

**MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON
THE REGISTER USED BY K-POPERs IN ALLKPOP.COM**

THESIS

BY

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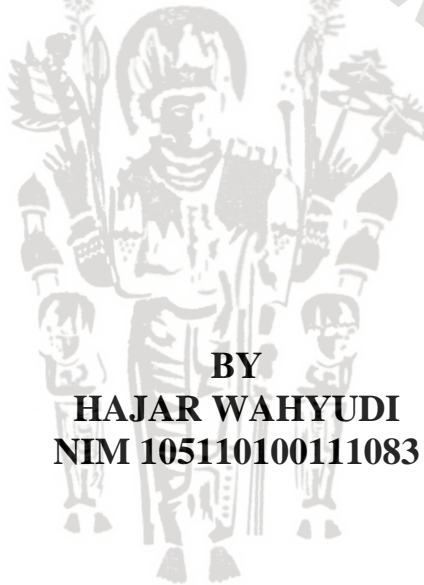
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

**MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON
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THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



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ABSTRACT

Wahyudi, Hajar. 2014. **Morphological and Semantic Analysis on the Register Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com.** Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: EmySudarwati; Co-supervisor: TantriRefaIndhiarti.

Keyword: Register, Semantic change, Word Formation Processes

Human as a social creature lives in the society. Human interacts and communicates to each other in the society. In to do so, human needs language. As the development of society, culture and technology, language is also develops. Language might be different depends on the location, group, culture and etc. Eventually, this leads to possibility of a word may have more than one meaning. In this study the researcher conducted a study about register used by K-Popers in the Allkpop.com. There are four problems of the study, they are namely (1) what are register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com?; (2) what kind of word formation processes are found in the register used by K-Popers?; (3) What kinds of semantic change are found in the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com?; and (4) What is the factor facilitating the semantic change in the register used by K-Popers?

In this study, the researcher used qualitative approach with descriptive method. The data were the comments containing register found in the article on Allkpop.com.

The researcher revealed that there were 20 kinds of register used by K-Popers. Those twenty (20) words are considered as register because they are only understandable by the K-Popers. The researcher also found 6 types of word formation processes in those 20 registers used by K-Popers. They are compounding, borrowing, acronym, derivation, blending and multiple processes. Besides, the researcher also revealed that the registers could undergo three kinds of semantic change. They are generalization, specialization and total semantic change. And the last the researcher also revealed the factor facilitating the semantic change of the register such as needs of the new meaning and taboo word.

The researcher suggests that the other students or researchers who have the same interest in sociolinguistic especially register, morphology especially word formation process or semantic especially semantic change conduct similar study using different and wider scope of data. The data could be taken from other group or community. Since the society always develops and grows the researcher believes that in the future there will be more and more new group / community.

ABSTRAK

Wahyudi, Hajar. 2014. **Analisis Morfologi dan Semantik di Register yang digunakan oleh K-Popers di Allkpop.com**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I: Emy Sudarwati; Pembimbing II: Tantri Refa Indhiarti

Kata Kunci: register, perubahan semantik, proses pembentukan kata

Manusia sebagai makhluk sosial hidup di dalam masyarakat. Manusia berinteraksi dan berkomunikasi satu sama lain sehingga manusia membutuhkan bahasa sebagai media komunikasi. Seperti masyarakat, budaya dan teknologi yang selalu berkembang, bahasa juga berkembang. Pada akhirnya, ini mengarah pada kemungkinan bahwa sebuah kata dapat memiliki lebih dari satu arti. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti melakukan penelitian tentang register yang digunakan oleh K - Popers di Allkpop.com. Dalam penelitian ini ada empat masalah penelitian, yaitu (1) Jenis register apa saja yang digunakan oleh K-Popers di Allkpop.com; (2) Jenis proses pembentukan kata apa saja yang ditemukan dalam register yang digunakan oleh K - popers?; (3) Jenis perubahan semantik apa yang ditemukan pada register yang digunakan oleh K - popers di Allkpop.com?; dan (4) Apa faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan semantik pada register yang digunakan oleh K - popers?

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data yang digunakan adalah komentar oleh para K-Popers yang mengandung register yang terdapat dalam artikel di Allkpop.com.

Peneliti menemukan 20 macam register yang digunakan oleh K - popers. Peneliti juga menemukan 6 jenis proses pembentukan kata pada ke 20 register yang digunakan oleh K - popers, yaitu penggabungan, peminjaman, singkatan, derivasi, campuran dan beberapa proses. Selain itu, peneliti juga mengungkapkan bahwa register bisa mengalami tiga jenis perubahan semantik yaitu perluasan makna, penyempitan makna dan perubahan makna total.

Peneliti menyarankan kepada mahasiswa atau peneliti lain untuk melakukan penelitian yang sama menggunakan data yang lebih luas dan berbeda. Data dapat diambil dari grup atau komunitas lainnya.

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The researcher would like to say the greatest thanks for his beloved parents who always support him materially and mentally. Without them it is impossible for the researcher to finish his study.

For the researcher's friends (Upick, Virginia, "Mbak" Nia, Valent, Alfian, Galih) who helped him a lot in the process of finishing this thesis, thanks for sharing the moment, spending the time together and also supporting me while doing this thesis. He also wants to say thanks so much for Nuke Elok Avrianti for everything, especially for the time, energy, facilities, and ideas.

Malang, 4 July 2014

The researcher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLE	x
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Register	8
2.2 Word Formation Processes	9
2.2.1 Coinage	10
2.2.2 Borrowing	10
2.2.3 Compounding	10
2.2.4 Blending	11
2.2.5 Clipping	11
2.2.6 Back Formation	11
2.2.7 Conversion	12
2.2.8 Derivation	12
2.2.9 Acronym	12
2.2.10 Onomatopoeia	13
2.2.11 Prefixes and Suffixes	13
2.2.12 Multiple Process	13
2.3 Semantic Change	14
2.3.1 Widening of Meaning	15
2.3.2 Narrowing the Meaning	15
2.3.3 Total Semantic Change	15
2.4 Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change	16
2.4.1 Happening by Chance	16
2.4.2 Need of New Meaning	16
2.4.3 Scientific words	17
2.4.4 Taboo	17
2.5 Previous Studies	18

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of Research.....	20
3.2 Data source	21
3.3 Data Collection	21
3.4 Data Analysis.....	22

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding.....	25
4.1.1 Registers Used by K-Popers	26
4.1.2 The Register and the Word Formation Processes	32
4.1.2.1 Registers Used by K-popers which Undergo the process of Borrowing	33
4.1.2.2 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Acronym.	35
4.1.2.3 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Compounding	36
4.1.2.4 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Blending	37
4.1.2.5 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com Which Undergo the Process of Derivation	38
4.1.2.6 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com Which Undergo the Process of Multiple Processes	38
4.1.3 The Register and the Semantic Change	38
4.1.3.1 The Register Undergoing Semantic Change.....	39
4.1.3.1.1 Generalization in the Register.	39
4.1.3.1.2 Specialization in the Register	41
4.1.3.1.3 Total Semantic Change.....	42
4.1.3.1.4 The Register Undergoing No Semantic Change	45
4.1.4 Register and the Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change.....	46
4.2 Discussion.....	48

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion.....	55
5.2 Suggestion.....	56

REFERENCES

.....	58
-------	----

APPENDICES

.....	60
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LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 Registers Used by K-Popers	25
4.2 Word Formation Processes of Register used by K-Popers	31
4.3 Register of Borrowing	31
4.4 Register of Acronym	34
4.5 Register of Compounding	35
4.6 Register and the Semantic Change	37
4.7 Generalization in the Register	38
4.8 Specialization in the Register	39
4.9 Register Undergoing Total Semantic Change	40
4.10 Register Undergoing No Semantic Change	43
4.11 Register and Factors Facilitating the Semantic Change	44



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices	Page
Appendix 1 Table of Register, Word Formation Processes, Semantic Change and Factor Facilitating Semantic Change.....	56
Appendix 2 Comments Containing Register.....	60
Appendix 3 <i>Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi</i>	77



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts, namely: background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Music is one of the examples of the result of human's creativity. Everyday and everywhere music may be found. Music is like a culture. It has been deeply rooted in people's daily life. Moreover, music also becomes one of media to express feeling. In addition, Longfellow, the most popular American Poet in the 19th century, says, "Music is the universal language of mankind" (www.goodreads.com). Through music people could say what they feel and what they think indirectly. In music, there are many genres such as Pop, Rock, and Ballad which have their own fan. According to www.musicgenrelist.com, a survey conducted by musicgenrelist.com in 2012, it is found that Country, Classic Rock, Pop, R&B, Hard Rock belong to top ten music genre loved by people.

One of the newest issues nowadays is the existence and the spread of a new kind of music genre which originally comes from South Korea or known as K-pop. K-pop has been drawing a lot of people's interest with its unique style and taste of music. For example, in the mega hit song from Psy called *Gangnam Style*, its MV (Music Video) has been watched 1.9 Billions times since February 2014 (www.youtube.com) and becomes the most watched video in the world. It

show a lot of people are interested in K-Pop. Soon after K-Pop spreads to the world and attracts a lot of fans, people need to get the newest information about K-Pop. In doing so, there are a lot of media to get information such as newspaper, twitter, or through online news media. One of the most popular K-Pop based online news media is Allkpop.com. With almost four millions readers per month, Allkpop has been visited by people who love and are passionate about K-Pop from all over the world. They not only read about the newest news of K-Pop but also they share about what they have in their thought of the news. Despite all the differences of the background of country, they unite together as a group and they are called as K-Popers.

Accordingly, Ferguson (1994, p. 20) says "People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations". It also happens among K-Popers, as they have the same interest on Kpop, they tend to use some vocabulary that are only understandable by them or what is called as Register.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.52) defines "register are set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups". Surgeons, bank manager, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers. In other words, a certain set of language items which is used in profession or social group can be called register. For example: the member of Kaskus website tends to use word *cendol* when asking people to like their post rather than using the word *like*. This kind of word called as register. Only the members of Kaskus website or people

who have been frequently visiting Kaskus know the meaning of the word *condol*.

It also exists among K-Popers that they also use some words that only understandable by K-Popers. For example, K-popers uses the term *All-Kill* when a song achieve number one spot in all the chart in South Korea rather than using word *toped the chart*. Other example of register used by K-Popers is *PAK* (*Perfect-All-Kill*), *S-line*, *Visual*, *Unnie*, and etc.

The researcher thinks that it is necessary to find out the word formation processes on register used by K-Popers in order to figure out the meaning. As stated by Yule (1985, pp.53-60), he defines word formation process as a way of forming and creating new word from the use of old words. Yule (1985, pp.53-60), states that there are many types of word formation processes, being coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, convention, acronym, derivation, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes. In register word used by K-popers, some words such as *PAK*, *S-line* may not be understood without knowing the actual meaning of the word. Therefore, word formation process is also important in order to find out the meaning of the register used by K-Popers.

As Kpop's popularity is growing bigger in the society, more people are interested in knowing about Kpop. This phenomenon leads to a new problem faced by new people who are interested in Kpop that is they sometimes encounter a new term or vocabulary that they do not know before and sometimes the K-Popers used some terms which are commonly used in daily life that have different meaning. As a result, the circumstance makes people more confused. In this case,

there may be a semantic change of the word in the register used by K-Popers. To cope with this, the theory of semantic change is used to analyze the meaning of the register used by K-popers. Chaer (2002, p.132) states that the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. For example, the word *mouse* in the past means the name of animal, but with the development of technology, nowadays, the word mouse also have a meaning of a tool or part of computer. In K-Pop, some words may have different meaning. For example, the word *kill* in general means to cause someone or something to die, but in register word used by K-Popers, the word *kill* has another meaning, that is number one in the chart. This term is used when the song grabs number one spot in the chart.

Related with the semantic change, there are many factors facilitating the change in meaning of a word. Restating what Chaer states, the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. For the example the word mouse in the past has meaning of a kind of animal, but nowadays the word mouse also has the meaning of a part of computer device. So, why it is happen? And what make it happen?

Based on the phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about register used by K-Popers and also the semantic change undergone by the register used by K-Popers. In this case the researcher uses international online news media, Allkpop.com, since K-Popers spread all over the world. The Allkpop.com website is chosen by the researcher because Allkpop.com attracts more than six millions readers every month, so this website is considered as

popular website. In this study, the researcher focuses on discussing register used by K-Popers, the word formation processes, the semantic change, and factor that facilitating the semantic change.

The word formation process is required to be analyzed because in order to find out the meaning of the register, it is required to identify where the word comes from or the original form of the word. While the semantic change is needed to be analyzed also because it will give the reader the more comprehensible explanation about the meaning of the register that sometimes may different with the meaning that has been exist, and to give further information about why a word could undergo change in meaning, the researcher thinks that it is needed to reveal the factor that facilitating the semantic change.

There are some reasons why the researcher chooses the register used by K-Popers. First, K-Pop is a new phenomenon in the society. Second, the researcher believes that this research can give a contribution in the field of Sociolinguistics and Semantics. Besides, it is hoped this study gives contribution to the English students department to develop their knowledge in Sociolinguistics especially in register terms and in the field of Semantics especially in semantic change. For other researcher it is hoped this study may help them as a reference in conducting their research. Last, it is hoped this study may help the reader to know the register and its meaning used by K-Popers. From the explanation, the researcher conducts this study entitled "Morphological and Semantic Analysis on the Register Used by K-Popers in AllKpop.com".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study previously explained, the researcher is interested in investigating the following questions:

1. What are registers used by Kpopers (Fan of Korean Pop music) in Allkpop.com?
2. What kinds of word formation processes are found in the register used by K-Popers?
3. What kinds of semantic change are found in the register used by K-Popers in the Allkpop.com?
4. What is the factor facilitating the semantic change in the register used by K-Popers?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In conducting this research, the researcher has four objectives as follow:

1. To find out the registers used by K-popers in Allkpop.com.
2. To find out the kinds of word formation processes in register used by K-popers in Allkpop.com.
3. To find out the kinds of semantic changes found in the register used by K-popers in Allkpop.com.
4. To find out the factor facilitating the semantic change in the register used by K-popers.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

a. Register: Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. (Wardhaugh,2006, p.52).

b. Word Formation Processes: A way of forming and creating new words or terms from the use of old words (Yule, 1985, p.53).

c. Semantic Change: A change in meaning undergone by word because of development in sciences, technology, culture and society (Chaer, 2002, p.132).

d. Kpop: Kpop (An abbreviation of Korean Pop music) is a musical genre originally in South Korea that is characterized by a wide variety of music genre such as dance-pop, pop ballad, electronic, rock, hip-hop, R&B, etc (Allkpop.com).

e. Kpopers: K-popersis a group of community that has interest about Korean pop music or known as Kpop(Allkpop.com).

f. Allkpop.com: Allkpop is an English-language, US-based Korean pop blog launched on October 30, 2007 and based out of Edgewater, New Jersey. Owned and operated by parent company 6Theory Media, allkpop is one of the most trafficked K-pop news site with over six million readers per month, and its article are often cited by numerous publication around the world. (Allkpop.com)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Based on the problems of the study, the theories that are related to this study are Register, Word Formation Processes, and Semantic change.

2.1 Register

A register can be defined as the configuration of semantic resources that the member of a culture typically associates with a situation type. It is the meaning potential that is accessible in a given social context. Both the situation and the register associated with it can be described to varying degrees of specificity; but the existence of registers is a fact of everyday experience — speakers have no difficulty in recognizing the semantic options and combinations of options that are at risk under particular environmental conditions. Since these options are realized in the form of grammar and vocabulary, the register is recognizable as a particular selection of words and structures. However it denied in terms of meanings; it is not an aggregate of conventional forms of expression superposed on some underlying content by social factors of one kind or another. It is the selection of meanings that constitutes the variety to which a text belongs (Halliday, 1978, p.111).

Moreover, Wardhaugh (2006, p.52) states “register are set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups”. Surgeons, bank manager, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers. In other

word, a certain set of language items which is used in profession or social group can be called register.

Another theory of Trudgill (2005) as cited in Risma (2012, p.11) defines register as “Simply a rather special case of particular kind of language being produced by the social situation.” Many other factors relate with the situation in which language is being used, over and above occupation, profession or topic. He also describes register is a technical term from linguistics which simply refers to vocabulary and other linguistics characteristic associated with topics and activities.

2.2 Word Formation Processes

Besides finding the register used by the K-Popers and its meaning, it also necessary to find out the word formation processes of the register used by K-Popers in order to figure out the register meaning. In this research, the writer uses the theory of Yule (2006). Yule (2006, pp.52) describes that word formation processes which is new words come into being a language. Yule(1985) divides English word formation processes into coinage, borrowing, derivation, back formation, clipping, blending, compounding, acronym, conversion, prefix and suffix, multipleprocesses. While O’Grady et al (1996, pp.143-163) stated that the type of word formation include compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and onomatopoeia. The researcher uses the theories of word formation combined form Yule (1985) and O’Grady et al (1996).

Both theories are used because both theories are complementing each other. Some register used by K-Popers such as S-line is derived from more than one word

formation processes. The theory proposed by O'Grady (1996) is not able to answer this type of word. In cope with this the researcher uses the theory form Yule (1985) because it includes type of word formation processes of multiple processes. Here are the word formation processes:

2.2.1 Coinage

Yule (1985, p.53) defines coinage process as the way of creating the new word with referring to the most topical sources which are invented to the trade names for certain commercial product. Then, it becomes the general terms used in society. For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name: *Kleenex* for facial tissue, *Xerox* for photo copy, *Honda* for motorcycle, *Indomie* for instant noodle.

2.2.2 Borrowing

Yule defines borrowing as the taking over of words from other languages. The same idea is also stated by Hatch and Brown (1995, p.170), it is all language-borrowed word from other language. The forms of borrowed word are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. It is easy to see this in the mutation of English word borrowed by other language. For example: the word *Democracy* is derived from Greek language *demos* and *cratos*.

2.2.3 Compounding

According to O'Grady (1996, p.143), one type of morphological processes in language is compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical

categories, such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or preposition in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. For example, the word *Facebook* which is derived from N+N and word *Classroom* derived from Noun + Noun.

2.2.4 Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996, p.158). It takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995, p.211). For example, the word *Brunch* which is blended from breakfast – lunch, and *Motel*, from motor – hotel. Moreover Yule (1985, p.66) explains that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of the word and joining it to the end of the other word. For example, *Gasoline* is blended with *alcohol* becomes *gasohol*.

2.2.5 Clipping

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word eliminates its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter (O'Grady, 1996, p.157). For examples, *burger* for hamburger, *phone* for telephone, *lab* for laboratory, and *demo* for demonstration.

2.2.6 Back Formation

To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called Back formation. Here are some examples of back formation: *housekeep* from *housekeeper*, *biograph* from *biography* (O'Grady and

Guzman, 1996, p.158). Backformation is a very specialized type of reduction process. Typically, a word of one word class (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another word class (usually a verb). For example: *donate* (from donation), *emote* (from emotion), *babysit* (from Babysitter).

2.2.7 Conversion

Conversion is the process of forming word without changing the form of input word that function as base. The base might be in noun or verb form.

Occasionally, conversion is identified as zero derivation since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived from this of formation. For example; V derived from N: Ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt), N derived from V: (a new) survey. V derived from A: dry (the clothes), empty (the box), and open (the door).

2.2.8 Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996, p.144) state that a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation. Whereas, Hatch and Brown (1995, p.268) say that derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech.

2.2.9 Acronyms

Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. For example: NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (O'Grady, 1996, p.159). Acronyms are new word

formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be form such as *CD* (compact disk) where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single word, as in *NATO* (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), *APEC* (Asia Pacific Economic Community) or *UNESCO* (United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as *laser* (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), and *radar* (radio detecting and ranging) (Yule, 1985, p.69).

2.2.10 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia means that all languages have some words that have been created in order to make sound similar to the thing that is named (O' Grady, 1996, p.163). For example: buzz, hiss, sizzle and cuckoo.

2.2.11 Prefixes and Suffixes

Both prefixes and suffixes processes are included into affixes. Yule (1985, p.59) states that prefixes are the affixes which are added at the beginning of the words, such as: un-, mis-, im-. Additionally, he defines suffixes are the affixes which are added at the end of the words, such as: -less, -ness, -ish. As the example of prefixes are *unforgettable*, *misunderstanding*, and *impossible*. While the examples of suffixes are: *useless*, *loneliness*, *boyish* and so on.

2.2.12 Multiple Process

Yule (1985, p.60) explains that multiple process is the way of creating a new word with more than one processes at work in the certain word. For example

the word *waspish* is coming from the word White Anglo-Saxon Protestant as the acronym process it is abbreviated into the initial letter *wasp* and then, it is added with the suffix *-ish* as the derivation process.

2.3 Semantic Change

Since this research is dealing with meaning, so it has relation with Semantics. Sometimes the meaning of a word can be different, so the researcher uses the theory semantic change in order to find out the actual meaning of register word used by K-Poppers. The semantic change happens along with the time and the development of its society. Chaer (2002, p.132) states that the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. At first, a word may only have one meaning, but as the development of human thought and civilization, the word may have several meanings. For example, medical science vocabulary is possible to be found in other fields but the meaning of the word might be different. The word *virus* means an extremely small organism which causes disease in humans, animals and plants, while in the other field such as technology especially in computer; the word *virus* means a malware or a dangerous program that can destroy the system in the computer.

Chaer (2002, p. 141) classifies semantic change into three kinds. They are widening of meaning, narrowing of meaning, and total semantic change. Lyon (cited in Ekawati, 2009, p.25) classifies the kinds of semantic change into five kinds. They are broadening, narrowing, metaphorical transfer, ameliorative, and pejorative.

Ameliorative and pejorative could not apply on this study because the register used by K-Poppers does not necessary need to be considered as high or low language. In the end, the researcher chooses to use Chaer's theory rather than Palmer's theory. The writer also prefers to use term generalization rather than widening and specialization rather than narrowing in order to have better understanding of the data analysis.

2.3.1 Widening of Meaning

According to Chaer (2002, p.141) widening of meaning (generalization) is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it only has one meaning, but because of many factors, it turns to have another meaning. For example, in Indonesian language, formerly, the word *saudara* means another person who has the same parents. Now, the meaning is not only those who have the same parents but also those who have the same background, whether it is race, religion, etc.

2.3.2 Narrowing the Meaning

Narrowing the meaning is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it has broadened meaning then changes into only one meaning or specified meaning (Chaer, p.143). For example, the word "meat" has also undergone specialization. Originally, it is referred to 'any type of food', but now it only means "The flesh of animal as opposed to the flesh of fish".

2.3.3 Total Semantic Change

Chaer (2002, p. 143) states that total semantic change is the change of meaning in which the new meaning is not as same as the old meaning. For example, in Indonesian language, the word *pena* in the past means “feather”. In this time, its meaning has totally changed into ‘an instrument for writing with ink’.

2.4 Factors Facilitating Semantic Change

There are many factors why semantic change occurs. Generally, the meaning of a word changes when the context is altered. According to Palmer (1981, pp.9-13), the meaning of a word can be changed because of the following factors:

2.4.1 Happening by Chance

The meaning of a word is happening by chance and there is almost no meaning relation found between new and old words, for example, the word “money” in English refers to what are you earn by working or selling things and use to buy things (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary 2002, p.172), while the word “moneo” in Latin refers to a warning (Ulmann, 2007, p.251).

2.4.2 Needs of New Meaning

The meaning of a word is changed as it needs new meaning. Discoveries have caused human to be creative in giving names to new objects. The names are usually taken from available words whether from a language inside or

outside community. Foreexample, originally the word “close” in OxfordLearner’s Dictionary (2002, p.234) means to cover something over, to stop operating or near, while the compound word “close up” in film making terms refers to a photograph or a picture in a film or taking a very close of something to show the detail.

2.4.3 Scientific words

The meaning of a word is changing when it is used as scientific words.

Scientific words are indeed taken from everyday vocabularies but they are used to explain something a bit different from the common idea. For example, the word “lens” refers to a curve piece of glass that makes things look larger (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary 2002, p.768), while the word “lens” in film making term refers to a part of camera where light pass through before hitting the film stock.

2.4.4 Taboo

The meaning of a word is changing when it is used as a taboo word. Some tabooed words can lead their replacing words to receive additional meaning. For example, the word “Rest Room” is not a place to take a rest, but it is euphemism of Water Closet a place to defecate or wash and arrange your hair (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary 2002, p.1422).

From all the explanation before, the researcher draws a conclusion about the theory that will be used in order to resolve all the problem of the study. Fisrt, in order to find out the register which is used by K-Popers, the researcher used the

theory from Wardhaugh (2006). Second, the researcher uses the theory combined from Yule (1985) and O'Grady et al (1996) to answer the second problem of the study about the word formation process of the register. And the third, the researcher uses theory from Chaer (2002) to answer the third problem of the study and the last, to find out the factor facilitating the semantic change, the researcher uses theory of Palmer (1981).

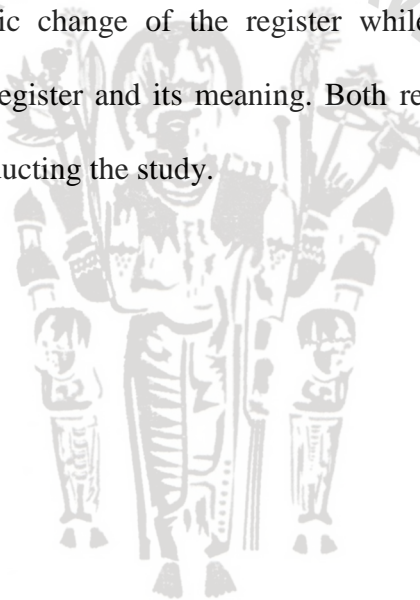
2.5 Previous Studies

The previous study that inspired the researcher to conduct this research is the study conducted by his senior, Ekawati (2009) entitled **“A Semantic Change Analysis on the Internet Jargon Used in Simply Interactive Tutorials CD “Mengenal Internet”**. She conducted the research in order to find out the jargon used in the Tutorial CD “Mengenal Internet” and the kinds of semantic change found in the internet jargon. She collected the data by analyzing the tutorial CD “Mengenal Internet”. She found that some words were undergoing semantic meaning.

Another study that makes the writer considered register as his topic is the study conducted by Candra (2013) entitled **“A Study on Register Used in Live Text Commentary on Euro 2012 Final Football Match “Spain vs Italy”**. In that research the researcher aimed to found out the kinds of register found in the live text of commentary. The researcher also analyzed the meaning of register word used in the live text commentary on Euro 2012 Final Football Match by dividing it into two, regular meaning and register meaning.

The researcher's research is different from the research conducted by Ekawati (2009) in term of focus of the study. Her research was focused on Jargon while the researcher's research is focused more on register, and in this research, the researcher's research is different from Ekawati's research in term of object of the study. Yet both of the research has similarity since both of the research analyzed the semantic change.

The researcher's study is different from the research conducted by Candra in term of data source, and the researcher's research includes the word formation processes and semantic change of the register while Candra's research only analyzed the kind of register and its meaning. Both researchs have similarity in the theory used in conducting the study.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methods that the writer uses to conduct the study of register used by K-Poppers. This chapter consists of type of research, data source, data collections and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach with descriptive method to analyze the data. Miles and Huberman (1994, p.1) say that qualitative data, usually in the form of word rather than numbers, have always been staple of some field in the social sciences, notably anthropology, history, and political science. Since the aim of this research is to find out the register used by K-poppers and the semantic change of the register and its meaning, qualitative approach is suitable for this research.

This research also belongs to document analysis since the material that was analyzed can be from textbook, magazines and all of the types of the document. As stated by Ary et al (2002, p.442) content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material". The writer considers this descriptive method as the most appropriate one because the study only describes the register used by K-Poppers, the semantic change in the register and the reason why the meaning of the register changes.

3.2 Data Source

According to Sudaryanto (1988, p.10), data are the research object along with the context. It can be facts, events, or information collected by researchers while doing a research project. The data sources of this thesis are taken from all the utterances in the comments found in the selected article in Allkpop.com from 17th February 2014 until 31 March 2014. The researcher took the date of 17th February until 31 March 2014 because at that time there were a lot of well-known groups that make a comeback (release an Album and start the promotion of the Album in music industry) such as 2NE1 and SNSD. The researcher expected that a lot of readers attracted and visited the website, Allkpop.com, to read the article about their idol, so in the end it is expected there are a lot of comments by the readers. Since the website provides all-kind of article such as movie-related article, fashion-related article, the researcher focuses on music-related article only. The data of this research are all the comments in the 8 selected articles in Allkpop.com that contain register.

3.3 Data Collection

In conducting this research the researcher did some steps to collect the data as follow:

- a. Searching some articles from *AllKpop.com*.

In this case the researcher only took the article published from 17th February until 31 March 2014. The researcher only focused on music-related article from Allkpop.com.

- b. Choosing some articles based on the most popular articles in the week.

In this case, the most popular articles in a week consist of 5 (five) articles, since the researcher focused only on music-related article then the article taken by the researcher in a week might consist 5 (five) articles or less. The Allkpop.com website provides a feature so that the researcher could find the most popular article in the website easily. The researcher then codes the article in order to make the researcher easier in conducting the analysis of the data.

- c. Reading the article and comments from the users.

In this case one article might consist of more than 2000 comments, so the researcher selects the comments that appear on the first page only. The comments were selected by considering the most popular comments in that article, the website has been providing a feature that allow visitor to search the most popular comments.

3.4 Data Analysis

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage determined the success and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into conclusion of the whole research. Then, the result of the research was to answer all the questions submitted to the researcher (Koentjaraningrat, 1993, p.269).

The researcher explains in detail how he analyzed the data as follows:

- a. Listing all the registers found in the comments from the article.

The researcher made the table in order to enable the researcher easier to analyze the data.

The table would be like the illustration as follow:

Example of table of Register Found in the Comments

No.	Register	Word Formation Processes	Semantic change	Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change

- b. Determining each register based on the word formation processes based on theory from O'Grady and Guzman (1996), and Yule (2006)

- c. Explaining the meaning of the register used by K-Popers in the Allkpop.com.

In this case the researcher explained the meaning of the register in two steps. First, the researcher explained the literal meaning of the register by considering the meaning from the dictionary, namely Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 5thed (1995). Then, the second, the researcher explained the meaning of the words based on its register meaning, to make the data analysis about the register meaning of the word is credible, the researcher consulted the result to one of expert in K-Pop, Jeff Benjamin. He is a writer on Billboard who actively writes an article about Kpop for Billboard. The researcher assumes that he can be considered as a credible person to consult the researcher's finding. The researcher

has got the permission from him to consult the researcher's finding and the researcher consults his finding with him on twitter.

d. Classifying the register based on the kind of semantic change by using the theory of Chaer (2002).

e. Explaining the factor facilitating semantic change

The researcher explained the reason / factors facilitating semantic change by using the theory of Palmer (1981).

f. Drawing conclusion

The researcher drew conclusion based on the finding about register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com, word formation processes, semantic change, and the factor facilitating the meaning change of the word used as register.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSION

This chapter discusses both the findings and discussion of the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com. The findings refer to the problem that has been formulated in the first chapter. Thus, the discussion in this chapter includes the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com, the word formation processes of the register, the semantic change and its factor that facilitating the semantic change of the register.

4.1 Findings

The findings answer the problems of this research. The first problem of this research concerns with the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com, the second is the word formation processes of the register, the third is the possibility of the semantic change and the last is the factor facilitating the semantic change of the register. The data of this study were taken from the comments of 8 selected articles from Allkpop.com that were published from 17th February till 31st March 2014.

After collecting the data, the researcher found 20 registers used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com. Those words are considered as register because they are only understandable by the member of the group only, in this case by the K-Popers. The researcher also identified the data in term of word formation processes, the possibility of semantic change, and also the factor facilitating the semantic change.

4.1.1 Registers Used by K-Popers

After collecting the data, the writer found 20 kinds of registers used by K-Popers. All of the data are taken from the comments of eight selected articles in Allkpop.com. Those words are considered as register because they are only understandable by the member of the group only, in this case is by the K-Popers.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) states "register are set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups". In other words, a certain set of language items which is used in profession or social group can be called register. The data are presented in the following table:

Table 4.1 Registers Used by K-Popers



No.	Register	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning
1	Comeback	to move to back	When a singer makes a comeback that means the singer will be releasing a single / album and returning to the music scene and promoting the new song or album.
2	Fighting	when people fight, especially in war	A cheer the people up to fight the circumstances and do their best. At this time, this is accompanied by an arm movement where you bend your elbow so your arm is still vertical, from a fist, and then pull your elbow down a bit as you say it.
3	All-Kill	To cause a death	A title for a song which grabs the number one spot in 9 major music charts in South Korea.
4	PAK	To cause a death completely	Taking over the number one chart in all kinds of charts which consist of 10 music charts such as Instiz, melOn, Mnet, Soribada, Gennie, Monke3.
5	Flop	to fall, move or hang heavily, loosely or in an awkward way, (informal) to fail totally, to be completely unsuccessful	condition when a song can not hold it number 1 spot or top spot in the chart, and drop fast in the chart. In other word this register means the song is unsuccessful.

Table continued. . .

No.	Register	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning
6	Queen	(title of) the female ruler of an independent states, usually inheriting the position by right of birth	a title for lead girl group or the most well-known girl group
7	King	(title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usually inheriting the position by right of birth	a title for lead male group or the most well-known male groups form South Korea.
8	Netizen	People (Citizen) who use internet	People (Citizen) who use internet
9	S-line	Something shaped like S	a term to call a shape of someone's body

10	<i>Oppa</i>	older male (to female)	male in general
11	<i>Unnie</i>	Older female (to female)	Female in general
12	Slay	to kill in a violent way	beating other group usually in the chart
13	Bias	supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment	feeling of liking someone in a group
14	SNS	a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, share interest, activities, background or real-life connections, for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and etc.	a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, share interest, activities, background or real-life connections, for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and etc.
15	Visual	concerned with seeing or sight	title for the most handsome or beautiful or good looking member in a group
16	Fanwar	Fight between two or more fans/groups.	Fight between two or more fans usually in form of arguing statement between each other.
17	Crown	a circular head-dress usually made of gold and jewels and worn by a king or queen representing the institution governing a country	a title usually symbolized by a trophy for a group that won or get number 1 position in a music show
18	<i>Daebak</i>	great or awesome	great or awesome
19	<i>Maknae</i>	the youngest member in a group or family	the youngest member in a group
20	Leader	person or thing that leads	person or thing that leads

After classifying the registers into a table, the researcher analyzed the registers based on its literal meaning and the register meaning of the registers.

Datum 1 is *Comeback*. The literal meaning of *Comeback* is to move to back. In the register of K-Pop, the word *Comeback* means when a singer makes a comeback, that means the singer will be releasing a single / album and returning to the music scene and promoting the new song or album.

Datum 2 is *Fighting*. The literal meaning of *Fighting* is when people fight, especially in war. In the register of K-Pop, the word *Fighting* is a cheer the people up to fight the circumstances and do their best. At this time, this is accompanied by an arm movement where you bend your elbow so your arm is still vertical, from a fist, and then pull your elbow down a bit as you say it.

Datum 3 is *All-Kill*. The register *All-kill* in the context of K-Pop means a title for a song which grabs the number one spot in 9 major music charts in South Korea.

Datum 4 is *PAK*. The word *PAK* or *Perfect All Kill* itself means a title for a song that takes over the number one chart in all kinds of charts which consist of 10 music charts such as Instiz, melOn, Mnet, Soribada, Gennie, Monke3.

Datum 5 is *Flop*. The literal meaning of *Flop* is to fall, move or hang heavily, loosely or in an awkward way, (informal) to fail totally, to be completely unsuccessful (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.450). In the register of *K-Pop*, this word means condition when a song cannot hold its number 1 spot or top spot in the chart, and drop fast in the chart. In other word this register means the song is unsuccessful.

Datum 6 is *Queen*. The literal meaning of the *Queenis* (title of) the female ruler of an independent states, usually inheriting the position by right of birth

(Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.951). In the register of K-Pop this word means a title for lead girl group or the most well-known girl group. Most of K-poppers refer the register queen to two most well-known girl groups from South Korea, namely Girls Generation and 2NE1.

Datum 7 is *King*. The general meaning of *King* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taking from English which means is (title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usually inheriting the position by right of birth (Oxford advance dictionary, 1995, p.651). In the register of K-Pop this register means a title for lead male group or the most well-known male groups from South Korea.

Most of K-Poppers refer this title to two male groups, BigBang and Super Junior.

Datum 8 is *Netizen*. The literal meaning of *Netizen* is people (Citizen) who use internet. The register meaning of this register is same with the literal meaning of *Netizen* itself that is people (citizen) who use internet.

Datum 9 is *S-Line*. The word *S-Line* comes from the Acronym process and compounding. The acronym part is the word S which is derived from word *Sexy* and then it is compounded with the word *Line*. The contextual meaning of this is a term to call a shape of someone's body that has sexy body (usually female).

Datum 10 is *Oppa*. The literal meaning of the word *Oppa* is older male (to female). The word *Oppa* is used by female to call an older male. In the register of K-Pop, this word usually is used by people to refer male in general. Despite male or female and their ages, the register *Oppa* is used by them to call male in general.

Datum 11 is *Unnie*. The literal meaning of *Unnie* is older female (to Females). So, only female who uses this word to call an older female. In the register of K-Pop, this word is used to refer female in general.

Datum 12 is *Slay*. The literal meaning of the word *Slay* is to kill in a violent way (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1112). In the register of K-Pop, the word *Slay* means beating other group usually in the chart. For example is in the comment found in the article “2NE1 slay GG, kkkkkkkk”, this means 2NE1 is beating SNSD in the chart position.

Datum 13 is *Bias*. The literal meaning of *Bias* is supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.104). In the register of K-Pop, the word *Bias* means a feeling of liking someone in a group. For the example is in the comment “CL is my ultimate bias”, this means that the person who wrote the comment likes CL or a fan of CL.

Datum 14 is *SNS*. *SNS* stands for Social Networking Services. *SNS* is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, share interest, activities, background or real-life connections, for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and etc.

Datum 15 is *Visual*. The literal meaning of *Visual* is concerned with seeing or sight (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1331). In the register of K-Pop, the word *Visual* means title for the most handsome or beautiful or good looking member in a group.

Datum 16 is *Fanwar*. The word *Fanwar* in the context of K-Pop means a fight between two or more fans usually in form of arguing statement between each other.

Datum 17 is *Crown*. The literal meaning of the *Crown* is a circular head-dress usually made of gold and jewels and worn by a king or queen representing the institution governing a country (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.280). In the register of K-Pop, this word means a title usually symbolized by a trophy for a group that won or get number 1 position in a music show.

Datum 18 is *Daebak*. The literal meaning of *Daebak* is great or awesome (www.urbandictionary.com). In the register of K-Pop, the contextual meaning of this register is same, this word means great or awesome.

Datum 19 is *Maknae*. The literal meaning of *Maknae* is the youngest member in a group or family. In the register of K-Pop this register has quiet same meaning which is the youngest member of a group.

Datum 20 is *Leader*. The literal meaning of *Leader* is a person or thing that leads (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.669). In the register of K-Pop, the word *leader* means a person who leads the group (singer).

From the explanation, the researcher assumes that the literal meaning of the register sometimes may be different from the register meaning of the register.

4.1.2 The Register and the Word Formation Processes

Yule (2006, p.52) describes that word formation process is the process of new words being a language. In this research, the word formation processes is needed to be revealed in order to make it easier to find out the meaning of the register. Some words may be difficult to describe without knowing the word formation processes of that word. In this research, the researcher found 20 registers that can be classified into 6 types of word formation processes namely compounding, acronym, borrowing, blending, derivation and multiple processes.

Table 4.2 Word Formation Processes of Register Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com

No.	Register	Word Formation Processes
1	Comeback	Compounding
2	Fighting	Derivation
3	All-Kill	Compounding
4	PAK	Acronym
5	Flop	Borrowing
6	Queen	Borrowing
7	King	Borrowing
8	Netizen	Blending
9	S-line	Multiple processes (Acronym + compounding)
10	Oppa	Borrowing
11	Eonnie	Borrowing
12	Slay	Borrowing
13	Bias	Borrowing
14	SNS	Acronym
15	Visual	Borrowing
16	Fanwar	Compounding

17	Crown	Borrowing
18	daebak	Borrowing
19	Maknae	Borrowing
20	Leader	Derivation

Then, the researcher analyzed the register based on the classification of word formation processes. It was done in order to describe how registers were formed and to find out the meaning of the registers.

4.1.2.1 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Borrowing

As Yule (2006, p.54) says, one of the most common sources of new words in English is the proces simply labeled borrowing that is the taking over of words from other languages.

Table 4.3 Registers of Borrowing

No.	Registers	Source of language
1	Flop	English
2	Queen	English
3	King	English
4	Oppa	Korean (Hangul)
5	Unnie	Korean (Hangul)
6	Slay	English
7	Bias	English
8	Visual	English

9	Crown	English
10	Daebak	Korean (Hangul)
11	Maknae	Korean (Hangul)

Table 4.3 shows a number of registers that have undergone a process of borrowing. The following is the analysis of register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which have undergone the process of borrowing.

Datum 1 is *Flop*. The register *Flop* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from English which means to fall, move or hang heavily, loosely or in an awkward way, (informal) to fail totally, to be completely unsuccessful (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.450).

Datum 2 is *Queen*. The register *Queen* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from English which means (title of) the female ruler of an independent states, usually inheriting the position by right of birth (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.951).

Datum 3 is *King*. The register *King* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from English which means (title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usually inheriting the position by right of birth (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.651).

Datum 4 is *Oppa*. The register *Oppa* undergoes the borrowing process which is derived from Korean language (hangul) which means older male (to female).

Datum 5 is *Unnie*. The register *Unnie* undergoes the borrowing process which is derived from Korean language (hangul) which means older female (to Females).

Datum 6 is *Slay*. The register *Slay* undergoes the borrowing process which is derived from English word which means to kill in a violent way (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1112).

Datum 7 is *Bias*. The register *Bias* undergoes the borrowing process which is derived from English word which means supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.104).

Datum 8 is *Visual*. The register *Visual* undergoes the borrowing process which is derived from English word which means concerned with seeing or sight (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1331).

Datum 9 is *Crown*. The register *Crown* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from English which means a circular head-dress usually made of gold and jewels and worn by a king or queen representing the institution governing a country (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.280).

Datum 10 is *Daebak*. The register *Daebak* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from Korean Language (Hangul) which means great or awesome (www.urbandictionary.com).

Datum 11 is *Maknae*. The register *Maknae* undergoes the process of borrowing that is taken from Korean language (Hangul) which means the youngest member in a group or family.

4.1.2.2 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Acronym

Yule (2006, p.57) explains that acronym are new word formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

Table 4.4 Register of Acronym

No.	Registers	The Complete Form
1	PAK	Perfect All Kill
2	SNS	Social Networking Services

Based on the finding, there were 2 (two) registers which undergo the word formation processes of acronym. The following is the analysis of the register which undergoes the word formation processes of acronym.

Datum 1 is *PAK*. The register *PAK* is the process of acronym. *PAK* stands for Perfect All Kill. The process is very commonly used by the initial letter of the word itself. The first initial [P] is take from the word *Perfect*, the second initial letter [A] is take from the word *All*, and the third letter [K] is taken form the word *Kill*.

Datum 2 is *SNS*.The register *SNS* is the process of acronym. *SNS* stands for Social Networking Services. The first initial [S] is taken from the word *Social*, the second initial letter [N] is take from the word *Networking*, and the third letter [S] is taken from the word *Services*.

4.1.2.3 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo The Process of Compounding

According to O'Grady (1996, p.143), one type of morphological processes in language is compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical categories, such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or preposition in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word

Table 4.5 Register of Compounding

No.	Registers	Combination of the word
1	All-Kill	All + Kill
2	Fanwar	Fan + War
3	Comeback	Come + Back

Based on the findings, there were 4 (four) registers which undergo word formation processes of compounding. The researcher describes each registers into following points.

Datum 1 is *All-Kill*. The register *All-kill* is included in compounding process that is process of combining some lexical categories. The word *All-Kill* is derived form words *All* and *Kill*.

Datum 2 is *Fanwar*. The register *Fanwar* is included in compounding process that is process of combining some lexical categories. The word *Fanwar* is derived from words *Fan* and *War*.

Datum 3 is *Comeback*. The word *Comeback* undergoes the process of compounding. The word *Comeback* is derived from word *Come* and *Back*. The word *Come* means to move to, towards, into (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995,

p.223). While the word *back* means situated behind or the back of something (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.166).

4.1.2.4 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Blending

According to Yule (2006, p.66) blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of the word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Based on the findings, the researcher found 1 word which undergoes the word formation processes of blending.

Datum 1 is *Netizen*. Theregister *Netizen* undergoes the process of blending.

The register *Netizen* is derived from the word *Internet* and *Citizen*. The register *Netizen* means People (Citizen) who use internet.

4.1.2.5 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Derivation

Based on the findings of this researcher, there is one word which undergoes the word formation processes of derivation.

Datum 1 is *Leader*. Theword *Leader* is categorized into derivation as this word gets suffix –er of the word *lead*. The meaning of leader is a person or thing that leads (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.669).

4.1.2.6 Registers Used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com which Undergo the Process of Multiple Processes

Based on the findings, the researcher found one word undergone the word formation processes of multiple processes. The word *S-Line* comes from the Acronym process and compounding. The acronym part is the word *S* which is derived from word *Sexy* and then it is compounded with the word *Line*.

4.1.3 The Register and the Semantic Change

Since this research is dealing with meaning, it has relation with Semantics. Sometimes the meaning of a word can be different or have more than one meaning. In the registers used by K-Popers, the literal meaning of the register sometimes is different from the register meaning of the register. As a result, in order to give the readers clear definition or description about the meaning of the register which sometimes may be different with the meaning that is already known and used every day.

In this sub-chapter, the researcher analyses the data in term of the semantic change and the factor facilitating the semantic change. The researcher classified the data into two sub-chapters, namely the register undergoing semantic change and the register undergoing no semantic change.

Table 4.6 Register and the semantic change

No.	Register	Semantic change
1	Comeback	Total Semantic Change
2	Fighting	Total Semantic Change
3	All-Kill	Total Semantic Change

4	PAK	Total Semantic Change
5	Flop	-
6	Queen	Total Semantic Change
7	King	Total Semantic Change
8	Netizen	-
9	S-line	Total Semantic Change
10	Oppa	Generalization
11	Eonnie	Generalization
12	Slay	Total Semantic Change
13	Bias	Specialization
14	SNS	-
15	Visual	Specialization
16	Fanwar	Generalization
17	Crown	Total Semantic Change
18	daebak	-
19	Maknae	-
20	Leader	Specialization

4.1.3.1 The Register Undergoing Semantic Change

The researcher classified the data into three sub-chapter; generalization in the register, specialization in the register, and the jargon undergoing total semantic change.

4.1.3.1.1 Generalization in the Register

According to Chaer (2002, p.141) widening of meaning (generalization) is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it only has one meaning and then it turns to have more than one meaning.

Table 4.7 Generalization in the Register

No.	Register	Semantic change
1	Oppa	Generalization
2	Unnie	Generalization
3	Fanwar	Generalization

Based on the findings, there were three (3) registers which undergo the semantic change of Generalization. They are *Oppa*, *Unnie*, and *Fanwar*. As stated by Chaer (2002, p.132) the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. Those 3 (three) registers undergo the semantic change of widening the meaning or generalization.

Datum 1 is *Oppa*. The register *Oppa* undergoes the semantic change of generalization. The register *Oppa* generally means an older male (to female). The word *Oppa* used by people especially female to call somebody (male) that older than her and usually related with a family. However, the word *Oppa* in the context of K-Pop turns to have meaning male in general. The K-Popers is used this term to call someone (male) in a group despite the age.

Datum 2 is *Unnie*. The register *Unnie* undergoes the semantic change of generalization. The register *Unnie* originally means an older female (to female). This word is originally used when people (female) call another female who older than her. The meaning then turns into female in general. The K-Popers use the term *Unnie* to all member of female group.

Datum 3 is *Fanwar*. The register *Fanwar* comes from two words *Fan* and *War*. The word *War* originally means a state of fighting between nations / groups within a nation using military force (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1339). In the context of K-Pop, this word *war* then turns into a fighting between one fan with other without using military force, rather than argument (word). The word *war* undergoes the semantic change of generalization, since the word *war* has another meaning.

4.1.3.1.2 Specialization in the Register

According to Chaer (2002, p.143) narrowing the meaning is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it has broadened meaning then changes into only one meaning or specified meaning.

Table 4.8 Specialization in the Register

No.	Register	Semantic change
1	Bias	Specialization
2	Visual	Specialization
3	Leader	Specialization

Based on the findings, there were three (3) registers which undergo the semantic change of specialization. They are *Bias*, *Visual*, and *Leader*.

Datum 1 is *Bias*. The word *bias* originally means supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence judgment. In the context of K-Pop, the word *bias* undergoes the semantic change of specialization. The meaning of *bias* is narrowed and becomes

a feeling of liking someone in group. The meaning is changing, it is not supporting or opposing a particular person but narrowing down only to supporting / liking.

Datum 2 is *Visual*. *Visual* means concerned with seeing or sight (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1331). It means anything related with seeing or sight is called as visual which can be good or bad. In the context of K-Pop the word *Visual*, its meaning is narrowing. The word *Visual* is only used for those who have a pretty or good looking face in the group.

Datum 3 is *Leader*. The meaning of *leader* is a person or thing that leads (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.669). In the context of K-Pop, the meaning which is originally to describe anything that leads, now only be used to person who lead a group (singer). People does not use this term for other thing/person, for example the owner of entertainment agency. Eventhough people lead a company for the example entertainment agency, they are not called as leader.

4.1.3.1.3 Total Semantic Change

Chaer (2002, p. 143) states that total semantic change is the change of meaning in which the new meaning is not the same as the old meaning.

Table 4.9 Register Undergoing Total Semantic Change

No.	Register	Semantic change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
1	Comeback	Total Semantic change	Needs of new meaning
2	Fighting	Total Semantic Change	Need of new meaning

3	All-Kill	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning
4	PAK (Perfect All Kill)	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning
5	Queen	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning
6	King	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning
7	S-Line	Total Change	Semantic	Taboo
8	Slay	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning
9	Crown	Total Change	Semantic	Needs of new meaning

Based on the findings, there were 9 registers which undergo total semantic change. The literal meaning of those 9 registers is totally different from their register meaning.

Datum 1 is *Comeback*. The register *Comeback* is derived from the word *come* and *back*. Both have their own meaning. The word *Come* means to move to, towards, into (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.223). While the word *Back* means situated behind or the back of something (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.166). *Comeback* means to move to back. On the contrary, *Comeback* also has another meaning, which is when a singer makes a comeback that means the singer will be releasing a single / album, and returning to the music scene and promoting their new song or album. The meaning is different from each other and is almost not related.

Datum 2 is *Fighting*. The register *fighting* originally means when people fight, especially in war but then it turns to having another completely new meaning. This is not used to tell people to fight each other, but rather it is to cheer the people up to fight the circumstances and do their best. At this time, this is accompanied by an arm movement where someone bend his elbow so his arm is still vertical, from a fist, and then he pulls his elbow down a bit as he says it.

Datum 3 is *All-kill*. The word *Kill* in the dictionary means to cause death (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.650). However, in the compounding word *All-Kill*, the word *kill* turns to have completely another meaning which is grabs number one spot in the chart in South Korea. So when a song achieves an *All-Kill* it does not mean the song is causing death but the song grabs number one spot in South Korea, 8 major charts specifically.

Datum 4 is *PAK (Perfect-All-Kill)*. It is almost the same as the register *All-Kill*, the register *PAK* undergoes the process of semantic change of total semantic change. The word *kill* in the dictionary means to cause death (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.650). However, in the acronym word of *PAK* which is stand for *Perfect-All-Kill*, the word *kill* turns to have completely another meaning which is grabs number one spot in the chart in South Korea. It is different with *All-Kill*, a *PAK* song must grabs number one position in all 9 charts in South Korea including the overall chart (instiz).

Datum 5 is *Queen*. The register *queen* originally means (title of) the female ruler of an independent states, usually inheriting the position by right of birth

(Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.951). However then it undergoes total semantic change, and then the meaning turns to be the best female group in Korea.

Datum 6 is *King*. The word *king* according to Oxford Advance Dictionary (1995, p.651) means (title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usually inheriting the position by right of birth. However in the K-Pop context it has another meaning which is the best or top-rank male group in Korea.

Datum 7 is *S-line*. The word *S-line* is derived from the word *S* which stands for *sexy* and the word *L* stands for *Line*. The word *line* originally means the shape of something that has been designed or created, but then it turns to having another completely different meaning. The word *line* actually means body especially to refer to female body's part which is boobs. It is changed because it is not polite when it is said directly, so in the end the word *boobs* is changed in to *line* in order to make it more polite. According to Palmer's theory this kind of factor is called because of taboo word.

Datum 8 is *Slay*. The register *slay* originally means to kill in a violent way (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.1112). In other words, the word *slay* is related with killing in physically. Yet in the context of K-Pop the word *slay* has another different meaning. The word *slay* means beating another person or group in term of achievement.

Datum 9 is *Crown*. The register *crown* originally means a circular head-dress usually made of gold and jewels and worn by a king or queen representing the institution governing a country (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.280). In

the context of K-Pop this register's meaning turns to be a trophy for a group that won or get number 1 position in a music show.

4.1.3.1.4 The Register Undergoing No Semantic Change

Table 4.10 Register Undergoing No Semantic Change

No.	Register	Semantic change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
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1	Netizen	-	-
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2	SNS	-	-
---	-----	---	---

3	Flop	-	-
---	------	---	---

4	Daebak	-	-
---	--------	---	---

5	Maknae	-	-
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There were 5 (five) registers which undergo no semantic change. Those 5 (five) registers are considered as having no semantic change because the literal meaning and the register meaning is the same. For the example, datum 1 is *Netizen*. The literal meaning of *Netizen* is people (citizen) who use internet. The register meaning of the word *Netizen* is the same as the literal meaning which is people (citizen) who use internet. This happened also to the registers *SNS*, *Flop*, *Daebak*, *Maknae*.

4.1.4 Register and the Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change

In order to give further information about why a word could undergo change in meaning, the researcher thinks that it is needed to reveal the factor that

facilitating the semantic change. In this sub-chapter, the researcher analyzed the data in term of the factor facilitating the semantic change.

Table 4.11 Register and Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change

No.	Register	Factor Facilitating the Semantic Change
1	Comeback	Needs of new meaning
2	Fighting	Needs of new meaning
3	All-Kill	Needs of new meaning
4	PAK	Needs of new meaning
5	Flop	-
6	Queen	Needs of new meaning
7	King	Needs of new meaning
8	Netizen	-
9	S-line	Taboo
10	Oppa	-
11	Eonnie	-
12	Slay	Needs of new meaning
13	Bias	Needs of new meaning
14	SNS	-
15	Visual	Needs of new meaning
16	Fanwar	-
17	Crown	Needs of new meaning
18	daebak	-
19	Maknae	-
20	Leader	-

According to Chaer (2002) the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. Based on the findings, the researcher found ten (10) registers undergoing the semantic change

because of needs of new meaning. They are namely *Comeback, Fighting, All-Kill, PAK, Queen, King, Slay, Visual, Bias and Crown*.

The meanings of all those 10 registers changed as it needs a new meaning.

The development of society and culture, in this case is K-Pop and K-Popers have caused human make a new term to name something. The meaning of the word changes as it gives a new context. For the example, *Datum 1* is *Comeback*. The word *comeback* is originally means to move back. In the context of K-Pop, the people use the register *comeback* to name a new thing. This also happened to other registers such as *Fighting, All-Kill, PAK, Queen, King, Slay, Visual, Bias and Crown*.

The researcher also found one word undergoing the semantic change because of taboo word. The register *S-Line* undergoes the semantic change of total semantic change. The word *line* in the dictionary means the shape of something that has been designed or created. However in the context of K-Pop, it turns to has another completely different meaning, the word *line* is actually means *body*. In this case, however, people usually refer it to women's boobs. In order to make it more polite or acceptable to use, the people then replace the taboo word with something more polite.

Besides, there were also nine (9) registers used by K-Popers that did not have factor facilitating the semantic change. There are some factors to make that happen. First, the register did not have factor facilitating semantic change because the literal meaning and the register meaning of the register is the same. It happened to the registers *Netizen, SNS, Flop, Daebak, and Maknae*. Second, the

register did not have factor facilitating semantic change because even though the registers undergo semantic change of generalization or specialization, the literal meaning and the register meaning of the register is almost the same. The meaning is only specified or generalized. It happened to the register *Leader, Fanwar, Oppa, Eunie*.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings the researcher found 20 registers which are used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com. They are: *Comeback, Fighting, All-Kill, PAK, Flop, Queen, King, Netizen, S-line, Oppa, Unnie, Slay, Bias, SNS, Visual, Fanwar, Crown, Daebak, Maknae, and Leader*. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.52) states “register are set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups”. In other words, the register is only understood by the member of the group. Those twenty (20) words are considered as register because they only understandable by the member of the group only, in this case is the K-Popers.

In this study the researcher also investigated the word formation processes of the register and also the semantic change of the register and its factor facilitating the semantic change. The researcher found 6 types of word formation processes in those 20 registers used by K-Popers. They are compounding, borrowing, acronym, derivation, blending and multiple processes. In detail, 11 registers undergo the process of borrowing, 3 registers undergo the process of compounding, 3 registers undergo the process of acronym, 1 register undergoes

blending, 2 registers undergo derivation and 1 register undergoes multiple processes.

Some registers undergo the word formation processes of borrowing which means those words is taken from other language. Since this research investigated the register used by K-Popers which is related with Korea, in the end, some words are borrowed from Korean word such as Oppa, Unnie, Daebak, Maknae. And the rest is borrowed from English such as Crown, Flop, King, and Queen.

Chaer (2002, p.132) states that the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergo change in meaning. In this case, there may be a semantic change of the word in the register used by K-Popers. Related to Chaer's theory about semantic change, there are three types of semantic changes that occur on those twenty (20) registers used by K-Popers collected by the researcher. The three types of semantic change are generalization, specialization, and total semantic change.

First, generalization is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it only has one meaning, but because of many factors, it turns to have another meaning. In this research, the researcher found 3 registers which undergo the semantic change of generalization such as *Oppa*, *Unnie*, *Maknae*. In this research the generalization or broadening of meaning means that the contextual (register) meaning is broader than the lexical (literal) meaning.

Second, specialization is the phenomenon that happens to a word or lexeme in which at the beginning it has broadened meaning then changes into only one meaning or specified meaning (Chaer (2002), p.143). In this research the

researcher found three (3) registers that undergo specialization. The specialization here can be triggered by the specification of the context. For example, the register leader originally means a person or thing that leads (Oxford Advance Dictionary, 1995, p.669). In other word everything which leads can be called as *leader*.

However when this register is given to the context of K-Pop, this register's meaning is specified becomes only a person who lead a group (singer).

Third, the researcher also found some words undergo total semantic change. According to Chaer, total semantic change is the change of meaning in which the new meaning is not the same as the old meaning. Here, total semantic change means the lexical (literal) meaning of the word is totally different from the contextual (register) meaning of the word. It happened because the need of new terms to name the invention of new concepts. For example, the word *kill* in dictionary means to cause death. However in the register of K-Pop this word means when a song grabs number one spot in 8 charts in Korea. The lexical meaning of the word *kill* is totally different from the contextual meaning of that word.

Besides, the researcher also found some words which do not undergo the semantic change or called as no semantic change. This happened because the lexical (literal) meaning and the contextual (register) meaning is the same. For example, the literal meaning of word *flop* is to fail totally, to be completely unsuccessful. So does the contextual (register) meaning of the word *flop* is when a song fails or totally unsuccessful. It is called as a flop.

Furthermore, restating what Chaer states before, the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can make a word undergoes change in meaning. In this case, according to Palmer there are many factors facilitating the semantic change. There are happening by chance, needs of new meaning, taboo word, and scientific word.

In this research, the researcher found ten (10) registers used by K-Popers which undergo semantic change because of need of new meaning. This happened because of the development of society, so that people developed a new meaning to some terms. The researcher also found one (1) register used by K-Popers which undergoes semantic change because it is used a taboo word. This happened because people need a new term to replace the actual term to make it more suitable or more polite to use. For example, the register S-line, the word line is used to replace the actual word which is too vulgar to use in the society. The line here actually means sexy body which refers to boobs.

On the contrary, the researcher did not find any register undergo semantic change because of scientific word. This happened because the object that the researcher analyzed is not dealing with something related to science or technology. At the end, there was no register undergoing semantic changes because of scientific words.

Furthermore, there were also nine (9) registers used by K-Popers that did not have factor facilitating the semantic change. There are some factors to make that happen. First, the register did not have factor facilitating semantic change because the literal meaning and the register meaning of the register is the same. It

happened to the registers *Netizen*, *SNS*, *Flop*, *Daebak*, and *Maknae*. Second, the register did not have factor facilitating semantic change because even though the registers undergo semantic change of generalization or specialization, the literal meaning and the register meaning of the register is almost the same. The meaning is only specified or generalized. It happened to the register *Leader*, *Fanwar*, *Oppa*, *Eunnie*.

In this research, the word formation processes is needed to be revealed in order to make it easier to find out the meaning of the register. Some words may be difficult to describe without knowing the word formation processes of that word.

In this research, the researcher found that borrowing is the most word formation processes occurred in the registers used by K-Popers. Some words are borrowed from Korean and English. It happened because the object that being analyzed was K-Popers which is an International kind of group. As a result, English is used as the base language. Yet, because the K-Pop itself which comes from Korea, some words are derived from Korean language, and then it borrowed by the K-Popers. For example: the register *Daebak* is originally come from Korean language and then the K-Popers borrowed it and used it in the conversation.

Since this research is dealing with meaning, it has relation with Semantics.

Sometimes the meaning of a word can be different or have more than one meaning. In the registers used by K-Popers, the literal meaning of the register sometimes is different from the register meaning of the register. In this research, the researcher found that total semantic change is the most semantic change occurred in the registers used by K-Popers. It shows that the registers used by the

K-Popers may have different meaning even though the word that is used is same.

For example: the register *Fighting*, in the daily life the literal meaning of the word *fighting* is when people fight each other. However, in the context of K-Pop, this word has another meaning which is a cheer up to the other people. In order, to give people understanding about the meaning of the register, the researcher also revealed the semantic change of the registers used by K-Popers.

Related with the previous studies, the first previous study conducted by Ekawati (2009) entitled *A Semantic Change Analysis on the Internet Jargon Used in Simply Interactive Tutorials CD "Mengenal Internet"* only revealed the kinds of Jargons used in the Simply Interactive Tutorials CD "Mengenal Internet" and the semantic change of the Jargons without explained the factor/cause of the semantic change happened. While in this research, the researcher revealed the register used by K-Popers and the semantic change, and explained the factor facilitating the semantic change.

The second previous study is by Candra entitled *A Study on Register Used in Live Text Commentary on Euro 2012 Final Football Match "Spain vs Italy"*. He revealed the kinds of registers that occurred in the live text commentary on Euro 2012 final football match. Besides, he also revealed the general meaning (Literal meaning) and also the register meaning of the register. However in the process of answered the general meaning of the register he did not use dictionary to answer the meaning of the register. He just explained the general meaning of the register by his own interpretation. For the example, one of the register found is yellow

card. He explained yellow card as a card that has yellow color. He did not consult the answer with the dictionary.

In her thesis, Ekawati found 21 jargons found in simply interactive the tutorial CD 'Mengenal Internet'. Besides, she also revealed that there were 3 types of semantic change found in the 21 jargons and generalization is the most semantic change types found in those 21 jargons. While in this research, the researcher found 20 registers used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com, and there were also 3 types of semantic change found in the registers used by K-Popers, namely generalization, specialization, and total semantic change. Meanwhile, in his thesis, Candra found 35 registers on the live text commentary on euro 2012 final football match. Both researchers revealed that the literal meaning of the register sometimes is different from the register meaning of the register.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses both the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is formulated based on the previous chapter, finding and discussion.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher found 20 registers used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com. The researcher also found 6 types of word formation process in the register used by K-Poper. They are compounding, borrowing, acronym, derivation, blending and multiple processes. In detail, 11 registers undergoes the process of borrowing, 3 registers undergo the process of compounding, 3 registers undergo the process of acronym, 1 register undergo blending, 2 registers undergo derivation and 1 register undergoes multiple processes. The word formation process is needed in order to investigate the meaning of the register. Most of registers undergo the process of borrowing because of some factors. In this case, the registers are used among K-Popers which are related with Korea, so that some words are borrowed from Korean language.

Besides, the researcher assumes that the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com may undergo the semantic change. The semantic changes that may occur in the register used by K-Popers in Allkpop.com are widening of meaning (Generalization), narrowing of meaning (specialization) and total semantic

change. Widening of meaning (generalization) may occur because of the addition of meaning. On the other hand, narrowing (generalization) may happen because of more contexts used in the register or word. Meanwhile, total semantic change happens because of the need of new term to name the invention. The semantic change is needed in order to find out the possibility of different of the meaning between the literal meaning and register meaning of the register.

Furthermore, as stated by Chaer the development in sciences, technology, culture and society can lead a word to undergo change in meaning. In this case, according to Palmer there are many factors facilitating the semantic change. They are happening by chance, needs of new meaning, taboo word, and scientific word. The researcher then found most of registers undergo the semantic change because of needs of new meaning. It may happen because of the society / community itself which always develops time after time, so then the people need a new meaning for some terms or words. The researcher also found one word which undergoes the semantic change because of the using of taboo word. It may happen in order to make the word or register is more suitable to use in daily life. Beside the researcher also found no register used by K-Popers which undergo the semantic change because of scientific word. It may happen because the object which the researcher analyzed is not about something related to science or technology.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests that the other students or researcher who have the same interest in sociolinguistics especially register, morphology especially word

formation process or semantic especially semantic change conduct similar study using different and wider scope of data. The data could be taken from other groups/ communities. Since the society always develops and grows, the researcher believes that in the future there will be more and more new group / community.



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APPENDICES



This following table consists of all finding. They are the register, the literal meaning, the register meaning, the word formation processes, semantic change, and factor facilitating semantic change.

Appendix 1. Table of Register, Word Formation Processes, Semantic Change and Factor Facilitating Semantic Change

No.	Registers	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning	WFP	Semantic Change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
1	Comeback	To move to back	When a singer makes a comeback that means the singer the singer will be releasing a single / album and returning to the music scene and promoting the new song or album.	Compounding	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
2	Fighting	When people fight, especially in war	A cheer the people up to fight the circumstances and do their best. At this time, this is accompanied by an arm movement where you bend your elbow so your arm is still vertical, from a fist, and then pull your elbow down a bit as you say it.	Derivation	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
3	All-Kill	To cause a death	A title for a song which grabs the number one spot in 9 major music charts in South Korea. Such as MelOn, Mnet, Gennie, Monkey3	Compounding	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
4	PAK (Perfect All Kill)	To cause a death completely	Take over the number one chart in all kinds of charts which consist of 10 music charts such as Instiz, melOn, Mnet, Soribada, Gennie, Monke3.	Acronym	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning

Table continued . . .

No.	Registers	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning	WFP	Semantic Change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
5	Flop	To fall, move or hang heavily, loosely or in an awkward way, (informal) to fail totally, to be completely unsuccessful	Condition when a song can not hold it number 1 spot or top spot in the chart, and drop fast in the chart. In other word this register means the song is unsuccessful.	Borrowing	No semantic change	-
6	Queen	(title of) the female ruler of an independent states, usually inheriting the position by right of birth	A title for lead girl group or the most well-known girl group	Borrowing	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
7	King	(title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usually inheriting the position by right of birth	A title for lead male group or the most well-known male groups form South Korea.	Borrowing	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
8	Netizen	People (Citizen) who use internet	People (Citizen) who use internet	Blending	No semantic change	-
9	S-line	Something shaped like S	a term to call a shape of someone's body that has sexy body (usually female)	Multiple processes (Acronym + compounding)	Total semantic change	Taboo
10	Oppa	Older male (to female)	Male in general	Borrowing	Generalization	Needs of new meaning

Table continued . .

No.	Registers	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning	WFP	Semantic Change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
11	Unnie	Older female (to female _)	Female in general	Borrowing	Generalization	Needs of new meaning
12	Slay	To kill in a violent way	Beating other group usually in the chart	Borrowing	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
13	Bias	Supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment	Feeling of liking someone in a group	Borrowing	Specialization	Needs of new meaning
14	SNS	A platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, share interest, activities, background or real-life connections, for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and etc.	A platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, share interest, activities, background or real-life connections, for example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and etc.	Acronym	No semantic change	
15	Visual	Concerned with seeing or sight	Title for the most handsome or beautiful or good looking member in a group	Borrowing	Specialization	Needs of new meaning

Table continued . . .

No.	Registers	Literal Meaning	Register Meaning	WFP	Semantic Change	Factor Facilitating Semantic Change
16	Fanwar	Fight between two or more fans/groups.	Fight between two or more fans usually in form of arguing statement between each other.	Compounding	Generalization	Needs of new meaning
17	Crown	A circular head-dress usually made of gold and jewels and worn by a king or queen representing the institution governing a country	A title usually symbolized by a trophy for a group that won or get number 1 position in a music show	Borrowing	Total semantic change	Needs of new meaning
18	Daebak	Great or awesome	Great or awesome	Borrowing	No semantic change	Needs of new meaning
19	Maknae	the youngest member in a group or family	The youngest member in a group.	Borrowing	No semantic change	
20	Leader	Person or thing that leads	A person who leads the group (singer)	Derivation	Specialization	Needs of new meaning

Appendix 2: The comments containing register

Article 1

Title: 2NE1 'Come Back Home' to top of the charts with an all-kill, posted on February 26, 2014

- 1) Im not even kidding. 2ne1 is not kidding about this **comeback**. too much awesomeness. let just say that imma play the album on repeat tonight. #2NE1CRUSH
- 2) suddenly the people who kept saying how YG was trying to "avoid" SNSD and kept bringing how 2NE1 are "irrelevant" in Korea.. where are they ?
- 3) @topismybtch they are not coming back home xD they got CRUSHed LMFAO i'm zoo hooked i'm crying right now !!!! **DAEBAK** !!!!
- 4) Too bad 2NE1 doesn't have international success like SNSD , 2NE1 can't even reach #1 in iTunes like SNSD.**flor**!!
- 5) @vinseop Lol because the only way to define international success is getting #1 on iTunes right? Haha please!! Both SNSD and 2NE1 (and many other Kpop artists) has had #1 on various iTunes charts so don't go on talking about international success and all that as if to minuscule the international appeal of 2NE1 (or any other artists from SNSD in general) Stop acting all innocent and playing passive aggressive while people are enjoying 2NE1's full album release haha! I see the naughty in you :)
- 6) @vinseop and everyone kept saying 2ne1 is more popular internationally.....
- 7) @vinseop They are in top 10 US iTunes ^_^..What now??
- 8) @vinseop Comeback home got **All-kill** anyway
- 9) Yaanawar! 2NE1 got **All-kill** make it **PAK**, go go 2NE1
- 10) Fanwars? Ain't nobody got time for dat, this album is pure dope, no competition at all MTBD, Gotta Be You, Come Back Home, Crush, Good To You, If I Were You my favs I know right like its too good!! Who was their completion again....:/
- 11) @kpopismylife2010 the same people downvoting me LOL
- 12) @alicerowell They just mad cause they know that album just slayed everything and everybody
- 13) their style are just diferent now, there is no comparison point anymore, it would be unfair for both groups
Also, if you listen to the unplugged version of Come Back Home, you can really hear just how much Dara's vocals have improved since they debuted :D
oh ...yeah!
- 14) iagree..even her voice has this certain "expression". Come Back Home unplugged ver. makes me cry!
- 15) AMEEEN
- 16) AKP you should mention that almost all of their songs are topping charts they are "slightly" sm biased though...it's already good that they posted this article.. but yes this album is pure gold
- 17) i know right?8 song are on top 10 on melon chart! **All-kill** baby
- 18) @mrnck123 OMGGG GOTTA AGREE WITH THIS~!!
- 19) Last I checked a lot of exo fans were getting hate for commenting on every article about allkpop not posting news about exol..
- 20) @junmen Really??So ironic ><
- 21) @Otaku124 well im pretty sure that was the case until they exploded everywhere last year lol
- 22) allkpop should make an article 2ne1 got **allkill** right now
- 23) SNSD and 2NE1 are very different, it comes down to preference. I think Blacksones are in heaven right now. XD
- 24) I'm in heaven~ SNSD & 2NE1 <3
- 25) Yes! Both artists gave out such different genres of music so having this much variety of new songs to listen to is very refreshing! <3
- 26) Bigbah heaven kkkkkkkklol
- 27) Bigbang, sorry typo hehehehe
- 28) 2NE1 **fighting**

29) SNSD fighting

30) The entire album is really superb. You can really see how they played with new sounds and their individual growth is just wowza. I'm spazzing out I cannot contain them feels Come Back Home and Nice Girl tho... 2NE1 fighting! **Slay** age at its finest.

31) dara's voice improve a lot, my **bias**©

32)Cl baby, my bias

33)Minzyyyyyyaaaaaa, my ultimate **bias**

Article 2

Title: 2NE1 finally releases music videos for 'Come Back Home' and 'Happy'!, Posted on March 3, 2014

1) I just became a "Black Jack" ! XD

2) Welcome babe.

3) Welcome to the B.E.S.T! ^^

4) @blackjackerThanks :D

5) Welcome Home Darling~

6) Thanks everyone! XD

7) @jwalkerz23 i'm sure jay would be proud that you are :) welcome <3

How does it happens that fast? RUN WHILE YOU CAN!

welcome to our family ^^

8) Thats awesome please support our girls: For the views to count! -Watch only the official video uploaded by Official 2NE1 channel. -Subscribe, watch, like, comment and share the video like there's no tomorrow. -If you're logged in, search the video every after each view, clear history and delete cookies. -Empty history (All time cookies and caches after 10 plays) -Watch the whole video and the volume needs to be above 50% on the Youtube player. -Delete cookies (All time cookies caches) every hour.Fighting 2NE1!!!

9) Even if I wasn't a blackjack, I would still agree that this is the MOST unique and mind-blowing mv of ALL time!! Did NOT expect that story line! Come back home literally meant to come back to reality.

...no shit

10) @mymanskoreangtfo of here troll.. 2NE1 rocks and you're just pathetic as always :)

11) it's about coming back to a girl in a relationship. in the video Dara/girlfriend sees a guy losing himself in the escapism of drug addiction/game addiction and the girl is asking him to use the "home" of what they had together to snap out of it. but really it could be anything that causes the guy to start to change.

11) @chinesefood no thats totally wrong

12) @chinesefoodYou are sort of right, he is one of many that uses a virtual world to escape the real world. Dara is part of a rebel group that free people out of the virtual world.

13) @elfiro21 it's totally right don't be mad you cant abstract thought

14) @ash-jf that's just what she wants to do. she wants to smash all the stuff that is taking him from her including the meth lab, the virtual world corp etc. but she doesn't actually do it, she's losing the guy and singing this song. notice they corp together in the end. if it's about "virtual world" there's no point in referencing prescription drug abuse with him mashing pills to snort. the framing device is the guy slipping away, the pills and the virtual world are what he's using to escape. I mean they deliberately set up a motivation of her boyfriend in the beginning before the smashing happens why do you think they did that?

15) @chinesefoodIt's really up to interpretation but there could multiple reasons for the drugs. My first thought was that the drug better helps the "melding" process of the mind to the virtual world. That weird metallic bag, maybe from a corporation, could have been where the drugs came from.

Here pulling the plug on him seemed like she killed him because she knew his mind was lost anyway and that he would never want to be free. Or you could go with the story line of him being terminally ill and he died being "happy" in the virtual world so she pulled the plug after he died. I personally like the first story better.

16) @chinesefood regardless of the detailed interpretations !i got a feel that they are just trying to say come back to reality ! they brought the boyfriend to specify a story line but i get that their generic idea that they wanna send is that though its ur paradise but still its virtual no point in running just come back home and fight ! love this whole idea it kinda speaks to ppl that lives in their dreams instead of making it real i agree with you its the closest interpretation !

17) Artist of the year [✓]

Album of the year [✓]

Music Video of the year [✓]

18) you forgot! Song of the Year - Come Back Home!

19) @brianpark- video maybe, album wasn't anything special

100% agree with this whole comment! and if they don't win album of the year and artist of the year I'll kill people, seriously xD CRUSH is an awesome album!

20) @starcraft79 this album revolutionized kpop for me. now i'm gonna have such high expectations for anybody. I don't know what you mean by it wasn't anything special. I mean that's your opinion, but i don't think many people agree with you.

21) @brianpark-13 i would say song of the year but like idk if they'll give three daesungs to the same person, and i also don't know cause song of the year always goes to someone other than the one i expect T___T LMFaO

22) @blackjackvipshaw especially high expectations for 2ne1

23) @newbie_kpop yeah but i always have high expectations of them <3 :")

24) @blackjackvipshaw and hard to expect at this time, it's too early in the year, but this album sure is great

25) @blackjackvipshaw and they almost always deliver, i think their toughest competition is themselves, i love how they experiment, makes it interesting

It wont get all of those above ALL OF ABOVE ARE JUZ BULLSHITING

Sad thing is that fans are so loyal to their groups that they don't even care about the music anymore. So even though 2NE1 produced the music that is pure gold, others will still vote their groups. :(So we BlackJacks need to secure this for them! Because they deserve it. :')

16) YG, I forgive you for the delay. The music videos are perfection!!!!

Daebak

27) The MV is soooooo dope watch it on mute, then it's decent, yet still shitty.

28) @mymanskorean why would you watch an mv on mute? .____.

29) OH SHIT DID YALL JUST SEE THAT 2NE1 JUST KICKED ASS AND SHUT DOWN THE WHOLE DIGITAL WORLD SO THATS WHY THEY CALLED DIGITAL MONSTERS OH NOW I GET IT LOL

30) I see what you did there lol

31) Wow they weren't just saying come back home. They actually are telling us to come back to reality.

32) They also try to say that they back to their home sweet home #1, All-kill

Article 3

Title: 4minute show confidence in competing against Girls' Generation / 2NE1 + hint at G.NA's comeback, posted on March 21, 2014

1) o if they release this song at the same time w/ 2ne1 and gg this will be just gonna be in the trash...i didn;t even finish it...yah down vote all you want comment all you want but this is what i feel...

- 2) i know, i was watching mcountdown on tv yesterday, and saw their performance. didn't like the song and changed the channel. 4 minute **flop!**
- 3) Lol I kinda agree. They have done better
- 4) [@shelsy](#) ikrim just being real..nothatin 4minute..but the song itself doesn't have a connection to me..at all
- 5) "*We have confidence.*" i don't think confidence is enough, you need to have a big fandom to survive this..just saying not hating.
indeed!
- 6) LOL WTF are they saying? its been like 3 weeks since 2NE1 & GG dropped their albums and they are going to enter the war JUST now? thatain't fair tho, is this for publicity or something? they're way out of their league in that war. they're more like TenTenvs white zetsunoc's about battles!!
- 7) Don't worry so far SNSD and 2NE1 are still doing better than them.
- 8) [@4minuteho](#) lol! Those are from Naruto right?
narutardbrofist
- 9) Sad part though is that even though it has been 3 weeks, 2NE1 and i think SNSD are still beating them in charts.
- 10) 4minute **flop**hahahahaha
- 11) Yup, they **flop** so hard kkkkkkk
- 12) No sajeji? So they **flop**☺
- 13) lmao! "competing against"? I would have confidence too if I released my album 3-4 weeks later than the other 2 groups when their momentum has decreased! haha. andtbh... their concept looks almost same as last time. Even their title track is similar... "what's your name" "Whatchadoin" ^^
- 14) I was wondering if the similarity was purposeful? ∴ Like Whatchadoin is supposed to be the continuation of a story >.>lol maybe the next song will be "What's your number?" XD x xx
- 15) "Whacha address?" xD
- 16) watcha social security number?? lmao song are sounding more and more like overly attached girlfriend
- 17) the reason I watch this MV is only for Hyunathokkkkkkdat**S-line**
- 18) so, are you saying that bitch? **S-line**? That bitch hyna
- 19) too harsh tho
- 20) **S-line**. S for Sexy or Slut kkkkkkk
- 21) Your words is too harsh, hyuna is my bias tho☺
- 22) if they had a **comeback** a little closer to GG's and 2ne1's **comeback**, would they have the same confidence?
praise
- 23) Of course they would!!
- 24) [@andyboy17](#) why ?they won't get this confidence if they comeback 1 month before
- 25) Confidence is good but they have no chance against GG or 2NE1 ,not because they are bad group but because their recent songs are not good
- 26)Not true.. the only reason GG and 2NE1 will win is because they got bigger fanbase their comeback song are plain n boring.. nothing new and yet they will win cuz of overly obsessed fans "for life X-fandom" kindash*t this year 4min's comeback is not on the same level like their last album but not anywhere near being on a lower lvl than the "big" names on the stage atm
- 27) [@minah24-7](#) stupid...their song is incomparable to both gg/2ne1..
- 28) [@minah24-7](#) i don't think so 2NE1 and GG song mrmrsuccess were not only based in their big fandom but they were enjoyed by knetizens and music experts...to be honest 4 minute they did not

bring something new or very appealing to listeners , their previous releases were much more better ... and don't forget sometimes it doesn't depend only on fandom take for example girl's day something , soyu , some successful OST...

Article 4

Title: 2NE1 release their 'CRUSH' album!. Posted on February 26, 2014

- 1) Title track wise 2NE1 > SNSD Album quality wise 2NE1 > SNSD. 2NE1 the real Queen!! ☺
- 2) I love both groups for representing KPOP but damn 2NE1 tho
- 3) 2NE1 are more epic !!!!**daebak..**
- 4) fans attitude wise SNSD > 2NE1
- 5) I disagree as someone who waited for both they both disappointed me. YG hyped this up for 2 years yet it sounds like all their other albums to me just with a little bit of reggae
- 6) @Pastel Petal I'm sorry but Kpop fans in general are utterly childish and delusional so no there's no comparison between fans ESPECIALLY between Blackjacks and Sones considering both fandoms cause shit over each other while SNSD and 2NE1 are sitting there enjoying themselves.
- 7) @Pastel Petal I don't care about that. I am purely talking about music over here while you bitch and cry.
- 8) @Pastel Petal Sotruueeee
- 9) it's your own world honey. For me SNSD is better 2NE1. I'm not hating 2NE1, but it's too much western thing going on with 2NE1, it's not K-Pop!
- 10) @misha-kpopluva exactly! Parkbom got all the high notes and dara is taken off the autotune for a bit. Love it. 2ne1 **SLAY!**
- 11) @Pastel Petal NOPE! Sones were verbally abusing 2NE1 this day because of the release date. And have been verbally abusing them for years, ever since SNSD lost to I Dont Care on all music stations years ago.
- 12) Mention other in their own article (again). Ride SNSD's name all the waaaay... Good job on getting attention and popularity ^^
- 13) @dana-benz crush is shitty, the rapping part of come back home is shitty too but the singing part of come back home is nice though.
- 멘붕 THO~!!! That song go hard hahaha Uri scrayUnnie is back! Nolza
- 14) @Zion I feel you :) Let's just chill and listen to 멘붕 fuck what all these kids say.
- 15) @dalonglikesclroo i thought BJs are the one who saying that " SNSD postpone their album because they are scared of 2NE1"? flop
- 16) @Pastel Petal to each his own. This is definitely going back to their roots which I love. You can't even produce those beats even if you tried boy don't say shitty. You're just a listener.
- 17) You can't just compare different type of music and style , even though i thought that MrMr wasn't an awesome song but it's like a different genre
- 18) Come Back Home unplugged is damn good too. Overall album 9/10.daebak
- 19) @Pastel Petal Nope! It was sones who said 2NE1 postponed their comeback because of SNSD by the way they postponed with only one day lolz. And it was sones who satredshiting on 2NE1 because of YG's statments. But you clearly are are some so it's worthless arguing with you..
- 20) @dalonglikesclroo *started *fanwar
- 21) @jay-t Why are you crying about it sounding "western?" Dude where do you think Kpop was inspired from? The west! It's a blend of europop and jpop while YG may sound "so western" because they focus on hip-hop/rnb duh! You're forgetting the fact that many songs are inspired, and also bought, from western producershaha! Many of SM's title songs are publicly announced that they were bought from western producers so.....what now?
- 22) @Zion I know that K-Pop is inspired by western. Being too much western and inspired by western is 2 different thing. I'm talking about originality. Inspired by something but still keeping their K-Pop originality, that is clever! 2NE1 is good, but not original.
this kind of comments is really pathetic

23) @yeolipie pathetic*

24) @biasmyngsoozy oh sweetie yes I certainly did. I was comparing to the World War 3. Delays after delays SNSD didn't live up to its hype with MRMR and the last 30 seconds saved the song.

25) The overall album was so out of place and rushed to the point like they didn't give a flying fuck because their physical sells well regardless. Now 2NE1's album is pure gold. Their songs are lined up on MelOn charts. Didn't see SNSD do that with this album. #justsaying

25) @yeolipie Then don't be a part of it.

26) @misha-kpopluva Oh please, quit frontin. Anyone who visits this site at least once a week knows you're an SM stan and I've seen you repeatedly bash 2ne1 and Blackjacks so please stop pretending you actually listened to this album with an open mind. STOP FANWAR PLEASE

27) @itsthe truthlmao I don't stan SM I only like DBSK and SHINee I hate SM from since the JYJ thing so please and how am I frontin when I said I don't like SNSD's either. I said BOTH disappointed me so get your facts right

28) Its funny how haters and troll likes to invade top comments..bahaha

29) CAN WE NOT COMPARE THIS MASTERPIECE TO THAT GENERIC-POP FILLER ALBUM ?it was so damn boring. i listened to everything in MrMr, but there was nothing remarkable -_-

30) @jay-t last time i checked !pop was a western thing and kpop is just a name like jpop and all ! and also last time i checked SM's new producers are all western ! and they have also announced that SNSD will be working with western producers ! lets not all forget pop culture is a western culture music is music at the end you cannot categorises it !! and say this genre for this country and that country holds that genre and such ! music is world wide ! who ever does it its justice gets loved world wide from everyone stop with this non sense ! japan is rich with Rock but does that mean they are copying western rock bands ? no an art is an art it has no country ! it belongs to whoever does it and bring justice to it !

31) Both of them are not bad but not very good songs

32) @oceas album quality wise 2NE1 won. Snsd stayed secured. cocky blackjacks these days :(im glad sones go to soshifield !

Article 5

2NE1 sets a new record for the best charted K-Pop album on Billboard

1) And just so you know, 2NE1 sets a new record in just 4 DAYS!! Not even a complete week! Even topping BIGBANG's ALIVE (who sold 4k albums in a week)! Once again, 2NE1 made a history for a KPOP group!! So proud of my **unnie**. 2NE1 **daebak**jjang

2) What's fucking shocking is that you can chart that high only selling 5000 albums! if someone spent \$100k they could get on the chart (I guess that someone might be named JYP lol). In contrast One Direction sold 685,000 copies of their album. Of course it's not apples to apples since the 95% of Kpop music consumption is digital, with albums just as souvenirs but it goes to show how far Kpop has to go to get mainstream in America. In the US even dumb crap makes sooooo much money. Michael Jordan 15 years after retirement netted \$2.2 BILLION in apparel sales and Duck Dynasty sold \$500 million in nicknacks at walmart...

3) [@chinesefood](#) Oh wow, i see what ya trying to do there.. Couldn't ya at least give some credit to the album itself instead of coming up with some conspiracy? But hey it's all good for kpop achievements...

4) [@chinesefood](#) Interesting information. A bit rude haha, but always interesting to see things from an overall perspective.

5) [@chinesefood](#) I was surprised too, with only 5k u can climb on 68th

6) SM: we got very good producers from U.S that will compose music for SNSD!

7) YG: we got YG producers, Teddy (YG's main producer), GDragon, and CL who will compose 2NE1's music. Teddy **Oppa** is the best, genius

8) For some reason, YG is really good in hiring creative producers. Their producers are the best! They can create beats and melodies that are soo unique!**Daebak**

9) YG's got some kick ass producers, choreographers, and top it off with some bad ass idols.

And plus, they don't care about the "**visual**". Talent is more important to them

20) They also have the best band!!! Love how they got so close to YG artist :D First BigBang and now 2ne1 . YG baby!

21) I don have to hand it to YG and 2NE1 that they did a fantastic job with this album. At the same time what SNSD is doing is pretty good as well. Overall for K-pop what they are doing combined is even better as they are definitely showing the inroads that the top K-pop acts are making into music in the US. Getting anywhere near the top 100 albums let alone almost the top 50 with a foreign language album in the US is a major accomplishment. While K-pop fans alone may be driving much of those sales and not just casual music fans, it shows that K-pop has grown significantly in the US over the last few years. Now when a major Korean act releases an album you will expect it to show up on the Billboard 200 and if it doesn't it is disappointing as opposed to just a little over two years ago you wouldn't have even dreamed of a K-pop act landing an album even in the very bottom of the Billboard 200. The next big achievement will be if a K-pop act can break a single into the Top 40 singles chart or punch into the top 20 of the Billboard 200. Obviously I am referring to someone other than Psy. Psy is still an outlier due to his runaway viral success propelling him to be so recognized. I am referring more to the top Korean acts that didn't go viral like that, but are hugely popular none-the-less.

22) [@kelly-019](#) YG is just good at cultivating talent. It's not just producers, they have some of the best fashion stylists in Korea. Even their interpreters are soooo much better than others. For example if you watch the Donica thing, Super Junior's translator is soooooo bad. He can't even convey the very poignant and meaningful message Siwon expresses about his bible. Siwon literally yelling "DONT GIVE UP. YOUR ENCOURAGE!!!" gets the point across better than the translator they have. In contrast YG's translators are incredible. They coach CL really well for the Western media as well. And of course YG cultivates his artists like GD, Psy and Tablo when they would have literally gone to waste or were abandoned at other labels. if you had to make a Classical reference. YG is like Liu Bei, he gathers Heroes to himself. SM is like Cao Cao who who has no morals but the numerically most talent. The deal with SM and its foreign producers is that all these people are mercenaries, and none of them are giving their best stuff to the Korean company, they are shopping it around to Katie Perry and Pink, so even though SNSD gets these established Western producers 5, 10 years after their prime they aren't getting their best work. Teddy and YG producers give their blood to 2NE1 and Big Bang. of course the quality will be better and you can feel their soul

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Obviously I am referring to someone other than Psy. Psy is still an outlier due to his runaway viral success propelling him to be so recognized. I am referring more to the top Korean acts that didn't go viral like that, but are hugely popular none-the-less.

25) [@kelly-019](#) YG is just good at cultivating talent. It's not just producers, they have some of the best fashion stylists in Korea. Even their interpreters are soooo much better than others. For example if you watch the Donica thing, Super Junior's translator is soooooo bad. He can't even convey the very poignant and meaningful message Siwon expresses about his bible. Siwon literally yelling "DONT GIVE UP. YOUR ENCOURAGE!!!" gets the point across better than the translator they have. In contrast YG's translators are incredible. They coach CL really well for the Western media as well. And of course YG cultivates his artists like GD, Psy and Tablo when they would have literally gone to waste or were abandoned at other labels. if you had to make a Classical reference. YG is like Liu Bei, he gathers Heroes to himself. SM is like Cao Cao who who has no morals but the numerically most talent. The deal with SM and its foreign producers is that all these people are mercenaries, and none of them are giving their best stuff to the Korean company, they are shopping it around to Katie Perry and Pink, so even though SNSD gets these established Western producers 5, 10 years after their prime they aren't getting their best work. Teddy and YG producers give their blood to 2NE1 and Big Bang. of course the quality will be better and you can feel their soul

26) [@alyyc23](#) that's a good point. YG hired some of the best American talent including that band and YG's concert directors. I mean Laurieann Gibson went from Lady Gaga in 2011 and Nicki Minaj in 2012 right to Big Bang. These aren't ppl who worked with Michael Jackson like in 1990 or had a hit in 2004. These are ppl at the top of their game. I know Laurieann butted heads with GD but she really got so much out of all the guys and they took their performance to a new level. It doesn't matter if they're Korean, Korean American, black, white w/e YG creates an environment where creative strong people can thrive. Look at YG sending Tae to dance with PARRIS GOEBEL's boys. He was like, you go make them better and let them make you better. It's all about his artists

27) It's all about your taste in music. Stop being so ignorant people. SM doesn't ONLY care about looks people (**visual**), they care about the music too. Everyone in the industries cares about looks. Snsd are supposed to be family like idols who bring cheerful, bright music, great **visual** into Korea to give strength to Korean soldier and students a like. 2NE1 is in it for the musical purpose more but I'm not saying sns'd isn't in for the music too.

28) @doamnguyen sorry but they do care about the looks :d according to Kang Daesung on a Strongheart episode (2010), he said that he can join Big Bang because of his face, LOL

29) YG produces (all around) MUSICIANS not idols.

Article 6

CNBLUE win #1 on the March 28th edition of Music Bank

- 1) super junior m and mblaq backstage interview was hilarious :D
- 2) did you guys see Hyukjae and yonghwa hug at the end? asdfghjkl also Zhoumi hugged one member of CNB but idk who :(anyway i loved the interview with SJ-M and Mblaq, i wish they will do a show together both are hilarious loloppa fighting
- 3) Super Junior - M were AMAZING!!!!
- 4) sungminâ™suju. Posted March 28, 2014 @ 7:12 amcouldnt agree more ;)
- 5) SJM Swing never never give up &CNBLU congrats^^
the moment lee joon bear-hugging yonghwa just like simon D did to him in RM last year is so lovable..
- 7) congratz CNBLUE. I thought it was snsD so they can make triple **crown**, but I'm happy for CNBLUE
- 8) good luck MBLAQ..
- 9) Finally, CNBlue winning. they deserve to win!
- 10) Missed hearing E.L.Fs supporting SJ members when on shows.T_T so happy. Bring them varieties to make our lives happier <3 So awesome the boys <3 and Zhoumi's smile. Now they went for yellow, it was blue,not yellow, maybe red next time? <3<3<3
but that effect... let it be the first and last time it is used. plusSungminnie's
- 11) i was actually LOL-ing watching CN blue's random victory dance. HAHAHA and OH.SJM WHY U SO HANDSOME.waaaaaahh
- 12) amYES! and i loved how SM groups are not 'colliding' each other =D
Joonie and Yonghwaoppasooo cute!! That hugg... :) Congrats to CNBLUE!!!
And yay for the lovely performance of my boys, MBLAQ **FIGHTING!!**
Congratulations CNBLUE
- 13) Super Junior-M are in the #1 Spot at Never, everyone must be searching "why is super junior m green" "is super junior m hulk" lmao anyway Amazing performance SJ-M /regardless from the green filter T.T/
- 14) finally CNBLUE win!!!they really deserved it.So sad it goodbye stage already.Congrats CNBLUE
- 15) I'm So happy for Cnblue.. They deserve it. Love you **Oppa**
- 16) WTF SJM LOOKED LIKE HULKS WITH THAT UGLY GREEN FILTER - - I BET EUNHYUK TWEET INTENDED LAUGHING AT MUSIC BANK AWFUL EFFECTS JUST LIKE THE "EAT FOOD" FOR SBS. GOSH KBS THAT'S REALLY ONE UGLY AND AWFUL FILTER
- 17) Congrats to CNBLUE! They also deserve to win, they got pure talent in playing instruments :)
LOVE the friendship between SJ, MBLAQ and CN Blue! <3
- 18) Congrats to CNBLUE!! Really happy for them. Lee Joon leaping into Yonghwa's arms and hugging him...lol MBLAQ is totally awesome I hope they win soon as well.Once again, congrats to CNBLUE. You guys deserve it.
- 19) Congratulations to CNBlue !great song <3
- 20) Super Junior-M Just Swiiiiing♥ ♥ ♥ and Congrats for CNBLU ^^ ♥

21) FINALLY!!!!!! YEAHHHH!!!!!!! CNBLUE!!!!!!! Although I was rooting for SNSD I'm so happy CNBLUE won ^^

22) SJ JJANG JJANG JJANG!!!! THE KING IN THE HOUSE YO!!!

Article 7

Title: The wait is finally over. Girls' Generation's 'Mr.Mr' mini-album is officially out!

1) who likes mrrr like i do ? for me that is their best title track until now. very strong and fierce, 70% high notes, sounds futuristic and majestic. i can already imagine their live performance, say goodbye to snsdaegyo in that song cause i think they will only use cool , swag and charismatic choreography. **fighting**

2) yesyes I do. couldnt agree with you more on all notes. Reall sound futuristic, give me some vibe of Pharrel Williams like the collabs he has with Daft Punk and Robin Thicke this year. And I'm a big fan of Pharrell

3) Agree 100%. This is the best korean song from SNSD for me. I replay this song more than 100 times.

2011 not without a reason that they choose it as the title track. It's really original and show more of artistic side of GG, some urban sounds that they havent explored much before. I think Soul have that too, a lil bit of "world music" feeling

4) I love MrMr and can't wait to see some choreography go with it! screw the haters, SNSD the nation's girl group is BACK!!

5) @jeniferl Although the sounds for Mr. Mr. are indeed powerful and different, the comparisons to Get Lucky or Blurred Lines don't really make sense, since those two songs are more reminiscent of old-school '70s disco/funk, whereas Mr. Mr. is very much electro/pop.

6) always like that for snsd. At first many ppl will complain that they dont like it, that the songs are not impressive enough that the sound is not catchy as expected blah blahblah.

7) Always, always like that at first he he.

8) But as time goes by, songs start to grow on them and ppl will get addicted to it and they will lots of awards at the year end shows ^__^.

9) Let's support our girls from the beginning to the end, SONEs FIGHTING!

10) The power of SONEs, the power of GIRLS' GENERATION!

*get lots of ...when u repeat it continously, it doesnt grow on u, the brain will memorize it. it doesnt mean that it is good. go study.

11) @uqbh hey, but there r song that no matter how many times i play it, i still find it suck. How can you reason that? Dont try to bring down the power of GG

12) @jeniferl yes it suck. but u remember it. but for this song after repeating it u say good. suchbs. lovegghuuuuuu..

really, I log in just to vote up your comment :) exactly what I want to say

13) OMG .i love this album . MRMR is so much better than IGAB .i love both SNSD and 2NE1 .

today is SNSD next two days is 2NE1 . life is good  please no fan war please . both are my

fav. SNSD more like feminine , girly vibe and 2NE1 is strong and powerful vibe . that's why i love

both . fanwar is for kids since they don't have anything else to think than fighting , bashing and etc

.14) the album cover is gorgeous except to me one thing , Sunny hair . its a big no . she is a petite

girl . that big hair doesn't suit her well . and the rest i just love it so much

15) thismrmr song actually are strong one, you can expect them fierce at the stage

16) @wind1287 hmm , but the lyrics I know this gonna**flop**

17) Ladies and Gentlemen, you can see the downvotes grow so fast. The haters react so fast especially to SNSD. LOL. GG's attraction is **DAEBAK!!!**

18) LOL..... i would downvote this too, nothing but re-uploading the leak songs... the sones and all the haters want the MV ...

19) @qnaug I only get "the sones and all the haters want the MV"

20) @ggoggoma9 they leaked the album few hours ago and then removed it, they did nothing but putting the albums on sales again ...

21) @qnaug so what? I don't care about the process, I just care about the songs come in to my ears.

i know right? don't worry about the haters. SNSD is back and that's all that matters~

22) I am blackjack but the album really good i wish them all the best if you are fan of a group

doesnt mean that you have to close your ears and think all the music is bad except your favorite

group i will support and love 2NE1 forever but i dont bring other hard work down they have

different style in music i dont know why people keep compare them both group great in their own

style please stop **fanwar**and hating on their success we are kpop fans 23) lets support all of them

SNSD&2NE1 fighting

24) Oh please 2ne1 are ugly dont compare them to the **queens**

25) @barbieboylol lol what are you doing here? you are suzy fan so dont make a fanwar between sone and bj

Seriously,it's all good music! I guess I'd be a VIP King Sone Jack Playboy Elf lol

26)@asyenaa01 barbieboylol is a gotard one he is everywhere keep trashing..

27) @barbieboylol yah, stop trolling. we know exactly u're not a sone. Sone nowadays are smart

enough that they stop disgrace their own dignity by saying rude things like that. GG and 2ne1

fighting!

28) @asyenaa01 Cause being "ugly" has soooo much to do with quality of music.

30) @barbieboylol you are really stupid,sonedoesnt want you here to make fanwar i dont care about your opinion i love 2NE1 and i like SNSD,i am a girl and i dont care about look i listen to good music and good music never change by look

31) you are cool! :) your comment would be the only one other blackjacks wouldn't downvote... i know you're being nice but i can't help but find it so blindingly obvious who the haters on this article are.

Article 8

2NE1 tops digital monthly chart, Snsd tops physical monthly chart

- 1) "We're on the right track, we're still on top girls"
- 2) nah
- 3) 2NE1 the digital **queen** and SNSD the physical **queen**. A **queen** in their own league. Peace!
- 4) SNSD Destroyed in physical and was 2nd and 3rd in digital aspects! :D Good job Soshi and 5 Sone! Congrats to 2NE1 & Blackjacks for doing extremely well in digital too!
- 6) That's what im saying they both did an Amazing job I personally like both Groups Sometimes I hate the fandom war
- 7) @drdeliciousma LOL right? The fact that I got downvotes for complimenting both groups amazes me
- 8) YeokshiSoNyuhShiDae
- 9) As expected SNSD. Congratulation.
- 10) The Physical and Digital **Queens** :)
- 11) Can we stop this **fanwars** bullshit please?
- 12) Snsd did well in physical, and 2ne1 did well in digital. Let's leave it at that.
- 13) Wow 2NE1 are really Digital **queens**. ♡
- 14) And Soshi amazing :)
- 15) Glad no one is hatin' on this comment!
- 16) 2NE1 = Digital **Queens**
- 17) SNSD = Physical **Queens**Congrats Both! ^ ^
- 18) eww don't discredit sistar from their title XC
- 19) @asundstucs who is Sistar!?
- 20) @doannnguyen sistar in no2 gg behind the wall of snsd
- 21) @asundstucs nop not true...
- 22) @asundstucs hahaha of course I know who Sistar is!! Sistar is on Level B! Not A! Only 2ne1&Snsd are in level Alol at you
- 23) @doannnguyen in*
- 24) @doannnguyen ughhhsnsd 2ne1 not on same level ,,,"stop deluding your self snsd< wall> rest
- 25) Daebaksohi!
- 26) Let's go on for a long time...
- 27) Wow! amazing& congrats to 2ne1 & SNSD! and congrats to everyone on the list! sunmi, 2ne1, mblaq
- 28) Congrats 2NE1 and SNSD =>
- 29) CONGRATS TO EVERYONE! <3
- 30) SO PROUD OF SOSHI! ^ ^ <3
- 31) GG's mini album doing well ^^
- 32) GG always slays the physical charts
- 33)Soshi
- 34) SNSD :)

35) Even though I personally expected more beautiful and sophisticated Album Design and Cover for Soshi, I still bought it. The Album is pure Gold. Goodbye, Europa, and Wait a Minute are my faves. :D

36) soul is nice,,

37) As always so proud of the National Girl Group SNSD.. My girls all my support is for you =>

38) Congrats to everyone

39) lol at everyone calling Mr. Mr. a flop XD. Number 3 on Digitals, number 1 on Physical, and number 2 on Downloads are definitely not considered a flop at all hahaha

