unique and those kinds of vocabularies are familiar for certain people and make people enjoy more in their conversation. Because, those vocabularies associated with each language function. In other words, those vocabularies called as colloquial style words and every language has their own colloquial style words that created by people in their language used and it brings the unique differences.

Colloquial is a language used by certain communities and in certain areas as well that they use in the informal communication for their daily conversation. Therefore, sometimes migrants or people who are not from the community are confused and they do not understand the intention of the colloquial which will lead to miscommunication for the listeners who do not understand the colloquial style used in conversations of the community. Therefore, some of them want to learn colloquial style from the community.

Leech and Svartvik (1975, p.24 in Sukspiroj, 2009) states that:

Regard the colloquial language as the equivalent of the umbrella term of informal language calling it the first form of language that a native speaking child becomes familiar with. As they argue, since

comprehension of the informal or colloquial language is easier compared to formal language, it is now used for some certain public communications such as such as newspapers and advertisements.

Therefore, in conversation, everyone such as children, teenagers and adults can use colloquial style in their daily conversations that have different functions and depending on where they live in.

Indratmo (2005:1, p.2) explains that:

As the language in daily conversation, the colloquial belongs to the verbal variety, not the writing (Abdul Chaer, 1995: 88). In the oral variety, communication tends to be practical, sometimes even “breaking” the rules of grammar. The language of daily life conversation aims solely to express the speaker’s intent. If the interlocutor already knows the intentions expressed by the speaker then the communication has been successful. Therefore, colloquial is assessed as market language lower than standard language. Colloquial is a language not so distinctive to a particular social layer, but more characteristic of a particular speech situation, the relaxed situation (Basuki Suhardi, 1995: 163). The vocabulary is the words that have decreased based on the situation.

In the use of colloquial style, people in certain region make their own colloquial style words and also adopt some from another language. Therefore, variation of word formation processes are created. Generally, word formation is the process or result of forming new words, which derived from words or group of words with the same root. According to (Yule 2010) word formation processes is a study that the formation of the word, such as in the process how the new word can be produced. There are some examples of colloquial style words of Balikpapan such as *growo*, *grewe*, *bote*, *bungul*, *lekasi*, *bubuhan*, *kelas*, *tumpis*, *pujungan*, *sappo*, *lenggar* etc. So, in colloquial style words perhaps there are some of word formation processes such learns about as Coinage, Borrowing,

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Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Acronyms, Derivation and Multiple processes. Those kinds of word formation processes that make the colloquial style words unique and also have certain function in the use of those word formation processes. The use of those word formation processes is to make easier in interaction among the communities in certain region, can also to keep the secret when doing a conversation with other communities.

In this case, the researcher is interesting to conducting the research about colloquial and this research aims to find out the colloquial style used in a community in certain region. Specifically, this study aims to examine the language function of colloquial style of Balikpapan used in a community, that is, community of students STMIK STIKOM (Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika dan Komputer) in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan. The researcher uses STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students as the main object to take the data of colloquial style words that commonly used in Balikpapan. Because, the use of colloquial style words in Balikpapan is predominantly used by Balikpapan youth. Therefore, the researcher chooses STMIK Balikpapan as the object, because Balikpapan students are variation that it can show many culture into one. In this research the researcher will take some conversation data from STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students as the source of research data.

This current research aims to examine how community of students STMIK STIKOM use the colloquial style words of Balikpapan in their conversation depend on their intentions when they talk to their friends in particular context, to make their conversation clear if they use kinds of those colloquial style and the

colloquial that often appears, it is used in their conversation. Colloquial style in the conversation has a lot of unique vocabulary. Therefore, it can lead them to choose some particular words to produce the function of colloquial style. Colloquial style also can be a symbol in conversation. Hence, this research aims to observe a community in Sociolinguistic which is on STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students, that is, to analyze colloquial style words of Balikpapan, the language function of colloquial style words when they use in conversation in the informal situation and also the word formation processes of colloquial style words. This research is expected to add insight in the field of Sociolinguistics, especially in colloquial style research of a region's language. Before the researcher conducts the latest research on language function of colloquial style words of Balikpapan there are some research about language function before, which will be used by the researcher as references for the previous studies. The previous studies as the references for the researcher to do a research with different object in the field of Sociolinguistics, this research is interesting because a language that has uniqueness in colloquial style and they use it in their communication for daily conversation.

Thus, the researcher focused on researching the colloquial style words of Balikpapan as a research in the field of linguistics that can enrich insight in the field of Sociolinguistics. And can also help people who want to learn and to know colloquial style from other regions not only their residence area. Therefore, this research aims to gain understanding in colloquial style in certain communities, in area of Sociolinguistic. Specifically, to figure out language function and word

formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan in conversation by a community of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students.

This research has some advantages such as enrich studies in the field of linguistics, especially for colloquialism. We can know the colloquial style words used by Balikpapan society, because in Balikpapan the society are heterogeneous. From the colloquial style words we can also know people intention in the conversation. Besides knowing people's intention in the conversation using the colloquial style words we can also understand the meaning of the colloquial style words that usually used for communication. And also introduced colloquial style words from various languages that usually used in Balikpapan.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem in this research is formulated as following:

1. What is the language function of colloquial style words found in the conversation by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan in WhatsApp chat group ?
2. What are the word formation processes of colloquial style words found in the conversation by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan in WhatsApp chat group ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to problems of the study, the objectives of the study is:

1. To explain the language function of colloquial style words used by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan in WhatsApp chat group.
2. To find out the word formation processes and the list of colloquial style words used by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan in WhatsApp chat group.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Language Function** : The language has some features that are used based on human needs; as a tool express ourselves, to communicate, to organize, to adapt into social integration in our environment, and to do social control (Keraf 1996:3).
2. **Colloquial** : In Western linguistics, term "colloquial language" refers to a conglomeration of deviations from the "standard" language: slangisms, trendy phrases, nicknames, etc. Stylistic colouring of colloquial language makes it a means of expression in works of fiction and in common literary language (Belyaeva, Khomyakov, 2010).
3. **Colloquial Style** : Style that relatively uses short simple sentences, often incomplete grammatical form like a generous use of construction (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exams, ads, phone, etc), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that), a simplified

grammatical structures, a personal or familiar tone which tries to create the impression of speaking intimately to the reader and usually use slang (Mandell and Kriszner 2003: 17).

4. Balikpapan : Balikpapan is located on the south eastern coast of East Kalimantan facing the deep Makassar Straits. Like its counterpart city of Pekanbaru in Riau on Sumatra, is known for its oil mining. Oil and other mining industries are the reasons why nearly all domestic airlines fly to Balikpapan rather than to the provincial capital of Samarinda. (<http://www.indonesia.travel/sg/en/destinations/kalimantan/balikpapan>.)

5. STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan : College of Management Informatics and Computer Balikpapan abbreviated STMIK Balikpapan is the official name listed on the Directorate General of Higher Education, is one of the universities in the city of Balikpapan East Kalimantan. (© COPYRIGHT 2016. YAYASAN AIRLANGGA BALIKPAPAN)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter of the study presents some theories to support the current research, and previous study which is related to the concerned topic.

1.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is studies about language that exist in society which is related each other that cannot separate from humans in social life. Therefore, Sociolinguistics is called the study of language and society, and Sociolinguistics is one of branch of linguistics field the study that is concerned with the interaction of language and setting (Eastman, 1975; 113). Furthermore, the study that is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication (Wardhaugh, 1986 : 12). Based on the definitions has mentioned above, Sociolinguistics as a main tool for knowing and understanding a language in society. The elements provided by study of Sociolinguistics make it as a support to conduct the research about language in a community. Therefore, in this current research the researcher wants to look colloquial style words used in a community.

2.1.2 Community

According to (Rifkin et al, 1988) community is a group of people living in the same defined area sharing the same basic values, organization and interests. And then, according to (Manderson et al, 1992) community is a population which is geographically focused but which also exists as a discrete social entity, with a local collective identity and corporate purpose. According to the definitions above, community has their own way to express their goals together because it can characterize the identity of their community, and in addition, a community has a certain language that they use in daily conversations, so that sometimes people who are not from the community do not understand what they are talking about. In the community when they are talking to each other in a conversation there are some words they used in different context that is what we called as colloquial style, and the formation of these words are various depending on the context of their conversation.

From the explanation above, it gives illustration to current research to researching and find out more in this phenomenon of colloquial style in a certain community. From the previous chapter has already been explained, that colloquial style has unique and vary words in daily conversation, and there are several colloquial style that are often used in conversation and from the colloquial style that is often used, the researcher can also examine in what context colloquial is often used. From the context the researcher will know the purpose of the conversation from the community.

2.1.3 Language Function

In this research the researcher combines the use of two theories to conduct the research.

Geoffery Leech (1974) Functions of language

Geoffery Leech (1974). Mentioned that language have five functions. They are:

1. **Informational**

Informational function which every one tends to assume is most important. In fact, this function concentrates on the message. It is used to give new information. It depends on truth and value.

Example: *the car is big, the bus is crowded.*

2. **Expressive**

Expressive function can be used to express its originator's feelings and attitude – swear words and exclamations are the most obvious instance of this. The speaker or writer of this function tries to express his feelings. He or she reflexes his or her impression. This function could give a clear image for the personality of the speaker or writer. In fact, this function evoke certain feelings and express feelings.

Example: *I am very happy or I spent a wonderful vacation.*

3. **Directive**

Directive function aims to influence the behavior or attitudes of others. The most straightforward instances of the directive function are commands and requests. This function of social control places emphasis on the receiver's end, rather than the originator's end of the message.

Example: *I want a cup of tea or close the door!*

4. Aesthetic

Aesthetic function is the use of language for the sake of linguistic artifact itself, and for no purpose. This aesthetic function can have at least as much to do with conceptual as with affective meaning. The function associated with the message – the vehicle is the poetic or aesthetic function: the sign taken as an end in itself.

Example: *Yeah, I went bonkers at the time.*

5. Phatic

Phatic function is the function of keeping communication lines open, and keeping social relationship on good repair (in Britain culture, talking about the weather is a well-known example of this). This function that it used for normal talks.

Example: *how are you? How is your children?*

Bruce Tillitand and Mary Newton Bruder: Functions of language

There are eleven functions of language proposed by Bruce Tillitand and Mary Newton Bruder, they are:

Opening (greeting), pre-closing and closing, introduction and address system, invitation, thanking people & replying to thanks, apologizing, expressing anger and resolving conflict, giving and responding to compliment, getting people's attention and interrupting, agreeing and disagreeing, controlling the conversation and getting information.

2.1.4 Colloquial style

In chapter one has been discussed, under the scope of linguistics the terms of colloquial relating to the language used in daily conversation, mostly used in the informal situations. Because of the widespread development of technology and knowledge today, and with the advancement of technology and knowledge that supports every human being to learn more and more widely in order to be better. Therefore, with this widespread knowledge, it is expected to add insight into the topics to be discussed. Hence, there are some references that more reliable to conduct a research about colloquial style. There are some journals that related about colloquial as references for understanding in this study. The language used in daily conversation for example in certain community it is called as colloquial style. The terms colloquial as taken from journal *A Study of English Translation of Colloquial Expressions in Two Translations of Jamalzadeh: Once Upon a Time and Ishfan Is Half the World* defines colloquial defines the word “colloquialism” stems from the Latin colloquium that means “conference” or “conversation.” Colloquialism as a literary device implies using informal or everyday language in literature. Colloquialism have generally a geographic nature, as a result, every colloquial expression belongs to a regional or local dialect (Literary Devices, n.d). It means colloquial is a language used in the informal situation in daily conversation and the use of colloquial depends on each region, that is why, colloquial are various. Furthermore, the terms colloquial as taken from journal *Revisiting the Use of Expressive Colloquial Language For Creating A Comic Effect (On the Basis Short Humorous Stories)* states that, Colloquial language

penetrating in the spoken language should be considered in the broadest sense, separating it from conversational speech with the help of concepts of language and communicative standard. The explanation above is clearly discusses the colloquial style within a community in a particular area. The researcher also wants to know how the effect to the interlocutor concerning those colloquial if there are find some ambiguities that can lead to misinterpretation when they are talking to each other in daily conversation. Because, even though they are in the same community and in conversation they are using the same colloquial, sometimes still found one of them talking ambiguously. Therefore, sometimes the interlocutor does not understand the intentions of what is spoken by his or her friend and this often happens in social life, that is why, in speaking we must think of words that will be spoken to be clear and unambiguous so that interlocutor understands what is being discussed. As described in the definition of key terms colloquial style that relatively uses short simple sentences, often incomplete grammatical form like a generous use of construction (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exams, ads, phone, etc), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that), a simplified grammatical structures, a personal or familiar tone which tries to create the impression of speaking intimately to the reader and usually use slang (Mandell and Kriszner 2003: 17). A colloquial style is commonly used, for example, in informal emails and text messages (Norquist, Richard 2018). When people use their colloquial in daily conversation is to make their conversation more enjoy and easier for them to express their feelings and ideas than use formal or standard language in conversation.

From the idea, the research is expected to give valid data for definition of what colloquial style is. Therefore, as the current research is expected to have valid basis to analyze colloquial style in a community.

2.1.5 Word Formation Processes

Word formation process is a study that learns about the formation of the word, such as in the process how the new word can be produced. Word formation processes are divided into Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Acronyms, Derivation, and Multiple Processes. (Yule 2010, p.53)

- **Coinage:** In terms to get the invention which the word is totally new word.
- **Borrowing:** The taking over of words from other languages.

Example: throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including *croissant* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu).

- **Compounding:** The combining process a joining of two separate word to produce a single form

Example: common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *a fast-food restaurant* or *a full-time job*.

- **Blending:** The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word.

Example: some other commonly used examples of blending are *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel) and *telecast* (television/broadcast).

- **Clipping:** Reducing one or more than one syllable word into shorter terms.

Example: other common examples are *ad* (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), *flu* (influenza), *perm* (permanent wave), *phone*, *plane* and *pub* (public house).

- **Backformation:** Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).

Example: other examples of words created by this process are: *donate* (from “donation”), *emote* (from “emotion”), *enthuse* (from “enthusiasm”), *liaise* (from “liaison”) and *babysit* (from “babysitter”).

- **Conversion:** A change in the function of a word, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (bottle: we bottled the home-brew last night), verbs becoming nouns (*to print out*, *to take over* becomes *a printout*, *a takeover*), adjectives into verbs (a dirty floor, an empty room becomes *to dirty*, *to empty*), or verb into adjectives (without any reduction).

- **Acronyms:** New words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

Example: CD (“compact disk”), VCR (“video cassette recorder”).

➤ **Derivation:** Number of small bits in the English language. Derivation consists of three that is:

- Prefix, some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g.

mislead, unhappy).

- Suffixes, some affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g.

terrorism, sadness).

- Infixes, an affix that is incorporated inside another word (e.g.

Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely!

➤ **Multiple processes:** The operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.

Example: the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and the clipping that borrowed from. If someone says that *problems with the project have snowballed*, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which *snow* and *ball* were combined to form the noun *snowball*, which was then turned into a verb through conversation.

2.1.6 STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan

Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika dan Komputer Balikpapan abbreviated STMIK Balikpapan is the official name listed on the Directorate General of Higher Education, is one of the universities in the city of Balikpapan, East Kalimantan. Initially, also known as STIKOM Balikpapan associated with the history of its establishment. And finally, get the title STMIK STIKOM

Balikpapan. STMIK Balikpapan is under Coordination of Kopertis XI Kalimantan Region. The objective of STMIK Balikpapan as a national educational institution is to educate, to shape and to develop personality and human capability, to develop science and technology, to preserve and develop scientifically the elements and all Indonesian culture and environment in the framework of nation and state development as well as society as incarnation and the implementation of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

2.2 Previous Studies

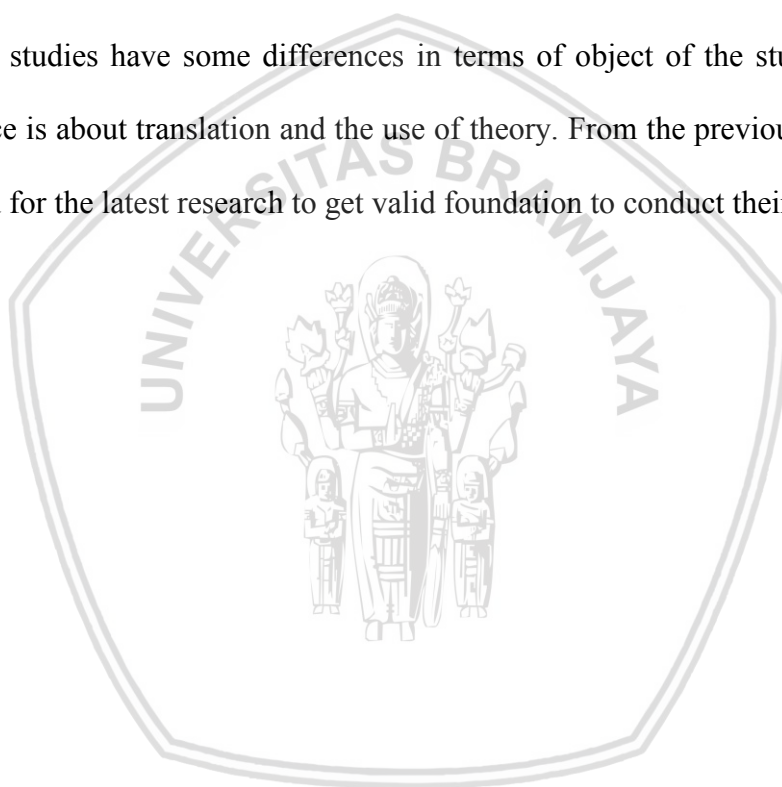
The function of previous studies is as references in a new research that will be done, in order to have a strong foundation besides the source of the experts that related to the research to be conducted. The first previous study is Nur Imani Shadrah in 2010 entitled *A Translation Analysis of Colloquial Expressions in The Children's Storybook Entitled The Secret Life of Ms Wiz Terence Blacker*. The study examines about the types of colloquial expressions found in the children's story book entitled *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz*, translation techniques used by the translator to translate colloquial expressions in the children's story book entitled *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz*, and the effect of the translation techniques used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The previous study shows the similarity to the topic which discusses about colloquial, and the difference is in the object of study as the previous study uses colloquial expressions in story book as the main object of the research, meanwhile the current research uses colloquial style words of Balikpapan in WhatsApp chat

group of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students as the main object of the research. The result of previous study shows the types of colloquial expressions which is appropriate with the expectation of the researcher who will conduct the latest research. The previous study also gives the advantage for the current research, that is, to research about colloquial style words. For current research which is focus on language function of colloquial style words of Balikpapan which will be examined in a group or community in certain region through WhatsApp chat group. This research is included in the field of Sociolinguistics branch of linguistics.

Another previous study is from Yeshivia entitled *The Form, Function and Meaning of English Slang Used by Members of Bali Hip-Hop Community*. The of reason the researcher chooses this previous study, because the previous study is as the appropriate reference for the new research that will be studied because it related to language function discussion is the same discussion that will be examined in the latest research. In the previous study this language function is discussed on Members of Bali Hip-Hop Community since language function are various that found in Members of Bali Hip-Hop Community that have different meaning and function in each slang words which are interested to be discussed. The previous study use three theories from Chapman, 1988, Leech, 1974 and Leech, 1983, through one of the theories the researcher conducts her research about language function of colloquial style words. The previous study inspires the new research that will be conducted next to analyze colloquial style words of a community in certain region, those theories will add the researcher's insight that there are some theories that related with language function and also to be

implemented to the next research for anyone later who wants to discuss more about language function.

Aims of the researcher chooses some previous studies is relation to the similarities that both of them have, such as the topic of the latest research starts to examine, that is about colloquial style and language function. This becomes useful to the latest research has valid references to conduct several researches. But, the previous studies have some differences in terms of object of the study. Another difference is about translation and the use of theory. From the previous studies are expected for the latest research to get valid foundation to conduct their research.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses some points related to the research method. They are type of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher examines the language function and word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan in a community, that is, students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan and also to figure out the meaning of the conversation when they use those colloquial style words. Therefore, the form of the data, from this research are the words. Thus, a suitable method that use in this research is qualitative approach. According to Gay (2000), qualitative methods involve the collection and analysis of primarily non numeral data obtained from observation, interviews, tape recording, and document. Furthermore, according to Clissett (2008, p. 100) qualitative research covers a wide range of approaches for the exploration of “human experience, perceptions, motivations and behaviors” and is concerned with the collection and analysis of words whether in the form of speech or writing. Therefore, qualitative approach is suitable as a method in this research, because in this research related to analyze the language function and the word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan in the conversation that produce by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan. Moreover, in the data of this research is not related to the numbers, so,

the results of this research are the form of writings or texts because the numbers include quantitative approach method. Therefore, this research is very suitable using qualitative approach method that is not related to the numbers. Moreover, this research used document analysis for the data and the data were collected from screenshots of conversations by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group application.

3.2 Data Source

The research is conducted to examine colloquial style words of Balikpapan by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan. The data source for this research are several screenshots by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in the form of conversations in WhatsApp chat group application. The researcher chooses several screenshots in a way, when in that group discussing about campus life or academic life, for instance in assignment, campus events or organization that contain of colloquial style words that often used in Balikpapan. The researcher takes the data from group named PHP group, PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is the name of computer program that is, script language that can be embedded or inserted into HTML. In STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan there are only two department that are S1 Teknik Informatika and D3 Manajemen Informatika, the researcher chooses WhatsApp chat group from S1 Teknik Informatika generation of 2017 as the data source and WhatsApp chat group consists of 27 members. The reason why the researcher chooses that group is because, it is a unique group in STIKOM Balikpapan and this is a group of computer programmers besides class

group, this is a group for students who like computer programming. The researcher takes several screenshots from the latest conversation since June 2018.

3.3 Data collection

According to Wray (1998) qualitative research enables the researcher to represent the result as a complex situation reflected in the society. In addition, according to Clissett (2008, p. 100) qualitative research covers a wide range of approaches for the exploration of “human experience, perceptions, motivations and behaviors” and is concerned with the collection and analysis of words whether in the form of speech or writing. The aim of this research is to dig deeper the use of colloquial style words by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students, to obtain the meaning or meaning-oriented based on certain case. In this research related to analyze the language function and the word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan that produce in the conversation by students of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan and there are some steps that the researcher does to collect the data, they are presented as follows:

1. The researcher takes screenshots of PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group conversation of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan Students in WhatsApp chat group that which are analyzed.
2. After getting some screenshots of the conversation, the researcher compiled the screenshots data in sequence.
3. The researcher reads their conversations thoroughly from screenshots of conversations in their WhatsApp chat group.

4. The researcher highlights the colloquial style words of Balikpapan that found in screenshots of their conversation in WhatsApp chat group.
5. The researcher makes a transcript based on the conversation.
6. The researcher puts the colloquial style words of Balikpapan that found in screenshots of their conversation in WhatsApp chat group into the table.

3.4 Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data, the researcher formulated some steps as follows:

1. Analyze the language function of colloquial style is using theory from Leech (1974) Functions of Language.

No	Utterances	Colloquial Style Words	Meanings	Language Function					
				infor	Exp	Direct	Aes	Path	

2. Analyze the word formation processes of colloquial style is using theory from Yule (2010) Word formation.

No	Colloquial Style Words	Word Formation Processes									
		MP	Acro	BF	Bor	Blend	Clip	Co	Comp	Cv	Dv

3. Grouping the language function of colloquial style words in conversation of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group.
4. Show the results analysis of language function and word formation processes of colloquial style words.
5. Draw the conclusion based on the data which had been analyzed.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the finding and the discussion of the data from the data source. The researcher classified the data description based on the research problems, finding the language function of colloquial style words of Balikpapan that were used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group from PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group that were presented, and also analyzed the word formation processes of colloquial style words in WhatsApp chat group.

4.1 Finding

From WhatsApp chat group of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students that is PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group, the researcher found 15 colloquial style words from 42 utterances based on Leech's (1974) function of language theories; 6 informational function, 3 expressive function, 5 directive function, and the last 1 phatic function. Furthermore, the researcher also found word formation processes of colloquial style words that consists of 2 multiple processes, 1 acronym, 9 borrowing, 2 blending and the last 1 clipping based on Yule's (2010) word formation. After the researcher found the language function and word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan, the researcher grouping based on the language function and the word formation processes then doing the analysis. Below is the analysis of the finding.

4.1.1 Language Function of Colloquial Style Words Employed by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan Students in WhatsApp Chat Group

No	Utterance	Colloquial Style Words	Meaning	Language Function				
				infor	Exp	Direct	Aes	Path
1.	A: iya eh nda pernah lagi ngumpul2 ini wkwk. Di hajiin mayang nah. <i>(yeah, we never meet up again wkwk. Mayang pay for it).</i>	Hajiin	Requesting to be financed by other friend who is considered to have a lot of money.			√		
2.	Y: ga apa2..sekali2 nongki2 di grup ini ya <i>(it's okay to hang out once in this group).</i>	Nongki	Hang out			√		
3.	M: Kepok kamu gung! <i>(You're dead gung!)</i>	Kepok	Exclamation about unfortunate.		√			
4.	T: Hpku seleng habis dicat agung. Tepencet sendiri. Suda dimasukin juga kok. Maaf ya <i>(my handphone was error after agung chatting on me. Tap by itself. I have put you back in this group. I'm sorry).</i>	Seleng	Error.	√				
5.	T: wehh. Po (hey. Po) D: Apa po (What po) M: Gabut kah po (there is no work po)	Po	To call for friends who are familiar and very close to each other.					√
6.	D: Bote aja. Km aja jalan <i>(just lie, you just take a walk)</i>	Bote	Lie.	√				
7.	D: Terbungul stupid (because the photo is foolish face)	Bungul	Stupid .	√				

No	Utterance	Colloquial Style Words	Meaning	Language Function				
				infor	Exp	Direct	Aes	Path
8.	N: <u>lain!</u> Tau ah! (<i>No! Never mind!</i>)	Lain	Exclamation of denial a statement		√			
9.	T: Pakai kemeja putihhhh. Dikosku. <u>Lekasi!</u> (<i>wear white shirt. in my boarding house. Hurry up!</i>)	Lekasi	Hurry up.			√		
10.	Th: hahahaah..lagi main ML ko <u>ngelek</u> ...ternyata rame WA. (<i>hahahaah playing ML suddenly slow...it turns out crowded WA</i>)	Ngelek	Slow	√				
11.	R: <u>matamu</u> ndri! Aku loh sendiri (<i>I was alone</i>)	Mata	A swear word to curse someone		√			
12.	A: wkwk <u>sider</u> aja (<i>wkwk just passive member</i>)	Sider	Passive member.	√				
13.	A: Halo guys apa kabarrrr...gini uang kas masih ada 100 lebih nih..maunya di apain? Kalau dipake makan2 kan kurang kalau misal <u>sokongan</u> lagi baru makan2 gimanaaa??? Ga respon berarti uang kas hangusss wkwkw (<i>hello guys how are you...we still have more than Rp 100.000 of our savings money..what do you want to do guys? If we use for eat together, it's not enough, how if we make a donation again ?</i>)	Sokongan	Donation in a group or community.			√		

Table continuous...

No	Utterance	Colloquial Style Words	Meaning	Language Function				
				infor	Exp	Direct	Aes	Path
14.	A: yang cowok tiga orang siapa oi? Gaada yg mau kah? Mayan ketemu <u>degem.</u> <i>(whose three boys? does nobody want? you guys cann meet with <u>degem</u>)</i>	Degem	New students or junior in college who is beautiful or handsome	√				
15.	Rs: @Andri Tri ke ruangan dlu skrg bareng Starting Studio. Gas. <u>Gpl!</u> <i>(@Andri Tri come to the room now, please..together with Starting Studio. Hurry up. do not be long!)</i>	Gpl	Do not be long			√		

There are five functions of language proposed by Leech (1974), they are informational function, expressive function, directive function, aesthetic function, and the last is phatic function. From those five functions of language, the functions of colloquial style words used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group in communication with their friend, in that group are 6 informational function, 3 expressive function, 5 directive function, and the last 1 phatic function. They mostly used the function of language is informational function. We can know the function through their intention in their utterance or statement in the conversation with friends.

Since they all are members of the group, close friends and knowing to each other, they must share information that they have with other friends in conversation or discussion. In the informational function of the conversation or discussion, they provide information to each other and informational function is the function of language that tends to inform people. In this kind of language function, the speakers or writers give information to the listener or the readers. On the other hand, they also have to provide correct information to their group members. Therefore, some group members provide the information about something based on the truth that they have that must be delivered, so that all group members know about it. From all of the language function, there were four functions occurring. A more detailed explanation can be seen below.

4.1.1.1 Informational Function

Datum 1: Ngelek

The example of this function can be seen in the utterance below:

Th: hahahaah..lagi main ML ko **ngelek**...ternyata rame WA.
(hahahaah playing ML suddenly slow...it turns out crowded WA)
 Y: Apa itu ML... Makan Lemper?
(What is it ML... "Makan Lemper"?)

The utterance above refers to the informational function because in the utterance there is a colloquial style word that shows information about a thing. In this case, the speaker states that game played by him was **ngelek**. Because in WhatsApp chat group was busy discussing about campus event. Therefore, the game that was played by the first speaker became **ngelek**. **Ngelek** is adjective, used to describe something that is very slow motion. **Ngelek** is the colloquial style word in Balikpapan city which is usually used to mention the slowness of a smartphone or game on a laptop or PC. **Ngelek** in the data is referring to the speaker who informs the listener or the reader that because of the crowd of WhatsApp chat group discussing about campus event, his game became very slow motion.

Datum 2: Seleng

The example of this function can be seen in the conversation below:

D : loh kok bisa aku di dikeluarkan
(why, how come I was kicked out of the group!)
 T : Hpku **seleng** habis dichat agung. Tepencet sendiri. Suda dimasukin juga kok.Maaf ya
(my handphone was error after agung chatting on me. Tap by itself. I have put you back in this group. I'm sorry).

The conversation above has the informational function because the second speaker in this conversation informs to the first speaker and other members of this group that his handphone is seleng. Seleng is noun, used to describe something that is error or not functioning properly. Seleng in the data is referring to the speaker who informs the listener or the reader that after the other friend doing private chat with the speaker, the speaker's handphone become error or not functioning properly when in discussion for an assignment. Therefore, the speaker accidentally pulled out one member from the group.

Datum 3: Bote

Conversation shows that there is an informational between the first speaker and the second speaker. The first speaker states that she also doing the homework in discussion about assignment and the second speaker denies the first speaker's statement. The conversation can be seen as follows:

- N: Aku gin ngerjakan pr ini
(*I also doing the homework*).
D: Bote aja. Km aja jalan
(*just lie, you just take a walk*)
N: Kmna aku jln
(*where do I go?*)

From the conversation above, when the second speaker said “: Bote aja. Kmu aja jalan (just lie, you just take a walk)” and the first speaker answers “where do I go?”. The second speaker says that the first speaker is bote. She used informational function in this case. Bote is verb, used to describe something that is lying. Bote in the data is referring to the speaker who informs the listener or the

reader that the first speaker's statement about she also doing the homework is lying. In this conversation the word **bote** as the colloquial style word used in Balikpapan. The use of **bote** is a word for dishonest people. Bote here is informational function because there is no exclamation mark which is different with the word ***kepok***. The word ***kepok*** is exclamation for unfortunate and also there is exclamation mark in the statement. In this conversation the second speaker tells the truth about the first speaker to the members in this group that the first speaker is lying, she does not doing her homework.

Datum 4: Terbungul

In this case, the first speaker says that the photo was sent from other friend is the stupidest photo. He used informational function, as can be seen when the photo is in the WhatsApp chat group. The conversation can be seen in the following example below:

M: (sent a funny photo)

D : **Terbungul** (because the photo is foolish face)
(*stupid*)

A : Kek kenal aku ini foto siapa
(*it seems I know whose photo it is*).

Based on the utterance above, the first speaker conveys about the photo that was sent from the other friend. **Terbungul** is adjective, used to describe something that is stupid. **Terbungul** in the data is referring to the speaker who informs the listener or the reader that the photo is stupid that was sent from other friend while in discussing an assignment. Sometimes people in Balikpapan used

this colloquial style word when they in anger, when they talk in a serious situation or used just for a joke.

Datum 5: Sider

The example of this function can be seen in the utterance below:

R: yg lain ada yg mau nyumbang ga? Nanti aku yg kerumah2 kalian
(*does anyone else want to donate? I'll go to your homes later*).

A: wkwk sider aja
(*wkwk just passive members*).

S: cari kost2 raf
(*look for boarding houses, raf*).

The utterance above refers to the informational function because in the utterance there is a colloquial style word that shows information about the members. In this case, the speaker states that some of the members in the group are sider. If translated into Indonesian sider means (*pembaca yang diam*), the readers who does not respond to a conversation in the group about something. Sider is noun, used to describe something that is for the passive members in the group. Thus, the word sider in this conversation has a purpose to mention people who only read the conversations in chat group apps and do not contribute in the conversation or discussions. Sider in the data is referring to the speaker who inform the listener or the reader that in the group some of the members are passive members. Sider is from word "silent reader".

Datum 6: Degem

The example of this function can be seen in the conversation below:

A : yang cowo 3 orang siapa oi? Gadayg mau kah? Mayan ketemu degem

- (whose three boys? does nobody want? you guys can meet with degem)*
- D : jd cewe siapa” ini? Aku carikan temenkah?
(so who is these girls? do I find some friends?)
- A : cewe uda 3. yg cowo blm dapat
(there are three girls already. Men who haven't gotten it yet).

The conversation above has the informational function because the first speaker in this conversation informs to the other members in this group that they can meet with degem. Degem is noun, used to describe something that is new students or junior in college who is beautiful or handsome. Degem in the data is referring to the speaker who informs the listener or the reader that if some members of the group join in this campus event they can meet with new students or junior in college who is beautiful or handsome. Therefore, the first speaker looking for three boys and three girls as committee members of this campus event in discussing about the campus event.

4.1.1.2 Expressive Function

Datum 1: Kepok

Conversation shows that there is an expressive between the first speaker and the other friend. The first speaker states that he will not show the answer to the assignment he has done to one of the friend in the group when in discussion about the assignment and the second speaker responds to the first speaker's statement. The conversation can be seen as follows:

- D: nda ku kasih lagi kmu- - @Agung
(I don't want to give you anymore- - @Agung)
- M: Kepok kmu gung!
(you're dead gung!)

From the conversation above, when the first speaker said “: nda ku kasih lagi kmu-_- @Agung (I don’t want to give you anymore-_- @Agung) and the second speaker responds the first speaker’s statement “**Kepok** kmu gung! (you’re dead gung!)”. The second speaker says **kepok** for the other friend who makes the first speaker become offended because of his utterance. He used expressive function in this case. **Kepok** is colloquial style word for about unfortunate. It is an expression of exclamation. It is a spontaneous verbal reaction from the second speaker towards the other friend who make the first speaker feel offended because of his utterance and the first speaker will not show the answer to the assignment he has done to one of friend in the group who offends him. In this conversation the word **kepok** as the colloquial style word used in Balikpapan.

Datum 2 : Lain

In this case, the first speaker says that the hand writing of the second speaker is similar like the hand writing of the first speaker. He used expressive function, as can be seen when the second speakers denies the statement of the first speaker. The conversation can be seen in the following example below:

- A: Kek tulisanku
(like my hand writing)
N: **Lain!** Tau ah!
(No! Never mind!)

Based on the utterance above, the first speaker conveys about the hand writing of the second speaker. **Lain** is colloquial style word to denial a statement. It is an expression of exclamation. It is a spontaneous verbal reaction from the second speaker towards the first speaker’s statement in this case.

Datum 3 : Matamu

In this case, the first speaker says that he was alone in lapmer when he saw those two orphans, not with other friend. He used expressive function, as can be seen when the first speakers responds the statement of the other friend. The conversation can be seen in the following example below:

- R: matamu ndri! Aku loh sendiri
(I was alone)
 M: ya sud kuy sumbangan
(let's donate for them)
 Y: skrg tinggal dimana mereka ?
(where do they live now ?)

Based on the utterance above, the first speaker conveys about the truth that really happened. Matamu is colloquial style word to emphasize something which is not true. It is an expression of swear word. It is a spontaneous verbal reaction from the first speaker towards the other friend's statement that when in lapmer the first speaker was not alone he also with other friend when he saw those two orphans.

4.1.1.3 Directive Function

Datum 1: Hajiin

The example of this function can be seen in the utterance below:

- A: halo kak...kmu bru aja gabung di grup WhatsApp kita. Apa kabar?
(hi kak...you just joined in our WhatsApp chat group. How are you?)
 J: baik2 aja..kpn ngumpul2 lagi?
(I'm fine.. when we can meet up again?)
 A: iya eh nda pernah lagi ngumpul2 ini wkwk. Di hajiin mayang nah.
(yeah, we never meet up again guys wkwk. Mayang pay for it).

The utterance above refers to the directive function because in the utterance there is a colloquial style word that shows the first speaker requests **hajiin** for PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group meet up to the other friend. In this case, the speaker wants to the other friend to **hajiin** for the meet up. Here the first speaker mentions one of friends in the group who considered can **hajiin** for the meet up to talk about their activity in computer programming with their senior. **Hajiin** is a colloquial style word for *requesting to be financed by other friend who is considered to have a lot of money*, used to express request to someone. The speaker gives an order to the listener to **hajiin** as the speaker wants.

Datum 2: Lekasi

The example of this function can be seen in the conversation below:

A : Dimanaaaaaa??

(*where??*)

T : pakai kemeja putihhhh. Dikosku. **Lekasi!**

(*wear white shirt. in my boarding house. Hurry up!*)

The conversation above has the directive function because the second speaker in this conversation influence the behavior or attitude of the first speaker. **Lekasi** is a colloquial style word means *hurry up*, used to express command to someone. The speaker gives an order to the listener to **lekasi** as the speaker wants, to go together from the second speaker's boarding house to attend campus event.

Datum 3: GPL

The example of this function can be seen in the utterance below:

RS: @Andri Tri ke ruangan dlu skrg bareng Starting Studio. Gas. **Gpl!**

(@Andri Tri come to the room now, please..together with Starting Studio. Hurry up. do not be long!)

R : sudah pulang
(he had gone home).

The utterance above refers to the directive function because in the utterance there is a colloquial style word that shows command to other member in the group. In this case, the speaker told one of group members to come to his room to talk about campus event arrangements. But, another member told that he had returned to home. **GPL** is a colloquial style word means *do not be long*, used to express command to someone. The speaker gives an order to the listener to do **GPL** as the speaker wants.

Datum 4: Sokongan

Conversation shows that there is an directive between the first speaker and the other members in the group. The first speaker states that group saving money is not enough for eat together even though the money more than Rp 100.000. The conversation can be seen as follows:

A: Halo guys apa kabarrrr...gini uang kas masih ada 100 lebih nih..maunya di apain? Kalau dipake makan2 kan kurang kalau misal **sokongan** lagi baru makan2 gimanaaa??? Ga respon berarti uang kas hangusss wkwkw
(hello guys how are you...we still have more than Rp 100.000 of our savings money...what do you want to do guys? If we use for eat together, it's not enough, how we have donation again after that we can eat together? No response means charred cash wkwk)

S: Ayo sdh. Kita sewa danar kokinya
(come on. We rent danar as the chef, don't need a lot of menus).

From the conversation above, when the first speaker said “: hello guys how are you...we still have more than Rp 100.000 of our savings money...what do you

want to do guys? If we use for eat together, it's not enough, how we sokongan again?, and the respond of some members that they agree with the advice of the speaker. The first speaker says that he requests to sokongan. He used directive function in this case. Sokongan is a colloquial style word for *contribution or donation in a group or community*, used to express request. The speaker gives an order to the listener to do sokongan as the speaker wants for PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group anniversary.

Datum 5: Nongki

In this case, the speaker says to the one of members to nongki in this WhatsApp chat group. He used directive function, as can be seen when the speaker requests one of members to nongki in the group. The conversation can be seen in the following example below:

AY: kenapa?
(*why ?*)

Y : ga apa2.. sekali2 nongki2 di grup ini ya hehe
(*it's okay to hang out once in this group*).

AY : okay.

Based on the utterance above, the second speaker expresses a request to one of the members. Nongki is a colloquial style word for *hang out*, used to express requests to someone. The speaker gives an order to the listener to nongki in this group as the speaker wants. Because this one of members was rarely appear in this group to give her contribution in a discussion, for instance, discussions about assignments or related to campus event. In this case, the group was discussing about campus event and she not gave her contribution in the discussion.

4.1.1.4 Phatic function

Datum 1: Po

In this case, those three speakers keeping communication lines open, and keeping social relationship in good repair. They used phatic function, as can be seen when those three speakers opening or keeping communication line in the group. The conversation can be seen in the following example below:

- T: wehh. Po
 (hi. Po)
 D: apa po
 (What po)
 M: Gabut kah po
 (there is no work po)

Based on the utterance above, they start talking about something unimportant for the sake of communication. Po is colloquial style word abbreviation or contraction of word “*sappo*”. The speakers used phatic function of language which aimed to keep the communication line between members in the group, by calling each other to open the communication.

4.1.2 Word Formation Processes Employed by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan Students in WhatsApp Chat Group

No	Colloquial Style Words	Word Formation Processes									
		MP	Acro	BF	Bor	Blend	Clip	Co	Comp	Cv	Dv
1.	Hajiin				√						
2.	Nongki						√				
3.	Kepok				√						
4.	Seleng				√						
5.	Po	√									



No	Colloquial Style Words	Word Formation Processes									
		MP	Acro	BF	Bor	Blend	Clip	Co	Comp	Cv	Dv
6.	Bote					√					
7.	Bungul				√						
8.	Lain				√						
9.	Lekasi				√						
10.	Ngelek				√						
11.	Mata				√						
12.	Sider	√									
13.	Sokongan				√						
14.	Degem					√					
15.	Gpl		√								

The word formation processes of colloquial style words used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group are 2 multiple processes, 1 acronym, 9 borrowing, 2 blending, and the last is 1 clipping. From those word formation processes above, they mostly used borrowing and the least are acronym and clipping. A more detailed explanation can be seen below.

4.1.2.1 Multiple Processes

Datum 1: Po

T: wehh. Po
(hi. Po)

D: apa po
(What po)

M: Gabut kah po
(there is no work po)



The word in the conversation above belongs to multiple processes. Multiple processes are the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. From the conversation above it can be seen that the word of colloquial style are borrowing and clipping words as multiple processes because, the word **Po** is shortened form of “**sappo**” and the word “**sappo**” is borrowed from Bugis Language. The word “**sappo**” means friend or for friends who are familiar and very close to each other and people who already know with us.

Datum 2:

R: yg lain ada yg mau nyumbang ga? Nanti aku yg kerumah2 kalian
(*does anyone else want to donate? I'll go to your homes later*).

A: wkwk **sider** aja
(*wkwk just passive members*).

S: cari kost2 raf
(*look for boarding houses, raf*).

The word in the conversation above belongs to multiple processes. Multiple processes are the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. From the conversation above it can be seen that the word of colloquial style are borrowing and blending word as multiple processes because, the word **sider** is shortened form of “**silent reader**” and the word “**silent reader**” is borrowed from English.

4.1.2.2 Acronym

Datum 1: GPL

RS: @Andri Tri ke ruangan dlu skrg bareng Starting Studio. Gas. **Gpl!**

(@Andri Tri come to the room now, please..together with Starting Studio.
Hurry up. do not be long!)

R : sudah pulang
(he had gone home).

The speaker gives an order to the listener to do **GPL** as the speaker wants.

The word formation process of **GPL** is acronym that is, new word formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, **GPL** is acronym from word (“Gak Pake Lama”).

4.1.2.3 Borrowing

Datum 1: Hajiin

A: halo kak...kmu bru aja gabung di grup WhatsApp kita. Apa kabar?
(hi kak...you just joined in our WhatsApp chat group. How are you?)

J: baik2 aja..kpn ngumpul2 lagi?
(I'm fine.. when we can meet up again?)

A: iya eh nda pernah lagi ngumpul2 ini wkwk. Di **hajiin** mayang nah.
(yeah, we never meet up again guys wkwk. Mayang pay for it).

In the conversation above there is a word **hajiin** and the word which belongs to borrowing word as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan that borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia. In *KBBI* the word “haji” means people who perform the pilgrimage. But, in Balikpapan the meaning becomes people who is considered have a lot of money and **hajiin** means requesting to be financed by other friend who is considered to have a lot of money.

Datum 2: Kepok

D: nda ku kasih lagi kmu-_- @Agung
(I don't want to give you anymore-_- @Agung)

M: **Kepok** kmu gung!
(you're dead gung!)

The conversation above related to the borrowing word because, in the conversation above the word ***kepok*** is borrowing from Bahasa Indonesia. In KBBI the word ***kepok*** means high-necked shirt. But, it is used as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan and the meaning is exclamation about unfortunate.

Datum 3: Seleng

- D : loh kok bisa aku di keluarkan
(*why, how come I was kicked out of the group!*)
- T : Hpku ***seleng*** habis dichat agung. Tepencet sendiri. Suda dimasukin juga kok. Maaf ya
(*my handphone was error after agung chatting on me. Tap by itself. I have put you back in this group. I'm sorry*).

The conversation above related to the borrowing word because, in the conversation above the word ***seleng*** is borrowing from Bahasa Indonesia. In KBBI the word ***seleng*** means the straps of the crate to be loaded into or unloaded from the boat. But, it is used as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan and the meaning is error or not functioning properly.

Datum 4: Bungul

- M: (sent a funny photo)
- D : ***Terbungul*** (because the photo is foolish face)
(*stupid*)
- A : Kek kenal aku ini foto siapa
(*it seems I know whose photo it is*).

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is borrowing word because, the word ***bungul*** is from Banjarese, the word ***bungul*** means stupid. And then, the speaker adds prefix *ter-*, the word ***bungul***

becomes *terbungul* which means the stupidest. Sometimes people in Balikpapan used this colloquial style word when they in anger, when they talk in a serious situation or used just for a joke.

Datum 5: Lain

- A: Kek tulisanku
(*like my hand writing*)
N: **Lain!** Tau ah!
(*No! Never mind!*)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is borrowing word because, the word **lain** is from Bahasa Indonesia. In KBBI the word **lain** means strange, different, not the same. But, it is used as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan and the meaning is exclamation of denial a statement.

Datum 6: Lekasi

- A : Dimanaaaaaa??
(*where??*)
T : pakai kemeja putihhhh. Dikosku. **Lekasi!**
(*wear white shirt. in my boarding house. Hurry up!*)

In the conversation above there is a word **lekasi** and the word which belongs to borrowing word as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan that borrowed from Banjarese.

Datum 7: Ngelek

- Th: hahahaah..lagi main ML ko **ngelek**...ternyata rame WA.
(*hahahaah playing ML suddenly slow...it turns out crowded WA*)

Y: Apa itu ML... Makan Lemper?
(What is it ML... "Makan Lemper"?)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is borrowing word, because the word from English and the original word is "lag", the first speaker changed the English pronunciation "lag" into Indonesian pronunciation became "lek". And then, the first speaker adds prefix *nge-*, the word *lek* becomes *ngelek* which means very slow motion.

Datum 8: Matamu

R: matamu ndri! Aku loh sendiri
(I was alone)

M: ya sud kuy sumbangan
(let's donate for them)

Y: skrg tinggal dimana mereka ?
(where do they live now ?)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is borrowing word because, the word matamu is from Bahasa Indonesia. In KBBI the word matamu means the sense to see, the sense of sight. But, in Balikpapan the meaning becomes a swear word. Thus, the word "matamu" in this conversation has a purpose to curse someone or it could be as a mocking.

Datum 9: Sokongan

A: Halo guys apa kabarrrr...gini uang kas masih ada 100 lebih nih..maunya di apain? Kalau dipake makan2 kan kurang kalau misal sokongan lagi baru makan2 gimanaaaa??? Ga respon berarti uang kas hangusss wkwkw
(hello guys how are you...we still have more than Rp 100.000 of our savings money...what do you want to do guys? If we use for eat together, it's not enough, how we have donation again after that we can eat together? No response means charred cash wkwk)

S: Ayo sdh. Kita sewa danar kokinya
(*come on. We rent danar as the chef, don't need a lot of menus*).

In the conversation above there is a word **sokongan** and the word which belongs to borrowing word as the colloquial style word in Balikpapan that borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia. In *KBBI* the word **sokongan** means supporting tools; support; buffer. But, in Balikpapan the meaning becomes contribution or donation in a group or community.

4.1.2.4 Blending

Datum 1: Bote

N: Aku gin ngerjakan pr ini
(*I also doing the homework*)

D: **Bote** aja. Km aja jalan
(*just lie, you just take a walk*)

N: Kmna aku jln
(*where do I go?*)

In this conversation the word **bote** as the colloquial style word used in Balikpapan. The use of **bote** is a word for dishonest people. **Bote** means lying and the word **bote** is blending that is, the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term from word “bohong” and “telak”.

Datum 2: Degem

A : yang cowo 3 orang siapa oi? Gadayg mau kah? Mayan ketemu **degem**
(*whose three boys? does nobody want? you guys can meet with degem*)

D : jd cewe siapa” ini? Aku carikan temenkah?
(*so who is these girls? do I find some friends?*)

A : cewe uda 3. yg cowo blm dapat
(*there are three girls already. Men who haven't gotten it yet*).

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is blending word because, the word degem is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term from word “*dedek*” and “*gemes*”.

4.1.2.5 Clipping

Datum 1: Nongki

AY: kenapa?

(*why ?*)

Y : ga apa2.. sekali2 nongki2 di grup ini ya hehe
(*it's okay to hang out once in this group*).

AY : okay.

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the colloquial style word of the speaker is clipping word because, the word nongki is reducing one or more than one syllable word into shorter terms. The word nongki is from word “*nongkrong*”.

4.2 Discussion

This session discusses about finding of this study. From the finding, the researcher found language function of colloquial style word used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group that is PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group that were presented. Based on the finding, it was found that STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students mostly used informational function in WhatsApp chat group that is, 6 informational function while the least used phatic function that is only 1 phatic function. Besides language function, the researcher

also found word formation processes of colloquial style word of Balikpapan presented in the conversation of WhatsApp chat group.

The first finding is that STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students most used informational function in the conversation or discussion in WhatsApp chat group. In the first conversation of informational function was talking about campus event, the speaker used colloquial style word that shows information about a thing. In this occasion, the speaker informed about a thing to the members in the group, the speaker gave information about the slowness of his game because of the crowd of WhatsApp chat group discussing about campus event. As stated by Leech (1974) Informational function which every one tends to assume is most important. In fact, this function concentrates on the message. It is used to give new information. It depends on truth and value. In the second and third conversation of informational function were discussing an assignment, the speaker used different colloquial style word to inform something. In the second conversation, colloquial style word used by the speaker was to inform a thing. But, in the third conversation, colloquial style word used by the speaker was to inform about person. For the next conversation until datum 6, the colloquial style word used also has informational function for a thing or person. Therefore, the differences of colloquial style words that used in the conversation show the different information. In this case, informational function is the function of language that tends to inform people. In this kind of language function, the speakers or writers give information to the readers. In short, STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students used informational function from the used of colloquial style words of Balikpapan in conversation in

WhatsApp chat group. It was shows various kinds of colloquial style words used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students in WhatsApp chat group used to inform something new in the discussion.

The second finding is about word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan that was presented in WhatsApp chat group of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students. From the data, the researcher found that the word formation processes were in the form of multiple processes, acronym, borrowing, blending and clipping. Many of the word formation processes were borrowing there are 9 borrowing of colloquial style words that borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia, English, Banjarese and Bugis language and the least were acronym and clipping there is only one colloquial style word in the form of acronym and clipping. The various kinds of colloquial style words creating different word formation processes in their conversation in WhatsApp chat group. In General, word formation is the process or result of forming new words, which derived from words or group of words with the same root. For instance, like in the informational function datum 6 and in expressive function datum 3 the speaker used blending and borrowing process for colloquial style words. The speaker used blending process in datum 6 of informational function that is for colloquial style word 'degem' and the speaker used borrowing process in datum 3 of expressive function that is for colloquial style word 'mata'. The word formation process of 'degem' is blending, the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term from word "dedek" and "gemes". In datum 3 of expressive function the word formation process of 'mata' is borrowing, the taking over of words from

other languages. the word mata is from Bahasa Indonesia. In KBBI the word mata means the sense to see, the sense of sight. But, in Balikpapan the meaning becomes a swear word to curse someone. As stated by Yule (2010) Word formation process is a study that learns about the formation of the word, such as in the process how the new word can be produced.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted to find the language function of colloquial style words that is used by STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students and word formation processes in WhatsApp chat group from PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group. The researcher found 15 colloquial style words out of 42 utterances that are contain the colloquial style words of Balikpapan and those 15 colloquial style words consists of 6 informational function, 3 expressive function, 5 directive function, and 1 phatic function. 15 colloquial style words that contain word formation processes consists of 2 multiple processes, 1 acronym, 9 borrowing, 2 blending and 1 clipping.

The language function which is mostly used in WhatsApp chat group from PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) group is informational function. Because some members use informational function in their colloquial style words. Few members that are presented in WhatsApp chat group use phatic function. Furthermore, the phatic function that is found in WhatsApp chat group happens because few members tend to used the colloquial style word for opening or keeping the communication line, in this WhatsApp chat group there were only three members that try to start to open or keep the communication line.

Word formation processes that are found in the conversation from WhatsApp chat group of STMIK STIKOM Balikpapan students that is group PHP (Hypertext preprocessor) group are in the form of multiple processes, acronym, borrowing, blending and clipping. The most commonly used word formation processes is borrowing, there are some colloquial style words that borrowed from another languages such as *hajiin*, *kepok*, *seleng*, *lain*, *mata*, *sokongan* borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia, *sappo* borrowed from Bugis language, *bungul* and *lekasi* borrowed from Banjarese, *ngelek* and *sider* borrowed from English and that are rarely used is acronym and clipping. The use of colloquial style words is more find in the informal conversation or discussion in daily life rather than in the formal conversation or discussion and also the use of informal words, phrases and we use it without realizing it. The use of colloquial style words usually used by people in community of certain region, for instance, the use of coloquial style words to people who are close with us or people who already know with us. The use of colloquial style words can keep the community's identity, as the characteristic of a particular the community's speech and the important thing is to keep their intimacy in the group. Moreover, colloquial style words to show the portrays the language use in particular community. And also the use of colloquial style words can show identity in the group that affected by other identity.

5.2 Suggestion

After doing an analysis in language function and word formation processes of colloquial style words of Balikpapan the researcher has some suggestions for

the readers, the English students and the next researchers who want to conduct a similar study.

1. English learner should learn more about language function and word formation processes correctly. Because language function and word formation processes are the important things in the conversation that will help them in having conversation with the others. Since in the conversation also have unique vocabulary.
2. In this study, the researcher only focuses on the language function of colloquial style words. Therefore, the next researcher can broaden the scope by connecting the language function and the types of meaning since the language function of colloquial style words have different meaning in the conversation. And also, the factors the use colloquial style words for instance like setting, participants/relationships, and topic.
3. The next researcher is expected to analyze another language function of colloquial style words from the other communities in in certain region.

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