

2.1.4. 12 Multiple Processes

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple processes, for example to the sentence problems with the project have snowballed, the word snowballed can be noted as an example 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone 'conversion' to be used as a verb. Forms which begin as 'acronyms' can also undergo other processes, as in the use of *lase* as a verb, the result of 'backformation' from *laser*. In the expression, *waspish attitudes*, the form **WASP** ('white Anglo – Saxon Protestant') has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix in the 'derivation' process (Yule, 1986: 56).

2.2 Function of Word Formation

According to Laurie Bauer 1983: 10, word formation has two functions, firstly a function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, and concepts. Secondly a transposition functions, whereby lexemes (which we assume to have a fixed word – class) are permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence.

2.3 Related Studies

A Word formation process is a process that used to make new word or term. During composing this study, the researcher found some studies that studied about word formation process.

First, Word Formation Analysis on Slang Words in the Indonesian Teenager's Novel (Wydiasari, 2011). It was a case study of Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. In her research she found types of word in the Lupus Novel have new meanings and the meaning of those words, word formation processes that is used more often by the author of Lupus novel and the frequency of Indonesian slangs are formed through word formation processes. For analyzing this research she used ten categories of word formation processes as the main theories, by Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O,Grady (1996) to categorize the data.

In her research, she analyzed what word formation processes that were used to produce Indonesian Slang words on the Indonesian teenager's novel. In her research, she used SimakBebasLibatCakap (SBLC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data. From her research she found that there were eight strategies of word formation process of Indonesian Slang words used in Lupus novels. They were borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization, and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there were 125 slang words that were used in Lupus novels, the edition 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing was the most common process used. It took 76% total slang words or 95 from 125 slang words.

Friendster's testimonials as her data because friendster is widely used and there are great numbers of testimonials which are written by many people all over the world. The research problem of this research is how the new words in friendster's testimonials are created.

The differences of the three previous studies, the establishment word research analysis combined with slang words which no recorded it. It is different from the research study. She did not categorize and analyze the Indonesian Slang words using the original meaning, but the researcher gave detailed explanation of the formation process. While research from Natalia analyzed the formation of words by using social media objects friendster's .

However, researcher used Jakarta Post newspaper as media object to analyze word formation, because Jakarta Post newspaper is the one of the English newspaper in Indonesia and the researcher never found Jakarta Post as the object in the previous study before. So to make differences between previous studies the researcher chooses Jakarta Post Newspaper.