

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Research

Development of communication technology and information rapidly. The community is currently easily connect with one another. The boundaries of the country virtually no longer exist. The technology facilitate the life of the community at the moment, and it's called the internet technology.

Through the internet community can access the necessary information from all corners of the world. In addition to meet the need for information, the internet has also become a medium for shaping the social communities, so that people from different countries can build a relationship of friendship without having to meet in person, but through the medium of the internet. Some communities are very famous in the world are MySpace, facebook, twitter, and including Kaskus The Largest Indonesian Community, which is one of the forums that are created by the people of Indonesia. Kaskus is an Morphological Proses for Kasak Kusk, commencing from a mere hobby of small communities which later evolved to the present day.

Kaskus is an Indonesian internet forum site which claims to be the largest Indonesian online community. It was established in the United States on November 6, 1999 by Indonesian students Andrew Darwis, Ronald Stephanus, Ken Dean Lawadinata and Budi Dharmawan. On August 2012, Kaskus, which stands for Kasak Kusk, starting from a hobby of small communities which later evolved to the present. Kaskus visited at least by 900 thousand people, with the number of

page views exceed 15 million each day. Until July 2012, Kaskus has already had more than 601 million posts.

There are several previous studies above Morphological Proses, for example the result of research Linda Nurmala her paper entitled "The Analysis of Jargon in Kaskus FJB" he said jargon and Morphological Proses are common in the daily communication. Winda Astutik (2014) her paper entitled "Jargon In The Forum and It is used as an Alternative to Kaskus Material Learning Writing Slogans" said : "Jargon" is a variation of the language in the form of the typical vocabulary that is only used by certain groups, not confidential but often not well understood by the general public. The phenomenon of the use of jargon in a particular group to still be an interesting thing to talk about even examined. This is because the jargon that is used by a group of unique-unique are different jargon used by other groups.

"Agan" is an example of jargon which is used by Kaskus *Juragan* in Sundanes language. Kaskus forum brings the member to using Morphological Proses style in this forum for some purpose, it should to so that the members can get to know each other and can have a familiarity among fellow members. In addition, the Morphological Proses in kaskus is intended to allow the Kaskus Dictionary of the language is not to open or overt, such as for example IGO abbreviated "Indonesia Girl Only" within the meaning of the word, this word is usually negative connotation, but because it has been packed in style Morphological Proses, words become modified by itself and positive connotations, this means separate already have Kaskus languages.

Language can be various things, a system of communication, a medium for thought, a “vehicle” for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building (O’Grady, 1996:1). The part of linguistics is concerned with the structure of language. It is divided into a number of subfields; they are phonetic, phonology, morphology and syntax. Phonetics is the study of speech sounds in their physical aspects. Phonology is the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects. Morphology is the study of the formation of words, and syntax according to Morris (1938) Semiotics the study of signs, is devined into three areas: syntax (the study of the interrelation of the signs); semantics (the study of the relation between the signs and the objects to which they apply); and pragmatics (the relationship between the sign system and the user).

Anderson (2005) talks about morphology, in linguistics, is the study of the forms of words, and the ways in which words are related to other words of the same language. Formal differences among words serve a variety of purposes, from the creation of new lexical items to the indication of grammatical structure. Anderson (2005) says if you ask most non-linguists what the primary thing, it has to be learned if one is to ‘know’ a language, the answer is likely to be “the words of the language”. Learning vocabulary is a major focus of language instruction, and while everyone knows that there is a certain amount of ‘grammar’ that characterizes a language as well, even this is often treated as a kind of annotation to the set of word the ‘uses of the accusative’.

Obviously, a good deal of this is a matter of learning that *cat*, pronounced [k<sup>h</sup>æt], is a word of English, a noun that refers to a “feline mammal usually having

thick soft fur and being unable to roar”. The notion that the word is a combination of sound and meaning indeed, *the* unit in which the two are united was the basis of the theory of the linguistic *sign* developed by Ferdinand de Saussure at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. But if words like *cat* were all there were in language, the only thing that would matter about the form of a word would be the fact that it differs from the forms of other words., *cat* is pronounced differently from *mat*, *cap*, *dog*. Clearly there is no more specific connection between the parts of the sound of *cat* and the parts of its meaning: the initial [k<sup>h</sup>], for example, does not refer to the fur. The connection between sound and meaning is irreducible here.

Another word of English is *cats*, a single word in pronunciation but one that can be seen to be made up of a part *cat* and another part, with the meaning of the whole made up of the meaning of *cat* and the meaning of “s” (‘plural’). *Cattish* behaviour is that which is similar to that of a cat; and while a *catbird* is not itself a kind of cat, its name comes from the fact that it sometimes sounds like one. All of these words are clearly connected with *cat*, but on the other hand they are also all words in their own right.

It is simply to memorize *cats*, *cattish* and *catbird* along with *cat*, even though the words seem to have some sort of relation to one another. however suppose people learn about a new animal, a *wug*, say ‘a large, hairy bovine mammal known for being aggressive and braying’. It is not needed to learn independently that two of these are *wugs*, or that *wuggish* behaviour is likely to involve attacking one’s fellows, or that a *wugbird* (if there were such a thing) might be a bird with a braying call. All of these things follow from the knowledge people have not just of

the specific words of our language, but of their relations to one another, in form and meaning. The latter is knowledge of the morphology of our language.

In some languages, the use of morphology to pack complex meanings into a single word is much more elaborate than in English. In West Greenlandic, for example, *tusaanngitsuusaartuaannarsiinnaanngivipputit* is a single word meaning 'you simply cannot pretend not to be hearing all the time'. Other languages do much less of this sort of thing: Chinese and Vietnamese are often cited in this connection, though Chinese does have rather exuberant use of compounding (structures like *catbird* made up of two existing items). Despite this variation, however, morphology is an aspect of the grammar of all languages, and in some it rivals syntax in the expressive power it permits. (Xiao-lei Wang, *Maintaining Three Languages: The Teenage Years*:144). Morphological Process, according to *Washington Legal Researcher's Deskbook*, 3d, pages 263-69 (2002) based on morphological theory are all about giving words a modified pronounceable number of letters without abbreviating or changing the ultimate meaning of the words as they were intended to be understood. In the long evolution of grammar, human history Morphological Process for writers to reference, has made the task of writing and translation a much easier task by default. Otherwise all of us would have to master syntax, literary devices, and grotto chronology just to speak the same language. Thankfully this is not the case, especially in the 21st Century where the Morphological Process is new and more powerful than ever before.

An Morphological Process is a pronounceable word that is formed using the first letters of the words in a phrase (sometimes, other parts of the words are also

used). Some common Morphological Process include NASA (which stands for "National Aeronautical and Space Administration"), scuba ("self-contained underwater breathing apparatus") and laser ("light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation").

The aimed this research tries to investigate how Morphological Process where it was of sub-study of Morphology are formed. To create new word, Morphological Procces provides the members of a social community with the words they need in order to communicate with each other. Morphological Procces that exists in a social community or forum like Kaskus. The briefness and the simplicity of practical Kaskus Dictionarys of Morphological Process become common. Morphological Procces simplifies the words so that the meaning could be easily transferred. Based on explanation above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Morphological Procces in the Kaskus Communication".

### **1.2. Statement of Problem**

In this part, writer explained about the problem of word in this website whole inside the forum. First of this research will investigate the following questions:

1. What morphological type in Kaskus Language ?
2. What are the most common of Morphological type found in Kaskus forum?

### **1.3. Research Objective**

The purpose of this we can summarize in two things related to Kaskus it is:

- a. To know the type of Morphological Procces of Kaskus.

- b. To find out Most common of Morphological Procces in Kaskus Languange.

#### **1.4. Significance of the Research**

The significance of research is as follow:

- a. This research is hope to be useful for university students especially for English department letters, because it can give new inspiration that the words often watched which include substance academic like the words analysis of Kaskus has historical value.
- b. The research will useful for the writer, because of the research can add the knowledge for emphasizing that in the Morphological Procces that always there are aspect can analyzing through the situation for the Kaskus terminology implementation.

#### **1.3. Clarification of Key Term**

In clarification of key terms, the writer provides short explanation concerning to key terms used in this research. They are:

1. Kaskus terminology are terms used in the language of communication in social media kaskus forum.
2. Kaskuser: is social site users of Kaskus community.