

THE ENGLISH BLENDING WORDS IN TEMPO ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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Abstract

Blending offers a unique and unusual character which is frequently used by mass because of its creativity and this study aims to figure out the pattern of English blending words in Tempo English Magazine created and the meanings of those blending words. The study found that the complex words show the pattern. The pattern of those analysis complex words are categorized into $AB + CD = AD$. These patterns are based on Plag's theory about blending words. The meaning of those complex words was built based on the first and the second words. It follows the pattern of AD, namely the first term (A) and the last term (D) are combined. The eight blending words discussed are not common in English itself. It is because these English complex words have been domesticated by Indonesian's terms.

Keywords: *Blending, Words, Magazine, Morphology*

Introduction

According to Furco (1996) internships are defined as programmes engaging students in service activities primarily for the purpose of providing them with hands on experience that enhances their learning or understanding of issues relevant to a particular area of study. It provides a great opportunity for prospective employees to gain experience in a particular field or industry for students to learn, and also to make preparation. Internship just like footprints in the sand, each step signifies the journey taken. We will encounter many difficulties and obstacles, and with experiences we are expected to be able to encourage and complete the cleansing process.

Language as a device of communication has an important role in people's lives. People always need to communicate with others in order to share their attitudes, expressions, ideas, and feelings. Basically, people must not only understand their own language but also learn other languages from other countries, so that they can communicate with each other fluently and easily. Therefore, language and people cannot be separated.

The systematic study of language itself is called linguistics. Morphology is one of linguistics that is concerned with words and word formation. Katamba states that morphology is "the study of formation of words and internal organization of words" (1993: 30). In other words, morphology is the study dealing with the word formation. The word formation is related to how new words are formed and how the words are created.

The process of word formation by combining two words or also called blending words. Katamba (1994: 128) explain “They are compounds made in an unorthodox way by joining chunks of word forms belonging to two distinct lexeme”. Blending word is one of the morphology processes which contain two basic words that have the same meaning or type of word consisting of the two smallest grammatical meaning or morpheme.

Katamba (1994: 128) argues “Blends are hybrid words”. Some linguists have different responses, but they have their own definitions about this. Blends are hybrid words or two word crosses. A blend can be interpreted as a lexeme consisting of two parts.

Word blends type of compound in two morphemes. As a result one morpheme is produced with parts from the other. Some linguists have concluded the type of combination and method word blends formation, at least there are rules about what should be the basis for each pattern that has been given. It’s true those word blends are two words that are used as differences even though the blending overlaps. This journal has been portrayed by Tempo English Magazine in Togamas bookstore or CV. Togamas Bandung. The concept is finding a sentence in which there is a combination of two words into a new word with the intention of to explain how a blending word is formed and describe the structure of a word divided in a Tempo English Magazine.

The purpose of this research or literature study is to describe about the English blending words that found in tempo English magazine at Togamas Book Store in Bandung.

The objectives of the research are: To explain how is the pattern of English blending words in Tempo English Magazine created. To describe the meaning of those blending words in Tempo English Magazine.

The research has expected to give information to people who will read Tempo English Magazine. The research will discuss the kind of blending words in the book of Tempo English Magazine and cause of morphology on the concept. The research can be guidance for the next researcher who will discuss about blending words. Practically, this research is important because it will theoretically be useful for further research. Hopefully helping readers understand the deep blending word in this concept.

Method

The method used in this research was descriptive-analysis in nature. This method is one of the preferred approaches for connecting the idea of the issues and methods as stated by Flick: "However, qualitative research does presuppose a different understanding of research in general, which goes beyond the decision to use a narrative interview or a questionnaire, for example. Qualitative research comprises a specific understanding of the relation between issue and method." (Flick, 2009:90).

The quotation above clearly indicates the approach used is the essential classification and relation between issue and method. As the use of this approach, the data were analysed based on the portrayal and comparison between contexts, features of meanings from the idiomatic expression.

And In a research, Data Collection Method may function as one of the important things we should do when collecting the data. Data collection method used in this research was Baca SimakCatat (BSC). Reading method was applied by thoroughly reading all the stories. The next step is observing the stories, the writer acts as an observer toward the use of metaphorical expressions in the folklore. After observing method conducted, data collection method was continued by recording the notes. In this step, the writer recorded all the data taken and input them into data classification table. In addition, Content Analysis Method was also referred to this research to analyse the data by sistematically evaluating the metaphors found in the folklore. The data collection in this research were taken from a Tempo English Magazine by reading it all first thoroughly. After that, namely, idiomatic expressions found in it are technically accessed based on the meanings. Then, the expression will be explained one by one within its contexts, so the characteristics that share the same meanings will be indicated.

This is the formal properties of blending by Plag (2002). The first important generalization that can be drawn on the basis of the data is that it is always the first part of the first element that is combined with the second part of the second element. This can be formulated as a rule, with A, B, C and D, referring to the respective parts of the elements involved: $A B + C D \rightarrow AD$. As evidenced by guesstimate, B or C can be null, i.e. one of the two forms may appear in its full form. If we take the orthographic representation, guesstimate does not truncate the first element

(B is null), if we take the phonological representation, we could also argue that estimate is not truncated, hence C is null. Similar examples can be found. There is only one veritable exception to this pattern in the above data, namely *modem*, where the blend has the structure AC instead of AD. In general, blending that does not correspond to the structure AD are in a clear minority (only 4 to 6 % of all blending). The rule of blending by Plag is used by researcher to analyze 8 English blending words below. This can be formulated as a rule, with A, B, C and D, referring to the respective parts of the elements involved: $A B + C D \rightarrow AD$. As evidenced by *guesstimate*, B or C can be null, i.e. one of the two forms may appear in its full form. If we take the orthographic representation, *guesstimate* does not truncate the first element (B is null), if we take the phonological representation, we could also argue that estimate is not truncated, hence C is null.

Discussion

Blending is the word formation process in which parts of two or more words are combined to create a new word which is often a combination of the original words. Based on that explanation, in this research the researcher analysis the blending words of general terms which are available in Tempo English Magazine.

However, in this research the researcher will verify clearly about the data that would be taken from Tempo English Magazine based on the theory of blending words itself. Additionally, the researcher is interested in studying the processes of blending

words being formed, because blending word is new words that are formed by combining two words which have the same category, and the meaning of their new word is sometimes the combination of the meaning of the original words.

FASHIONARY

DATA 1	FASHION	+	DICTION	ARY
	A/B		C	D

A (fashion) is the first element of first part, B (fashion) in the second element of first part can be null, C (diction) is the first element of second part, and D (ary) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /fashion/ or A combined with the second element of second part /ary/ or D, thus produce a new word of "Fashionary". It is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

POSITIVENERGY

DATA 2	POSITIV	E	+	ENERGY
	A	B		C/D

A (positiv) is the first element of first part, B (e) is the second element of first part, C (energy) in the first element of second part can be null, and D (energy) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /positiv/ or A combined with the second element of second part /energy/ or D, thus the new word is "Positivenergy". That is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

FUTUREADY

DATA 3	FUTU	RE	+	READY
	A	B		C/D

A (futu) is the first element of first part, B (re) is the second element of first part, C (ready) in the first element of second part can be null, and D (ready) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /futu/ or A combined with the second element of second part /ready/ or D, thus the result is “Futuready”. The new word is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

SALEBRATION

DATA 4	SALE	+	CELE	BRATION
	A/B		C	D

A (sale) is in the first element of first part, B (sale) in the second element of first part can be null, C (cele) is the first element of second part, and D (bration) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /sale/ or A combined with the second element of second part /bration/ or D, thus the resulted word is “Salebration”. The new word is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

WEBINAR

DATA 5	WEB	+	SEM	INAR
	A/B		C	D

A (web) is the first element of first part, B (web) in the second element of first part can be null, C (sem) is the first element of second part, and D (inar) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /web/ or A combined with the second element of second part /inar/ or D, thus the result is “Webinar”. The new word is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

SURPRIZES

DATA 6	SUR	PRISE	+	PRIZES
	A	B		C/D

A (sur) is the first element of first part, B (prise) is the second element of first part, C (prizes) in the first element of second part can be null, and D (prizes) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /sur/ or A combined with the second element of second part /prizes/ or D, thus the result is “Surprizes”. The new word is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

EDUVACATION

DATA 7	EDU	CATION	+	VACATION
	A	B		C/D

A (edu) is the first part of first element, B (vacation) is the first part of second element, C (vacation) in the first element of second part can be null, and D (vacation) is the second part of second element. The first part of the first element /edu/ or A combined with the second element of the second part or D /

vacation/, which produce a new word of “Eduvacation”. The rule could be formulated as $AB + CD = AD$.

DEMOCRACY

DATA 8	DEMO	CRACY	+	CRAZY
	A	B		C/D

A (demo) is the first element of first part, B (cracy) is the second element of first part, C (crazy) in the first element of second part can be null, and D (crazy) is the second element of second part. The first element of first part /demo/ or A combined with the second element of second part /crazy/ or D, thus the result is “Democracy”. The new word is constructed by the formula of $AB + CD = AD$.

Conclusion

According to the description of the data presented, the complex words shows the pattern. The pattern of those analyzed complex words are categorized into $AB + CD = AD$. This pattern is based on Plag’s theory about blending words. The meanings of those complex words are built based on the first and the second words. It follows the pattern of AD, namely the first term (A) and the last term (D) are combined. These eight blending words are not common in English itself.

From this research, there are some suggestions for Togamas Bookstore, customer, and students. First for Togamas Bookstore which is related with job training, the writer hopes Togamas Bookstore management is able to give

preparation program or giving direction for job trainer on their work position and provide an example to the job trainer in doing their work. Besides that, the writer hope Togamas Bookstore could fix the books arrangement. This is for help the customer who confused to find the books or stuffs they needed. For customer, the writer hope customers do not make a statement for the bookstore that the bookstore only sell specific book. Customer does not be tricked by the concept of bookstore, because bookstore always sells other books or stuffs not only the specific thing. Then for students, the students who take the job training should have more responsible in manage their job.

The writer expects that this suggestion will be approved in future. So, the next student who will take the job training will get more lessons, benefits and experiences about job training. The writer hopes this research can help further researchers who will discuss blending words.

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