AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDING, DERIVATION, BLENDING, AND ACRONYM PROCESSES IN SCI-TECH COLUMN AS FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas tentang proses pembentukan kata majemuk (compounding), kata derivasi (derivation), blending, dan akronimi (akronym) yang terdalam dalam kolom Sci-Tech dalam harian Jakarta Post edisi Januari-Maret 2009. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk medeskripsikan tipe dan proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan pada kata dan istilah teknologi di harian tersebut.

Teori yang dipergunakan untuk menganalisa data adalah teori yang dikemukan oleh Aronoff (1976) ,Bauer (1983), Katamba (1993), dan Stageberg dan Oaks (2000).Penulis menggunakan tiga tahapan penelitian. Pada tahap pertama, data dikumpulkan dengan memakai metode catat (*note taking technique*), data ini dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode agih (*distributional method*), kemudian hasil analisa data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa dalam kolom Sci-Tech di harian Jakarta Post dari 4 tipe kata (majemuk, derivasi, blending,dan akronimi) yang paling muncul adalah tipe kata akronimi (*akronym*). Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa penulis dalam harian tersebut cenderung memakai akronimi (*akronmy*) karena Proses singkatan lebih efektif digunakan dalam menulis atau berbicara. Jika penulis menulis ini akronim ini singkatan dalam versi aslinya, hal itu akan menghabiskan banyak waktu dan ruang. Inilah sebabnya mengapa akronim menjadi pilihan baru dalam membuat tulisan lebih efektif dan efisien.termasuk dalam menulis kata atau istilah teknologi.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Newspaper is a publication issue at close, regular intervals, especially on a daily or weekly basis. It has large sheets and colums of text, usually interpersed with photographs, and commonly contain not only news but also comments, features, and advertisements (which are generally more important for the economic success of the publication than is the relatively small purchase price per copy (McArthur, 1992:691). One of the largest English daily newspaper in Indonesia is the Jakarta Post.

The Jakarta Post is the largest daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. It usually consists of 24 pages except Sunday. It is a small but an influential newspaper oriented towards local English speaking expatriates and the diplomatic community. In many ways, it acts an unofficial mouthpiece of the Indonesian government into the International community

Many people read the Jakarta Post Newspapers to in order to information. The information can improve their ability and knowledge. The People got knowledges from the Jakarta Post , such as knowledges about technology, economics, polotics, sports etc.

Techno word can not be separated from the process of creating a word. In creating a word, there are processes like : combining two words into a single word, using the initial letters of some words to form the the new one, adding affixes into the root, and so on. The processes are linguistically called word formation. Word formation is a process which contributes to make the english word-stock rich and full.

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There are many advantages of using word –formation processes in our daily life, For instance , it used for the specific brand such as; *erox, Kleenex, Jell-O, Frigidaire, Brillo, and Vsaelines* which are now sometimes used as the common name for different brands and products.

There are three main reasons why the writer chooses Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post as the object of this research. Firstly, the Jakarta Post newspaper is one of the largest daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. Secondly, there are many new words found in the Jakarta Post . Thirdly, the Jakarta Post is published every day so it will be easier for the writer to find out the types of Word Formation Process in this newspaper. Based on those reasons above, the writer is interested in analyzing the processes of word formation. Thus , the writer entitles this study with *"An Analysis of Compounding, Derivation, Blending, And Acronym Processes In Sci-Tech Column as Found In The Jakarta Post"*

1.2 Identification of the Study

It is needed to identify the problem that is going to be discussed. In this writing, the writer will list on the following questions:

1. What are the types of Word Formation Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found In The Jakarta Post?

2. How are the word formation processes of techno words formed?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is aimed at finding out the types of word formation processes occurred in sci-tech column as found in the *Jakarta Post* and also analyzing the frequency of each of these occurrences. Moreover, this study is also aimed at explaining the word formation processes found. Hopefully, the readers may acquire clearer knowledge about word formation in English, particularly in techno words. The writer also expects this writing can help the readers not only understand word formation processes theoretically but also to apply these processes in words that they use either in oral or written ways.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In the Jakarta Post, there are many new words that can be analyzed. We can analyze those words by using phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and semiotic approaches., In this research, the writer limits his analysis only in case of morphology, especially in eleven types of word formation processses, they are ; *compounding, derivation, invention, blending, clipping, acronomy, back formation, folk etymology, antonomasia, echoism, and reduplication*

1.5 The Authenticity of the Study

There are some studies concerning with word formation processes, but at the present time researches on word formation processes in The Jakarta Post has never been conducted. However, word formation processes is a brand scientific study on linguistics, and it is certain that there are still many aspects can be researched exhaustively.

1.6 The Expectation of the Study

Through this study, the writer expects this research can encourage other researchers to conduct other phenomena on linguistics, particularly about word formation processes in the future. The explanation about the processes of word formation in the Jakarta Post will give additional knowledge to the reader perhaps. It will also help the reader to understand new words in newspaper, books or magazine

This study is also expected to help the next researcher who interested to word formation processes in any kinds of data especially in other linguistics branches

1.7. Review of Previous Studies

In this part, the writer reviews some researches related to word formation processes. There are many researchers who had already conducted on morphological research. First research is done by Moji A. Olateju, Akinmade. T. Akande and Olayiwola. T. Akinwale (2005) with the title *Morphological Processes in Product naming by Trado Medical Practitioners in Nigeria.* They reported that there are six types of word formation processes employed by some Nigerian trado medical practitioners in naming their products. In this work, the data are collected in three different ways. First, the data are obtained by recording the radio and television advertisements. Next, the individual practitioners were interviewed and also observational notes were taken from clients, product displayed and naming of essential drugs.

Apart from this, the writer discusses the word formation processes in business field as a kind of language varieties used by business people. The writer also chooses Business Week magazine because it contains the latest business information.

The second study uses chat rooms of the *Quake clans* which were located in *Internet Rely Chat* or *IRC* as the source of data. In his writing "The Ubercool Morphology of Internet Gamers: A Linguistic Analysis", Dana Driscoll (2002) studies approximately seventy-five log files dating over a period of six months. This study focuses on the morphology of a dialect of a specific Internet group of gamers. The Gamers are simply a large group of people who play online games. These log files were received from several gamers who had them saved. First, names that are used in the log files are nicknames the gamers use for themselves when playing. Second, any specific gamer names were changed before within this paper. An analysis was completed to determine which words were new coinages that may not be used by the majority of speakers.

There are several types of word formation found. Clips are the most frequently used by the gamers. The gamers use words such as *altho* for *although*, *cuz* for *because*, and *thx* for *thanks*. Next, some acronyms are also in the internet gamers. The more common acronyms found are *nm* (never mind), *brb* (be right back) and *gj* for *good job*. There are also some compounds like *awhile* and *ina*. He also lists several examples of blends like *wanna* – *want to* and *lemme-let me* besides suffixes and suffixes are also found in this research. The using of prefix *uber-* that means very can be added to any word such as "youre ubersexy or "that was *uber-cool")*. The suffix *–age* is added to a

word indicates action or replaces the –*ed* suffix, for example "I owned·him" become "I had ownage" or it was ownage").

In this case, the data are obtained by saving log files in chat rooms. This study shows how the language use that is solely through electronic sources is different than both writing and speech. It also focuses on the morphology of a dialect of a specific Internet group—Gamers in which many of the expressions are popular have become extinct. Meanwhile, it seems that the language use in written source like in magazine is more systematic than spoken form like in chat room. Therefore, the writer attempts to discuss the data from business week magazine besides this magazine is also as information source for different groups, business world.

Last, Anna Enarsson (2006) does a research which is entitled *New Blends in English language*. As we know, language develops constantly, including English. This study investigates new blends of English language that include six word formation processes such as compounding, clipping, backformation, acronym, derivation and blending. In this case, the data are collected by using a list of blends from Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_portmanteaux). For the first step, the list consists of 240 words and seeks in the Longman dictionary of 2005 and in a dictionary online. She also conducts a Google search and a corpus investigation using The Guardian and The Observer from 2005. Further, the data blends are classified into different types based on structure. Then, she classifies the blends according to the domains in which they occurred until just 60 blends remain.

This study provides various blends that are grouped into different categories and into different semantic domains. The categories were blends with overlapping, blends

1.8.1 Word Formation

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words e.g. *dis-*, *re-*, *-ness*, and –ment in the combination *disregard*, *replace*, *sadness* and *treatment*. Morphemes closely relate to morphs and allomorph. A morph is a part of morpheme in a language while allomorphs are arranged from the different morphs which grouped together to represent the same morpheme (Katamba, 1993). Morphs and allomorphs are used in the analysis of words into morpheme since the analysis begins with the isolation of morph.

The morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of a language which include all combinations that form words or part of words. The well-known term to indicate the forming words process is word formation. Word formation is a traditional label and one which is useful, but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a word (Bauer, 1983). There twelve kinds of word formation in English are compounding, derivation, back-formation, invention, echoism, clipping, blending, acronym, folk etymology, antonomasia and reduplication (Stageberg and Oaks, 2000).

1.8.2 Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes

There are two types of morphological process, inflection and derivation. Inflectional morphology is a morpheme that when attached to another morpheme does not change the meaning and the word class while derivational morphology is a morpheme that can change the meaning and word class of another morpheme when both of them are combined.

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Inflectional and derivational morphemes form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words by changing the meaning of base form to and by changing the word class, while inflectional morphemes do not change class of the word itself (Katamba, 1993). Derivational and inflectional morphemes are different in giving effect to the attached words.

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that tends to give new meaning when it combines with other morphemes. It is different from inflectional morpheme. This just inflects other morphemes and gives additional meaning such as plural and tenses indication to the attached word, for example the word arrived and cars, the inflectional morpheme are suffix –ed and –s. suffix –ed inflects the word *arrive* (base verb), so it becomes *arrived* (past verb/ V2) while suffix –s is attached to the word *car* (noun) and it becomes *cars* (noun in plural condition).

1.8.3 Bound and Free Morphemes

Bound morpheme can not stand by its own so that it needs other morphemes to give exact meaning to the morpheme. Prefixes, suffixes, and infixes are the examples of bound morpheme. Free morpheme occurs in isolation. This morpheme can not stand alone in every sentence because it has independent meaning. For example, the word from *blender*, *blend* is a free morpheme because blend can occur in isolation, while –er and –s can are mentioned as bound morpheme that can only occur if they are attached to other morphs.

1.8.4 Root, Stem and Base

Root, stem and base are words or terms often used in doing morphological analysis. Katamba mention that:

> Root is the irreducible core word with absolutely nothing else attached to it while non root is anything attached to the root. Stem is the part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes attached. Base is any unit to which affixes of any kind can be added (Katamba: 1993, 41-45).

The affixes attached to a base can be inflectional or derivational. All roots are bases but not all bases are root. It is because root has nothing attached to it. Base is also categorized as stem if there are no inflectional affixes attached to the base.

1.8.5 Process of Word Formation

1 Derivation

Derivation forms the new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words, as in *disadvise, deplane* and *teleplay*. (Stageberg, 2000). This process is also called affixation. Affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or within , or after a base. There are three types of affixes used in English, they are prefixes (are added at the beginning of a word), suffixes (added to the end of a word) and infixes (which inserted inside a word). Affix can be also divided into two major functional categories; derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes (Katamba, 1993). Derivational morphemes are affixes that can change the word class and meaning of morpheme, for example; changing noun to adjective, verb into noun, adjective into noun and so on. Inflectional morphemes are affixes that give additional

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meaning to a morpheme without changing the word class and cognitive meaning of morpheme.

2 Compounding

Compounding is simply the joining of two or more words into a single one. Compounds are pronounced as one unit, but some compounds are written with hyphens (full-time), separately (bank account) and some compounds can be written in a merger (bittersweet). Bauer (1983) classified compound based on the form classes of its elements as following in :

2.1 Compound nouns

- Noun + noun

There are several types of compounds in this class. The first group is made up of exocentric compounds. It is formed by pattern of noun + noun such as *skinhead*. The second group is made up of appositional compounds which establish the first element marks the sex of a person (for example : manservant) or use pronominal sex markers used for animals(like she-goat) or more productive form(like jazz-rock). Next, there is also endocentric which is made up of gerund + noun, for example *bath towel* that has meaning is "a towel for the bath'.

- Verb + noun

This type is distinguished into two patterns. The first type is where the noun is the direct object of the verb. These compounds are all exocentric and usually used to be common for denoting people like pickpocket and not denoting

people like breakfast. The second pattern is where the noun is not the direct object of the verb. These compounds are all endocentric such as *drownproofing, crashpad, play pit.*

- Noun + verb

  This pattern appears because the second element is usually interpreted as being a noun, as in *birth control* and *nosedive.*

- Verb + verb

  This pattern is extremely rare. One of examples is *make-believe.*

- Adjective + noun

  Some of examples recently coined compounds that be found such as *fast-food, hard-stuff, new town, software.*

- Particle + noun

  This is quite a productive pattern. Recent examples include *afterheat, in-crowd, over-kill.*

- Adverb + noun

  This pattern is a very restricted pattern, partly because only adverbs of time or place occur in such compounds. The only recent example is *now generation.*

- Verb + particle

  The majority of words of this form are nominalizations of phrasal verbs and these are not strictly compounds at all. Recent examples are *cop-out, drawback, drop-out, press-down.*

2.2 Compound verbs

Adams (in Bauer, 1983) stated that the majority of compound verbs are not formed by putting two lexemes together to form a new verb, but by back-formation or conversion from compound nouns.

- Noun + verb

The vast majority of this type arises from back formation, although a form like to carbon-copy is a conversion. Some examples are *block-bust, colour-code.*

- Verb + noun

Bauer (1983) only stated one example of this type. The word is to *shunpike.* A noun *shunpiker*, which may or may not predate the verb, also exists.

- Verb + verb

There are some examples belong this type such as typewrite or some other recent examples like *trickle-irrigate.*

- Adjective + verb

This type generally arises through back-formation such as *double-book, fine-tune* and *soft-land.*

- Particle + verb

Most of this type seem to be genuine verbal formation, for examples *outachieve, overachieve, overbook.*

- Adjective + noun

This type can be seen as converted noun phrases, but others must be seen as forms created to be compound verb like *brown-bag.*

- Verb + noun

This type seems obviously as adjective. For example, *break-bulk* (consignment), *roll-neck* (sweater) and *turn-key* (contract).

- Adjective + noun

This more contains noun such as *broad-brush* (estimate), *grey-collar* (worker), *red-brick* (university).

- Particle + noun

In this type, a prepositional phrase is converted to a modifier like *before-tax* (profits), *in depth* (study).

- Verb + verb

This type must be assumed to be new (consider also verb + verb compound nouns and verbs. For examples *go-go* (dancer), *stop-go* (economics), *pass-fail* (test).

- Adjective / adverb + verb

This type of compound can be illustrated by the recent examples *high-rise* (tower) and *quick-change* (artiste).

- Verb + particle

It seems that verbs and preposition or adverbial particles are converted in this type such as *see-through* (blouse) and *wrap-around* (skirt).

2.4   Compound adverbs

A compound adverb is formed by the suffixation of *–ly* to a compound adjective.

In addition, Bauer (2003) also categorized some types of compound based on semantic criteria.

- Endocentric

Endocentric occurs when process of denoting a sub-class of the items denoted by one of their elements (base element).

e.g. *beehive* (kind of hive), *sea-bird* (kind of bird)

- Exocentric

This is contrast with endocentric compound. In this term, we denote something which is not a sub-class of either of the elements in the compound. We also called this kind of compound as headless compound.

e.g. *skinhead* (it is not a type of head)

   egg-head (it is neither an egg nor a head)

- Appositional

Appositional compound is a compound which is a hyponym of either element. The meaning of which can be characterized 'A as well as B'

e.g. *player coach* (someone who is a player as well as a coach).

- Copulative

Copulative compound is process of denoting an entity made up of the two elements mentioned in the compound together.

e.g. *blue-white-red* (French flag)

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- Synthetic

    Synthetic compound (verbal compound or verbal nexus) is the head element contains a verb as its base and the modifying element which can be considered as an argument of the verb.

e.g. *chain smoker, dish-washer* (washer as verb that modifying a dish).

3 Blending

    Stageberg defines blending as the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another , as in gasohol from gasoline and alcohol from (Stageberg, 2000). It is very similar with compounding, but it is characterized by taking only parts of words and joining them.

4 Acronym

    According to Stageberg, acronym is a process in which a word is formed from the initials or beginning segments of a succession words (Stageberg, 2000). There are two main types of acronyms, one is pronounced letter by letter and acronyms which are pronounced as whole words. For example, the word *HAV* (*Hepatitis A Virus*) and word *SARS (Severe Acute Respitory Syndrome)*.

many ways, it acts an unofficial mouthpiece of the Indonesian government into the International community (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post).

1.9.3 Techno Words

Techno word is kind of language varieties used by computer scientists, programmers, hackers, and computer enthusiasts to communicate in their daily profession.(Jackson & Amvela,2000; Allan, 2001).

1.10 Method of Research

1.10.1 Population and Sample

Sudaryanto (1990:36) states that population means resembling to "universum" because the totality amount of the appliances is huge. Thus, in this study, the result of appliances are taken some these are as considered representative for the totality of universum. Those taken parts are called as sample. Sample does not mean as the miniature of population, but those word consisting abundance data are goal of the research.

Population of the research is the whole parts of articles in *The Jakarta Post Newspaper* from, especially in both line 'sport, business, and so-tech. The sample is some words in articles that will be analyzed by using word formation processes.

1.10.2 Source of Data

The data are taken from articles in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper. Most of the data are found in sci-tech column. In these lines, there are many new words have entered to English language.

1.10.3 Procedures of the Research

There are three steps in conducting the research proposed by Sudaryanto. The steps are: (1) collecting the data, (2) analyzing the data, and (3) presenting the result of the analysis (1992: 57).
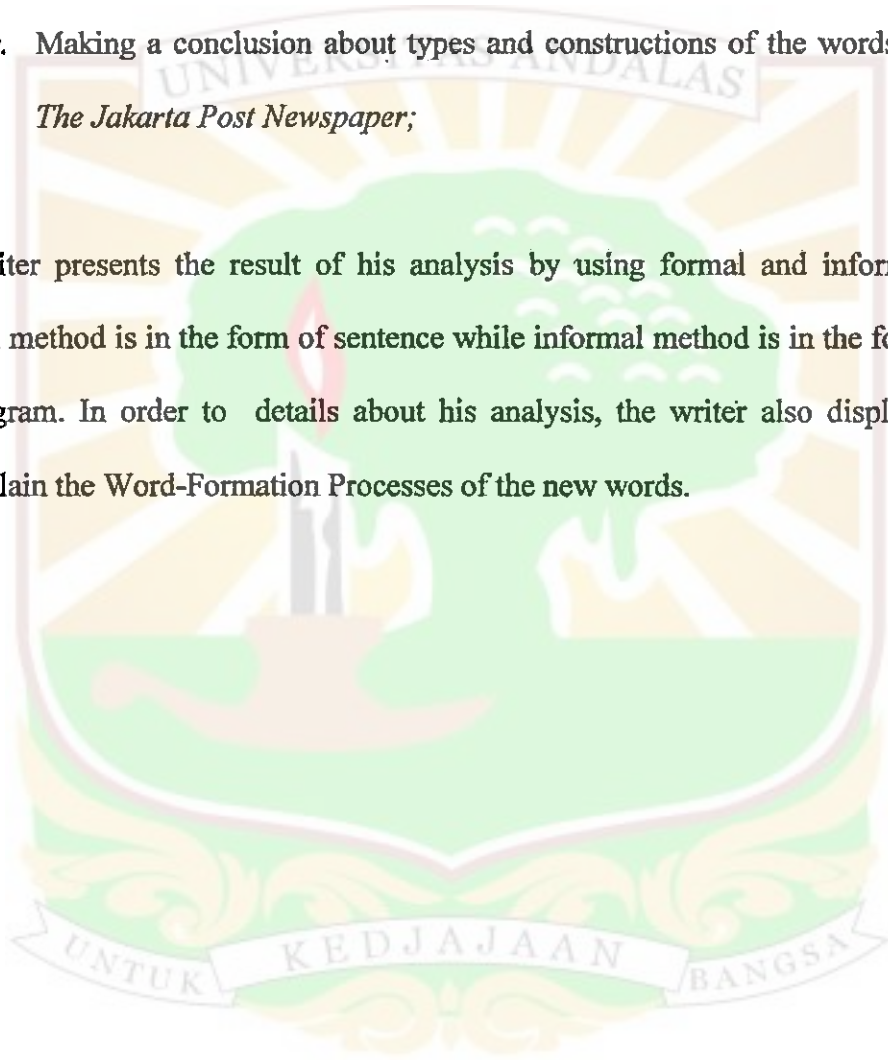
In collecting the data, the writer applied non-participant observation method to collect the data. Non –participant observation means that the writer does not have any contact with participant. in collecting the data, the writer uses note-taking technique. As the first step, the writer reads the articles carefully. In reading process, the writer finds forms or words that can be categorized as the data, then the data are noted in a special note to make it easier for the writer to list the data later on. "Non-Participant constitutes the lowest degree of involvement in observation; this can be done by observation situations on televesion or videotape (Stainback; 1988:50)."

The writer relates the data to the theory of word-formation proposed by Norman C. Stageberg and Dallin D. Oaks. According to them, there are eleven types of word-formation. processes; *clipping, compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, acronymy,blending, back-formation, folk etymology, antonomasia, and reduplication.* Next, all the words are analyzed and classified by using distributional method (Sudaryanto, 1993 31-40). The distributional method uses deletion, substitution, expansion, interruption, permutation, paraphrase, and repetition technique. In this case, the writer searches the element and the base of each words. The following are some steps of analyzing the data.

a. Classifying all words based on their kinds and forms;

b. Finding the types of word-formation processs of those words;

c. Finding elements and bases that construct those words (ex: Noun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Affixes,etc).

d. Putting the construction of word-formation processes on a diagram which consist of the formula of words;

e. Making a conclusion about types and constructions of the words in *The Jakarta Post Newspaper;*

The writer presents the result of his analysis by using formal and informal method. Formal method is in the form of sentence while informal method is in the form of table or diagram. In order to details about his analysis, the writer also displays diagrams to explain the Word-Formation Processes of the new words.

Chapter 2

Compounding Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found in The Jakarta Post
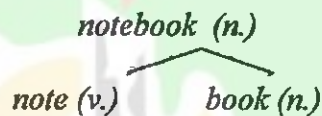
2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the writer analyzes all techno words that have been collected from the sci- tech column in the Jakarta Post by using Word Formation Processes proposed by Bauer (1983) and also supported by Norman Stageberg and Dallin D. Oak (2000). There are 36 data found in the Jakarta Post January until March 2009 edition. The distributions of 36 the 36 data are: 21 data from January, 4 data from February, and 11 data from March and are analyzed based on the process of word formation of compounding, derivation, blending, and acronym.

This chapter describes the compounding process in sci-tech column as found in The Jakarta Post. Compounding is simply the joining of two or more words to form a single word (Stageberg; 2000:128). In English compound, words are not represented consistenly in writing. Sometimes they are written together, sometimes they are written hypen, and sometimes they are written separately. In forming compound words, the words can be from the same word classes sucah as ; *noun+noun, verb+verb, adjective+adjective,* and so on or different word classes such as ; *noun+ adjective, adjective+noun; prepositional+noun,* and etc. There are two criterias in classifying compound words; (i) whether they have a head, (ii) if they have a head; what word word-class of the head is and whether the head appears at the left or at the right of the compound. The position of head will determine the classification of compound; right-headed or left headed compound, or headless compound. Headless compound means a

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2   ... *This notebook had a Windows Experience Index (WEI) of 3.7. Yos Rifanto, a good friend of mine from Bhinneka.com, recently told me that the WEI is supposed to be at least 3.0 for the machine to be used with Windows Vista....* (Mar 16th, 2009)

The word *notebook* is a compound word. It consists of the two words; *note* and *book*. The word *note* is the verb and *book* is noun. The word *note* is the first constituent of this compound while *book* is the second constituent. The form of *notebook* is a kind of compound written as a single word. The word *notebook* represents something neither a sub-class of *note* nor *book*. Thus, it is exocentric compound. Since *notebook* is not kind of *note* or *book* and there is no base in this compound, this compound called as headless compound. The process of compounding the word *notebook* is shown like;

<div align="center">

notebook (n.)

note (v.)   *book (n.)*

</div>

The scheme shows that this compound is a noun compound form of noun *note* and *book*. Based on the schema above, the pattern of this compound is; *(v + n)* → *(n)*
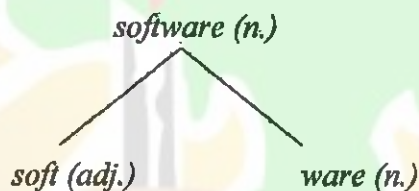
2.3 The use of *Load*

3   ...*The CEO announced that a nearly final "beta" test version of Windows 7 will be available Friday for regular PC users to download and tinker with. The new operating system.... (Jan 8th, 2009)*

In data above, the word *download* consists of two constituents; the first constituent *down (adj.)* acts as the modifier of the second constituent *load (v.)*. In this case, the writer argues the items as a kind of endocentric compound. Because *download* is a kind of load, the second constituent *load* that is also the right constituent of this

<div align="center">25</div>

2.4 The use of *ware*

5 *... The world's largest **software** maker also announced deals to make its Live Search programs the default search engines on more personal computers and mobile phones....(Jan 8th,2009)*

The form *software* is categorized as compound written merger. The process is that both constituent *soft* (adj.) and *ware* (n.) are mixed in forming *software* as a compound. *Soft* is a first constituent and *ware* is a second constituent. The second constituent *ware* also acts as base. Further, this compounding process is also identified as endocentric compound because in brief, *software* is kind of ware.Based on the previous explanation, the scheme of compound is drawn like:
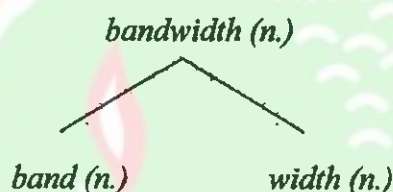
software (n.)

soft (adj.)   *ware (n.)*

The conclusion taken from scheme and explanation above related to the pattern of this compound, that is *(adj+ n)* → *(n)*. Therefore, it can be concluded that *software* is compound noun.

6 *...The E8 did parade some interesting innovations, especially in the hardware interface that the company calls Mode Shift technology... (Jan 19th, 2009)*

The form *hardware* is an item techno word categorized as a compound. As a compound, the item *hardware* is written in a merger. Compound *hardware* consists of two constituents; the first constituent of this compound is *hard (adj.)* which has a function to explain and to modify the second constituent *ware (n.)*. In this case, the second constituent of this compound acts as a base, Thus, this compound is

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9 *...IM2 gives me six times more* **bandwidth** *at 300Kbps (speed test) versus Telkomsel's barely 50Kbps. That's 3.5G for you.... (Feb 16th, 2009)*

The form *bandwidth* is a kind of compound written as a single word. This compound consists of two constituents; *band (n.) and width (n.)*. The form of *bandwidth* represents something neither a sub-class of *band* nor *width*. Thus, it is an exocentric compound; this compound is called as headless compound. The process of compounding the word *bandwidth* is shown like:
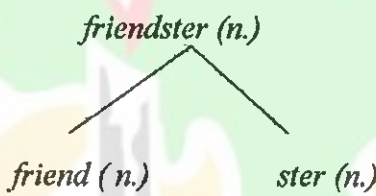
<div align="center">

bandwidth (n.)

/\

band (n.)   *width (n.)*

</div>

The previous scheme above shows that this compound is a noun compound formed by noun *band* and *width.* Based on the previous explanation and schema above, the pattern of this compound is; *(n + n) → (n)*

10   *...Some corporations with the strict view that private business must be done outside work hours have responded to the problem by setting firewalls in their IT systems blocking popular websites for free emails, blogs or networking...(March 1ˢᵗ ,2009)*

The form *firewall* is a kind of techno words identified as a compound. The compound *firewall* is written merger. The word *firewall* consists of two constituents. The first constituent *fire (n.)* and the second constituent *wall (n.).* The form of *firewall* is not a kind of *wall* or *fire.* There is no base in this compound, thus this compound is categorized as exocentric compound or headless compound. The scheme of *firewall* is drawn like;

12   ...*In ShoZu, we can specify up to 50 social networking sites, such as Facebook,*
      Friendster *and MySpace, blogs and even news sites on which we want to upload*
      our photos or videos. We can also share photos in Kodak Gallery site... (Jan
      19th, 2009)

From the data above, *friendster* is categorized as compound which consists of

constituent *friend (n.)* and *ster (n.)*. This compound is written in a merger. The word

friendster represents something neither a sub-class of *friend* nor *ster*. Thus, it is an

exocentric compound. Since *friendster* is not kind of *friend* or *ster* and there is no base

in this compound, this compound is called as headless compound. The process of

compounding the word *friendster* is shown like:

<div align="center">

friendster (n.)

friend (n.)   *ster (n.)*

</div>

Based on the schema above, this ·compound is a noun compound formed by

noun *friend* and *noun ster*. The pattern of this compound is *(n +n) = (n)*

From the analysis above, the writer discovers 3 types of noun used in compound

words in techno words that found in the Jakarta Post Newspapers as base element. They

are; *load, ware,* and *net*. The pattern used in forming compound is compound noun. All

compound nouns are generated by the standard rule *N+N (noun-noun compound), adj,+*

N (adjective-Noun compound), and V+ N (verb-noun compound). Furthermore, the

writer also discovers two types of compound; endocentric and exocentric

Chapter 3

Derivation Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found in the Jakarta Post

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the derivation processes in sci-tech column as found in the Jakarta Post. Derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words (Stageberg; 2000:128). The process is also called as affixation. Affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before of within, or after a base. There are three types of affixes used in English, those are prefixes (are added at the beginning of a word), and Suffixes (added to the end of a word). Derivation may or may not cause a change of the class of word.

Example:

Impossible(ADJ)   *: im(pref) + possible(Adj)*

Happiness (N)   *: happy(Adj) + ness (suff)*

Rewrite (V)   *: re (pref) + write (V)*

There are no infixes in English but we may find them in other language like Tagalog, one of the major languages of the Philippines. Affixes morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories; derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes (Katamba;1993:147). " Derivational morphemes are affixes than can change the word class and the meaning of morpheme for example; changing noun into adjective, verb into noun, adjective into noun. It is different from inflectional morpheme for this just inflects other morphemes and give additional meaning such as;

plural and tenses indication to the attached word, for example the word *worked* and

pens, the inflectional morpheme are suffix *–ed* and *–s*. Suffix *–ed* inflects the word *work*

(base verb), so it becomes *worked* (past verb /v) while suffix *–s* is attached to the word

pen(noun) and it become *pens* (noun in plural condition)

This chapter analyzes derivation with suffix *–er and –or*

3.2 The use of suffix *"er"*

There are many suffixes in English such as : *suffix –er, ly, ism, ful, and etc*, but

in this part the writer focusses on suffix *–er* and *-or*. According to Stageberg and Oak

(2000: 100) suffix *–er* is attached to verb to form nouns and it is called agent *–er* and

conveys a meaning which perform the action of the verb "stem".

1 ... *And Wikipedia needs to educate its user better about what it is and what it isn't.*
It's not an encyclopedia; a crowd-sourced collation of what we know, or think we
know, about a subject.... (Jan 5ᵗʰ, 2009)

The word *user* consists of free morpheme *use*, and suffix *–er*. The word formation

process of this word is the morpheme use combined with suffix *–er*. The suffix *–er* is a

bound morpheme. This bound morpheme needs other free morpheme to give exact

meaning to its. Suffix *–er* also occurs to several words such as; *writer, driver, keeper*

and etc.

Morpheme *use* is a verb (v). When suffix *–er* is attached to the morpheme *use*, the

derivational process occurs. After this process, morpheme *user* becomes a noun. So, the

addition of suffix *–er* changes the word class and gives the new meaning to this

morpheme. If the word *use* refers to the activity of something, *user* refers to the one

who use.

2 ... *I didn't have a **scanner** so I drew straight on the computer - and I still do it that wayb.... (Jan 25th, 2009)*

The word *scanner* undergoes derivation process. The word *scanner* derives from the verb *scan* then it is added by suffix *–er*. Similar with another noun formation such as noun *speaker*, this process is formed because of the verb *speaker* and followed by *–er* then form the noun speaker.

Next, the word *scanner* is formed by two kinds of morphemes; they are *scan* as free morpheme and one bound morpheme, the suffix *-er*. Because *scan* is free morpheme, thus based on List of Morphemes *scan* is processed in free block, while *–er* listed as affixes. Free morpheme can stand alone by itself, but here *scan* is followed by suffix *-er* to become *exporter*.

3 ... There *is also the story of the 14-year-old who felt so lonely when her MySpace crush dumped her that she hanged herself. Or the boy who arranged his suicide in front of an online camera, while **Netter** nonchalantly discussed the unfolding scene before someone with some sense alerted the police, who sadly couldn't make it on time.... (Jan 25th, 2009)*

The word *netter* consists of free morpheme *net*, and suffix *–er*. The word formation process of this word is the morpheme *netter* combined with suffix *–er*. The suffix *–er* is a bound morpheme where it needs other free morphemes to give exact meaning to its. . Suffix *–er* also occurs to several word such as, *teacher, driver, reader,* etc..

Morpheme *netter* is a verb. When suffix *–er* is attached to the morpheme *netter*, the derivational process occurs. After this process, morpheme *netter* becomes a noun.

Thus, the addition of suffix –er changes the word class and gives the new meaning to this morpheme.

4... *There has to be a facility for the subscribers of the cellular services to give their feedback to providers whenever they refuse to take certain SMS. The **provider** must appreciate the feedbacks by stopping sending SMS from the same parties"....* *(Feb10ᵗʰ, 2009)*

The word *provider* consists of free morpheme *provide,* and suffix –er. The word formation of this word is the morpheme provide combined with siffix –er. The suffix –er is a bound morpheme. This morpheme needs other free morpheme to give exact meaning to its.

Morpheme *provide* is a verb. When suffix –er is attached to the morphemes *provide,* the derivational process occurs. After this process, the word *provider* becomes a noun. So, the addition of suffix –er changes the word class and gives the new meaning to this morpheme. If the word *provider* refers to the activity of something, *provider* refers to the one who *provides.*

5... *the **hacker** send mass e-mails to a target corporate or government computer system to overload it and crash the system. Others assume control of thousands of computers and amass them in centrally controlled clusters known as botnets....* *(March 25ᵗʰ, 2009)*

The constituent *hacker* is techno word called as derivation process. It is because the constituent is formed by adding suffix –er as bound morpheme and the constituent as the base or free morpheme. The constituent *hacker* is noun. At sentence above, the word *hacker* formed by the word *hack* as base or free morpheme and adding suffix –er as bound morpheme. The constituent *hack* is base because it can stand alone and does not need another morpheme to construe its meaning. It is different with suffix –er with

also called bound morpheme, suffix –er can not stand alone without another word or base to construe its meaning.

The constituent *hack* is verb (V). When this constituent is added with suffix –er, it turns the class of the word from verb (v) into noun (n). So, the additional of suffix –er changes the class of word and construes the new meaning to this word.

6... *BlackBerry was introduced in Indonesia in mid December 2004 by Indosat and Starhub. Starhub is an affiliate of RIM. In Indonesia, through Indosat, Starhub provides technical services, while Indosat provides BlackBerry Internet Services and BlackBerry Enterprise Server.... (March 31st, 2009)*

The word *server* consists of free morpheme *serve*, and suffix –er. The word formation of this word is the morpheme *serve* combined with suffix –er. The suffix –er is a bound morpheme. This bound morpheme needs other free morpheme to give exact meaning to its. Suffix –er also occur to several word such as, *teacher, driver, reader,* etc.

Morpheme *serve* is a verb. When suffix –er is attached to the morpheme *serve,* the derivational process occurs. After this process, morpheme *server* becomes a noun. Thus, the addition of suffix –er changes the word class and gives the new meaning to this morpheme. If word *serve* refers to the activity of something, *server* refers to the one who *serves.*

7 ...*The National Institute of Sciences (LIPI) has donated 6 PCs and a **printer** to state elementary school SDN 1 Sampoerna, Muthmainatul Islamic boarding school Qulum and a local youth group in Cibinong, an institute executive said Tuesday....(Jan 14th ,2009)*

The word *printer* is techno word called as derivation process. It is because this word is formed by adding suffix –*er* to the word *print* as the base or free morpheme. The word *printer* is noun (n) and it is different with the word *print (v)*. the word *print* is base because it can stand alone and does not need another morpheme to construe its meaning and it is different with suffix –*er* which is also called bound morpheme, suffix –*er* can not stand alone in a sentence with the another word or base to construe its meaning.

The word *print* is verb (v) when this word is added with suffix –*er*, it changes the class of word from verb (V) into noun (N). So, the additional of suffix –*er* changes the class of word and gives the new meaning to this word.

3.3 The use suffix *"or"*

8... *Despite its slimness, this netbook comes complete with three USB ports, a 3-in-1 card reader, a standard 15-pin VGA video connector so you can directly connect it to an external monitor or a projector and an RJ-45 port for wired LAN connection.... (jan12ᵗʰ, 2009)*

The word *connector* undergoes derivation process. The word *connector* derives from the verb *connect* then it is added by suffix –*or*. Similar with another noun formation such as noun *editor*, this process is formed because of the verb *connector* followed by –*or* then form the noun *connector*.

Next, the word *connector* is formed by two kinds of morphemes; they are *connect* as free morpheme and one bound morpheme, the suffix -*or*. Because *connect* is

free morpheme, thus based on List of Morphemes *connect* is processed in free block, while *–or* listed as affixes. Free morpheme can stand alone by itself, but here *connect* is followed by suffix *–or* to become *connector*.

From the analysis, the writer concludes that there are two suffixes, they are suffixes *–er* and *–or* that also used in techno word. Suffix *–er* found in the words *user, scanner, netter, hacker, provider, and printer*. The suffix *–er* in English if attached to the free morpheme changes the class of word to this morpheme from verb (v) to noun (n). Then the writer also found suffix *–or* in the word connector. The suffix *–or* when attached to the free morpheme also changes the class of word to this morpheme from verb (v) into noun (n). All of suffixes can not stand alone in one sentence because they are bound morpheme and they need another morpheme to construe its meaning.

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Chapter 4

Blending Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found in the Jakarta Post

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the Blending processes in sci-tech column as found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another (Stageberg; 2000:131)." The following words are the examples of blending, they are; *smog* from *smoke* + *fog, broasted* from *broiled+ roasted,* and *edutainment* from *education+ entertainment.* Blending can be categorized as compound but it has shorter form than usual compound

1 ... *now with the arrival of the BlackBerry and other handsets (in the name of fairness I should mention Nokia's communicator which is also popular in this country) that let you connect to the Internet wherever you are...., (Jan 4th,2009)*

The word *internet* is a kind of techno word which comes from blend of *interconnection* and *networking. Internet* is made by two constituents; the first constituent *interconnection* and the second constituent *networking.* In this case, the part *connection* is cut, then the part *inter* is retained. In other hand, the first syllable of word *networking* is clipped then mixed together with *inter.* The result is a new word *internet* categorized as kind of techno word.

2 ... *The voters will soon be busy receiving hundreds of unwanted Short Message Service (SMS) on their cell phones following a ministerial decree allowing political parties to use telecommunications devices and services.... (Feb 10th, 2009)*

Cell Phones is a kind of the techno items which comes from blending of *cellular* and *phone. Cell phone* is made by two constituents; the first constituent *cellular* and the

second constituent *phone*. In this case, the first initial letter of *cellular* is cut. Then, the first initial is combined to the second element phone. The process is described as follow

3 ....*His way of organizing grassroots' supporters and movements through a very unique and sophisticated online networking including fundraising,* **email** *networking, blogging and text messaging, is truly remarkable.... (Jan 24th, 2009)*

The word *email* is a kind of techno word which comes from blend electronic and *mail*. The word *email* is formed by two constituents; the first constituent *electronic* and the second constituent *mail*. In this case, the first initial letter of *electronic* is cut. Then, the first initial letter is combined to the second constituent *mail*. The process is described as follow:

4 ... *My demo unit, a Mini 1210, did not have the 3G add-on, so I could not take that feature for a spin. Had I had more time for testing, I could have used one of those 3G USB* **modem** *from Indosat or XL, and it would have worked just as well.... (Jan 12th,2009)*

The word *modem* is derived from the first syllable of two words *modulator* and *demodulator*. In this case, the writer finds out that there is a blending process occurring. Thereby the syllables are mixed to construct a new word.

5 ... *Strangely, though, this particular unit did not have a* **Webcam.** *That was a big surprise, as even almost all the netbooks now come with an integrated Webcam for video conferencing and for taking VGA-quality snapshot....(March 16th ,2009)*

The word *webcam* is identified as blending. *web* is an abbreviation of *World Wide Web,* and *cam* stands for camera. In this case, the first part *world wide* is cut. Then the last part is retained. In other hand, the first syllable of word *camera* is clipped then mixed together with *web*. The result is a new word *webcam* which is categorized as a kind of techno word. The blending process of *webcam* is described below:

CHAPTER 5

Acronym Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the acronym processes in sci-tech column as found in the Jakarta Post by using word formation theory proposed by Bauer (1983) and also supported by Stageberg and Oak (2000). Acronymy is the process whereby a word is formed from initial or beginning segments of a succession words(Stageberg ; 2000:130). The The word like *FIFA (Federation of International Football Association), USB, LCD, and VGA* are included in this category. Acronym is similar to abbreviation , the difference is in the number of the initial words that are picking up. Acronym consists of more than two letters and tends to be a new word

5.2 The use of Three Letters Acronym

1 ... *And the intelligent features of the mobile device, such as maps, GPS, electronic compasses, cameras and other sensors, will make it even easier for us to "interact with our friends....(Jan 12th, 2009)*

The word *GPS* is three letters acronym. This acronym represents *Global Positioning System* in which the letter *G* stands for *global*, *P* stands for *positioning* and *S* stands for *system*. This process is taking the first letter of each constituent to make a new word. This process is categorized as acronym or three letters acronym. The acronym process is aimed to be more effective used in writing or talking. If the writer of this acronym writes this acronym in its original version, it will spend much time and space. This is why acronym becomes new choice in making the writing more effective and efficient. The word *GPS* is an acronym that cannot be spelt in one or two syllables

because the acronym *GPS* does not have any vowel in its configuration. The constituent *GPS* pronounced as the spelled word as (**d3i; `pi: `es**)

2... *this netbook comes complete with three USB ports, a 3-in-1 card reader, a standard 15-pin VGA video connector so you can directly connect it to an external monitor or a projector and an RJ-45 port for wired LAN connection....(Jan 12th,2009)*

From the data above, *VGA* is techno word which is also included in acronym process in word formation. The word *VGA* are three initial letters obtained from *Video, Graphic, and Adapter*. First, they are recognized as the initials of three words. After having acronym process by which they are united, they transform into one word. This acronym consists of more than one or two syllables; precisely it tends to have more consonant than vowels. In fact, there is one vowel in this configuration of acronym but unfortunately, the position and the environment do not support this possibility. This acronym is pronounced letter by letter (**vi: ` d3i; ` ei**).

3... *this netbook comes complete with three USB ports, a 3-in-1 card reader, a standard 15-pin VGA video connector so you can directly connect it to an external monitor or a projector and an RJ-45 port for wired LAN connection....(Jan 12th,2009)*

The word *LAN* is techno word which is also acronym process in word formation. This process is categorized into acronym process because a word is coined by taking initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as a new word. The word *LAN* is acronym that consists of three letters. Each letter stands for different words combined to create a meaning. *L* stands for *local*, *A* represents *Area*, *N* stands for *network*. This acronym consists of two consonants and one vowel. The constituent *LAN* pronounced as whole words or pronounced as the spelled word as (`l ae n`).

*4 ...Having an **LCD** in the living room is not only for home entertainment purposes, but is also a status symbol, reflecting modernity and prestige....(Feb 24th,2009)*

From the data above, the word *LCD* is techno word which is also acronym process in word formation. This process is categorized into acronym process because a word is coined by taking initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as a new word. The term, *LCD* is the combination of initial letters. Each letters from *LCD* stands for determined word, morpheme or bound morpheme like: *L* stands for *liquid*, *C* stands for *Crystal* and *D* stands for *Display. LCD* is an acronym that cannot be spelt in one or two syllables. It is because there is no vowel in the configuration of this acronym. The acronym of *LCD* is pronounced letter by letter. The constituent *LCD* pronounced as the spelled word as (el ` si: ` di:)

*5... Specifically, the model announced at the press event earlier this year was the **HP Mini 1000**. My demo unit has 1 GB of **RAM** and a 60 GB Toshiba hard disk....(March 2nd,2009)*

The word *RAM* is categorized as acronym in which the initial letters of determined words is picked-up and combined to form a new word. In this case, the letter *R, A, and M* stand for completing word. *R* stands for the word *Random, A* stands for *Access*, and *M* stands for *Memory*. The constituents of *RAM* are pronounced as whole words or pronounced as the spelled word as (r ae m).

*6 ... In fact, the 4200 **RPM** hard disk inside the Mini Note 1000 is its weakest link. That is no surprise, as every netbook maker strives to achieve the best affordability and therefore has to cut some corners.... (March 2nd, 2009)*

From data above, the word *RPM* is techno word which is called as acronym process because a word is coined by taking initial letters of the word in a title or phrase

and using them as a new word. The word *RPM* consists of three capital letters. Each letter stands for different word combined to create a meaning. *R* stands for *revolution, P* stands for *per* and *M* stands for *minute.* This acronym consists of more than one or two syllables precisely it tends to have all consonant and obtains vowel that found in this acronym. The word *RPM* is a kind of acronym spelled letter by letter. (a: ` pi: `em)

5.3 The Use of Four Letters Acronym

7 ... *I couldn't buck up the courage to take on a DSLR camera, thought. I presumed they are designed only for professionals and hardcore.... (Jan 5th, 2009)*

From the data above, *DSLR* is techno word which is also acronym process in word formation. This process is categorized into acronym process because a word is coined by taking initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as a new word. *DSLR* is an acronym that consists of four letters. Each letter stands for different words combined to create a meaning. *D* stands for *digital, S* represents *single, L* stands for *lense,* R stands for *reflect camera. DSLR* is akind of acronym spelled letter by letter.(di:` es` el` a:). The process of acronym is described below

8 ... *Internet cafes, where public computers are available at a fixed rate, are becoming old hat, as an increasing number of cafes and restaurants install Wi-Fi or WLAN connections.... (Jan 8th, 2009)*

The word *WLAN* is an acronym that consists of four letters. Each letter stands for different words combined to create meaning. *W* stands for *wireless, L* represents *local, A* is *area, N* represents *network*

It seems that the acronym is a little bit like compound but acronym is in more effective and efficient from than compound. This acronym consists of more than one or

two syllables; precisely it is spelt in four syllables. It is because of the configuration of this acronym that tends to have more consonants that vowel. In fact, there is a vowel in this acronym configuration but unfortunately, the position and environment do not support this possibility.

9 ... *Adi said Max3 in Bali offered a 15 Mbps Internet connection for Rp 500,000 (US$41.77) per month with a 2.5 GB quota, among other packages.... (March 14th,2009)*

From data above, the word *Mbps* is techno word which is also acronym, this process is categorized into acronym process because word is coined by taking initial letter of the word in a little or phrase and using them as a new word. The word *Mbps* consists of four capital letters. Each letter stands for different word combined to a meaning. *M* stands for *mega*, *B* stands for *byte*, *p* stands for *per*, and *s* stands for *second*. This acronym consists of more than one or two syllables precisely it tends to have all consonant and obtains vowel that are found in this acronym. This acronym is spelled letter by letter (em' bi: `pi:` es)...

10 ... *I guess the standard configuration has it. Another unusual feature for today is the jack for the 56-Kbps modem. Perhaps the engineers at Lenovo were thinking of people working in rural areas.... (March 16th, 2009)*

From the data above, the word *kbps* is techno word which is also acronym, this process is categorized into acronym process because word is coined by taking initial letter of the word in a little or phrase and using them as a new word. The word *kbps* consists of four capital letters. Each letter stands for different word combined to a meaning. *K* stands for *kilo*, *B* stands for *byte*, *p* stands for *per*, and *s* stands for *second*. This acronym consists of more than one or two syllables precisely it tends to have all

consonant and obtains vowel that found in this acronym. This acronym called spelled letter by letter (**kei` bi: ` pi: ` es**)

11 ... *It is clear that the company, which is headquartered in San Diego, has expanded far beyond the development of its CDMA access technology.... (March 30ᵗʰ, 2009)*

From the example above, *CDMA* is techno word which is also included in acronym process in word formation. This process is categorized into the acronym because word coined by taking letter of the word in a little or phrase and using them as a new word. The word *CDMA* is an acronym which consists of four capital letters. Each letter satnds for different words combined to create a meaning. *C* stands for *code*, *D* stands for *division*, M stands for *multiple*, and *A* stands for access. This acronym consists of more than one or two syllables; precisely it tends to have more consonant than vowels. In fact, there is one vowel in this configuration of acronym but unfortunately, the position and environment do not support this possibility. The constituent *CDMA* is a kind acronym pronounced letter by letter,,(**ci:` di:` em` ei**)

From the analysis above, the writer finds 11 data in acronym process. The writer concludes that there are two kinds of acronym; they are three letters acronym and four letters acronym that are also used in techno word. Three letters acronym found in the words *LCD, GPS, VGA, LAN, RAM, RPM.* Four letters acronym found in the words *DSLR, WLAN, Mbps, Kbps,* and *CDMA.*

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds four types of word formation process related to techno word as found in the Jakarta Post. The four processes are compounding, derivation, blending, and acronym. From 36 data, the writer finds 12 compounding, 8 derivation, 5 blending, and 11 acronym. In compounding, , the writer discovers 3 types of noun used in compound words in techno words that are found in the Jakarta Post Newspapers as base element. They are; *load, ware,* and *net.* The pattern used in forming compound is compound noun. All compound nouns are generated by the standard rule *N+N (noun-noun compound), adj,+ N (adjective-Noun compound), and V+ N (verb-noun compound).* Furthermore, the writer also discovers two types of compound; endocentric and exocentric.

In derivation, the writer finds two suffixes, they are suffixes *–er* and *–or* that also are used in techno word. Suffix –er found in the words *user, scanner, netter, hacker, provider, and printer.* The suffix –er in English if attached to free morpheme will change the class of word to this morpheme from *verb (v)* to noun *(n).* Then the writer also found suffix –or in the word *connector.* The suffix –or when attached to free morpheme will also change the class of word to this morpheme from *verb (v)* into *noun (n).* All of suffixes can not stand alone in one sentence because they are bound morpheme and they need another morpheme to construe its meaning.

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another. The writer finds 5 data in blending process. They are *internet, cellphone, email, modem,* and *webcam.*

The writer finds 11 data in acronym process.The writer conclude that there are two kinds acronym; they are three letters acronym and four letters acronym that are also used in techno word. Three letters acronym found in the words *LCD, GPS, VGA,LAN, RAM, RPM.* Four letters acronym found in the words *DSLR, WLAN, Mbps, Kbps,* and *CDMA.*

The acronym process is aimed to be more effective used in writing or talking. If the writer of this acronym writes this acronym in its original version, it will spend much time and space. This is why acronym becomes new choice in making the writing more effective and efficient. The writer can not find the other types of word formation.

The writer hopes that this writing will help the reader in comprehending techno English and the word formation processes that tend to occur in techno magazine, journal, newspaper, and article. In addition, usually common people are not familiar and understand some techno words. It is because techno words are full of words which are known only by specialist. Thought by comprehending the processes of word formation, it will give clues about their meaning.
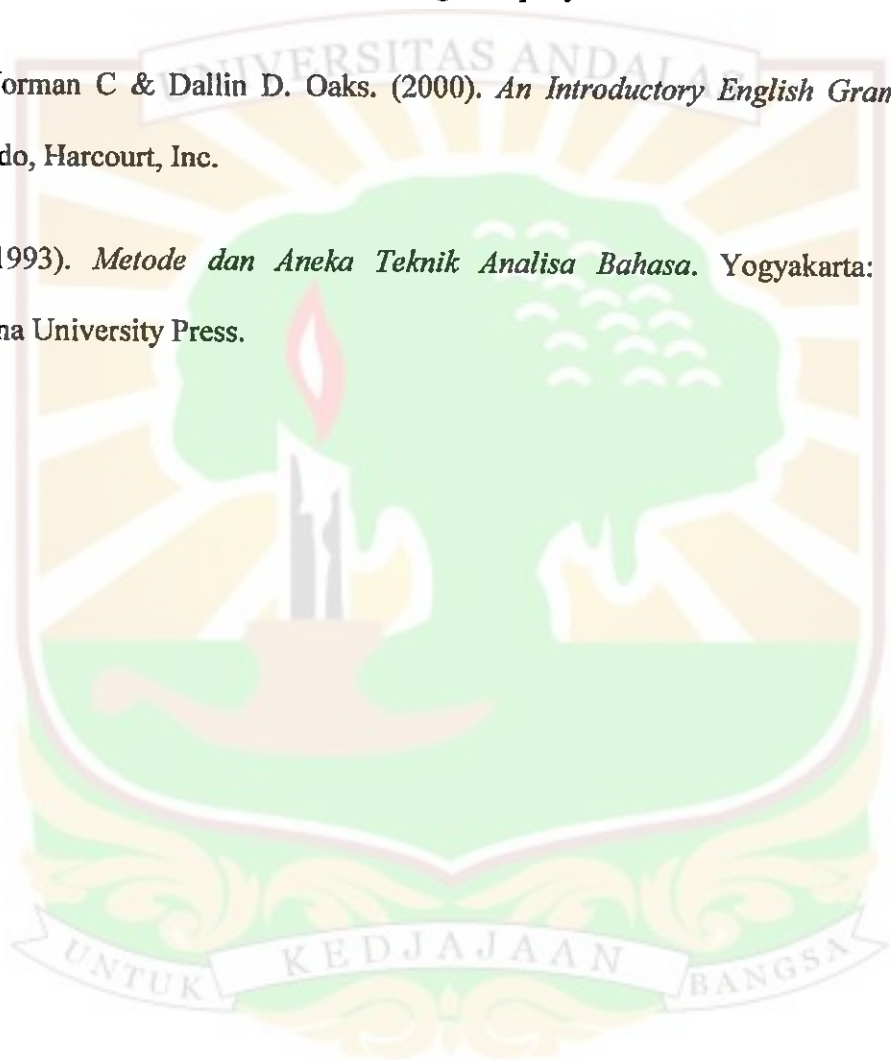
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Appendix

The Data Collected from January 2009 of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*
1) ...And then there was **Facebook,** to check.... (Jan 4th, 2009)
2) ... connect to the **Internet** wherever you are....(Jan 4th,2009)
3) ... Wikipedia needs to educate its **user** better about what...(Jan 5th,2009)
4) ... up the courage to take on a **DSLR** camera, thought...(Jan 5th,2009)
5) ... users to **download** and tinker with...(Jan 8th,2009)
6) ... update their status message or **upload** photos on one site...(Jan 8th,2009)
7) ... The world's largest **software** maker also announced...(Jan 8th,2009)
8) ... cafes and restaurants install Wi-Fi or **WLAN** connections...(Jan 8th,2009)
9) ... VGA video **connector** so you can directly connect...(Jan 12th,2009)
10) ...**VGA** video connector so you can direcly connect...(Jan 12th,2009)
11) ...3G USB **modem** from Indosat or XL, and it would...(Jan 12th,2009)
12) ... such as maps, **GPS**, electronic compasses...(Jan 12 th,2009)
13) ... a projector and an RJ-45 port for wired **LAN** connection...(Jan 12th,2009)
14) ... and a **printer** to state elementary school...(Jan 14th,2009)
15) ...especially in the **hardware** interface...(Jan 19th,2009)
16) ... such as Facebook, **Friendster** and MySpace, blogs and even...(Jan 19th,2009)
17) ... data **network** in two cities, Nokia...(Jan 22nd,2009)
18) ...Tablet WiMax Edition on its **Web site...** (Jan 22nd, 2009)
19) ... including fundraising, **email** networking, blogging...(Jan 24th,2009)
20) ... I didn't have a **scanner** so I drew...(Jan 25th,2009)
21) ... while Netter nonchalantly discussed the unfolding...(Jan 25th,2009)

The Data Collected from February 2009 of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*

22) ...The **provider** must appreciate the feedbacks...(Feb 10th,2009)
23) ...on their **cell phone** following a ministerial...(Feb 10th,2009)
24) ...six times more **bandwidth** at 300Kbps (speed test) versus Telkomsel's...(Feb 16th,2009)
25) ...Having an **LCD** in the living room...(Feb 24th,2009)

The Data Collected from March 2009 of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*

26) ...the problem by setting **firewalls** in their IT systems blocking...(March 1st,2009)
27) ... has 1 MGB of **RAM** and a 60 MGB...(March 2nd,2009)
28) ...the 4200 **RPM** hard disk inside...(March 2nd,2009)
29) ...what can or cannot be called a **netbook,** then the 2133 might not fit...(March 2nd,2009)
30) ... a 15 **Mbps** Internet connection for Rp 500,000...(March 14th,2009)

31)... today is the jack for the 56-**Kbps** modem...(March, 16th,2009)
32)... This **notebook** had a Windows Experience...(March 16th,2009)
33)... not have a **Webcam.** That was a big surprise...(March 16th,2009)
34)...... the **hacker** send mass e-mails to a target corporate...(March 25th,2009)
35)... beyond the development of its **CDMA** access technology...(March 30th,2009)
36)... BlackBerry Internet Services and BlackBerry Enterprise **Server**.... (March 31st, 2009)