AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF JARGON WORD IN ONLINE SHOPTO IMPROVE VOCABULARY

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Degree of Education Bachelor in English Language Education

By:

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EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2020

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RATIFICATION

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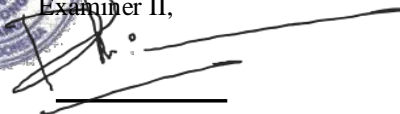Chairperson,   Secretary,

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ii

ADVISOR NOTE I

To
The Dean of
Walisongo State Islamic University

AssalamuallaikumWr. Wb.

I inform that I have given guidance, briefing and correction to whatever extent necessary of the following thesis:

Title : **An Analysis of Word Formation Processes of Jargon Word In Online Shop**

Name of the Students : IkaPutrianaHariChulsum

Students Number : 1403046058

Department : Education

Field of of Study : English Language Teaching

I state that the thesis is ready to be submitted to Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State Islamic University, to be examined at the Munaqosyah session.

Wassalamuallaikumwr. wb.

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The Dean of
Walisongo State Islamic University

Assalamu'allaikumwr. wb.

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Wassalamu'alaikumwr. wb.

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ABSTRACT

Title	:	An Analysis of Word Formation Processes of Jargon Word in Online Shop to Improve Vocabulary
Writer	:	Ika Putriana Hari Chulsum
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The development of information technology is overgrowing. It has affected the development of many new languages and terms that emerged in the community. That new word term is jargon. In the analysis of the jargon word, many researchers have done it with a variety of differences, including the objective, methods, and media they used. In previous studies, some researchers examined jargon words in the film, stand-up comedy, classroom, and others. This research deal with jargon word in online shop. This research aimed to discussthetype of word-formation process of jargon words used in the online shop. This research is based on Yule's theory.This research used qualitative research. The instrument of this research is observation dan documentation. In data collection, the writer took the jargon word in Instagram that is the caption of *@E-fabric* account. This research uses *Simak* method of collecting data and *Catat*technique for rewrites or takes notes to find the word formation process in the caption @E-fabric account.This research uses *Agih*method and uses several techniques. The data shows that borrowing is the most common way to form words in the word jargon used in *@E-fabric* accounts. There are 21jargon terms by having 50% of all total word-formation processes. Meanwhile, there are jargon terms that include forming other types of words as well. Namelycompounding 19%, clipping 5%, acronyms 14%, prefixes, and suffixes 12%.The implication of this research to enrich vocabulary, especially in learning about advertisements. Teachers can implement this material to students when they are ready to teach the core activities of 3.4 and 4.5 about written text advertising goods, services and activities(event) in the mass media.

Keywords:*Jargon Word, Online Shop, Word Formation process.*

MOTTO

"Every journey begin with a single step. And you'll never finish if you don't start"

- Anonymous -

DEDICATION

Praise is toAllah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved mother and father (Mrs. Kalsum and Mr. Tohari) who always support me with material, pray, love and patience. They are the best supporter for my research.
2. My beloved sister (Nabila KhoirunnisaThoharoh) who always give me guidance and support for raising my dream.

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In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Beneficent and the Most Merciful, all praises are to Allah SWT for all the blessings so that the writer can accomplish this thesis. In addition, May peace, and Salutation are giving to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has taken all human beings from the darkness to lightness.
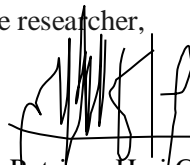
I realize that I cannot complete this final project without the help of others. Many people have helped me during the writing of the final project, and it would be impossible to mention all of them. I wish, to give my sincerest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Dr. Lift AnisMa'shumahM. Ag as the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty for guidance and advice during the years of my study.
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7. All people helping me to finish this thesis, which cannot mention one by one wherever you are who support and pray me.

Semarang, 28 December 2020

The researcher,

Ika Putriana Hari Chulsum
NIM 1403046058

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

APPENDICES

CURRICULUM VITAE

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix1   :Checklists for type's word formation process of jargon word in online shop.

Appendix2   : Documentation of research.

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains six sub-chapters completely. Those sub-chapters are stated as follows: Background of the study, Limitation of the Research, Research Question, Objective of the Study, Significances of the Research, Research Paper Organization. The description of the sub-chapter is present as follows.

A. Background of the Research

The word-formation process is a process or way of adding or subtracting one word to create new words and meanings. Many word-formation processes have different formations and meaningsbecause every process of forming a new word has its uniqueness in the formation of words and meanings. There are many types of word-forming processes. There are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes.[1] The word-formation processes are the beginning of new vocabulary.

Vocabulary has an essential component of language. The more vocabulary a person has, the easier he or she to communicate. Conversely, without a sufficient amount of vocabulary, everyone have difficulty when communicating. Vocabulary also has an important role for those who want to understand and produce language well. It can be said that vocabulary is the smallest unit of

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[1]George Yule, *The Study of Language*(United States: Cambridge University Press, 2005). p. 53

speech that processes individuals' meaning to speak and can interact with each other when recognizing and establishing social relations. A research conducted by Linda Nurmala entitled The Analysis of Word Formation in Online Trading: A case Study of Jargon Formation in *Forum JualBeliKaskus*.[2]There is a problem faced by the people in social media, many people communicate using the new word in the buying and selling community. Many people outside the community do not understand the meaning of the new word from the community. In the social environment, each individual and community group has different languages to convey their ideas. Language differences cause language variations.

Jargon is a variety of languages that are used based on usage or several purposes. Jargon has many functions. Jargon can identify the activities of people and is used for communication with other people in several areas of work that are confidential, depending on the status of the person using it. Therefore, the jargon language is different from the language in general, and people outside the group find it difficult to understand this word. Language or terms that are not recognized by other groups we often see in this era of globalization.

In the current era of globalization, science and technology are developing very fast. These developments have increased many life changes. Especially in modern times, people easily to communicate with each other. For example, internet technology, it becomes a new

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[2]Nurmala Linda, 'The Analysis of Word Formation in Online Trading: A Case Study of Jargon Formation in Forum Jual Beli Kaskus' (Indonesia University of Education, 2013).

world for its users. Many people use social media as a communication tool. Social media offers so many conveniences that make people happy to use it. Something now has its form on social media. One of them is buying and selling activities. We often call it the online shop. Online shop activities are carried out on social media networks such as Instagram. Many people use it because it saves time, offers many choices, and finds market products at a lower cost. That is why many people like to use online shops.

When they use an online shop without knowing in posting offers and replying to posts of goods they sell, many words appear in English. The appearance of English words is caused by language variations such as jargon, register, slang, style. There are many variations of language that describe changing situations and factors.Language variation will emerge from these groups since there are many language variations in social relations such as trading or online shop especially jargon word .Jargon becomes the most productive language variety whenever there are technical and technological inventions in a certain field.[3]Its use creates various types of languages that are not understood by other groups. Language or terms thatother groups cannot understand are deliberately made to familiarize them with better communication.

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[3]Ida Ayu Made Puspani Datah, I Gede Juniasta ,Ni luh Putu Krisnawati, 'Form and Meaning of English Jargon in Andrew Kramer's Keynote Speech At After Effect World Converence 2014', *Humanis*, 16 (2016), p. 84.

There is a research conducted by SittiMaghfiraKhumaira entitle "*Jargon used by Baristas in Coffee Shop Makasar*".[4]This research aims to discuss the form and the way of jargons used by Baristas Coffe Shop Makasar. This research is based onHalligan's theory about the jargon form. In the current research, the researcher investigated the word-formation process of jargon words in online shop use proposed by George Yule. There are differences between previous and current research in media of the research. Besides, those differences are points of similarity between my current study and these previous ones. The point is both studies also analysis of jargon words.

Based on the background described above, in this study, the researcher took (An Analysis of Word Formation Process of Jargon Word in Online Shop to Improve Vocabulary) as the focus of research for several reasons. The reason is that many people use jargon words when communicating on social media. The researcher used the jargon word on social media, especially in the online shop, as an object of research with several considerations. The first is the language used in an online shop different from people in everyday conversation. There are special terms that describe events that occur in the online shop. Second, there is much jargon used in the online shop, especially in English. Besides, researchers use the online shop on Instagram because they often use jargon words in each post.

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[4]Sitti Maghfira Khumairah, 'Jargon Used by Baristas in Coffee Shop Makasar' (Alauddin Islamic State University of Makasar, 2017).

There is an Instagram account that is *@E-fabric*, which is an account that has jargon words. They often use jargon words through their posts. For example, jargon is "pcs" from English, namely "pieces" which means sheets showing more than one unit of goods. The *@E-fabric* account is an account that contains a product advertisement or E-commerce. The researcher analyzed the word-formation process of jargon words based on Yule theory.

From the education point of view, it has the same context as the text advertisement. We can find text advertisements on television, radio, the internet, newspapers, and magazines. The researcher considers Instagram visual tools that can be media for student learning in adding English words related to jargon words in the text advertisement. By giving or using the media, students can understand the formation process of jargon words and use jargon to create text advertisement. Thisresearchis to references for the teacher in teaching media toimprove and add vocabulary related to advertising.

B. Limitation of the Research

In order to make this research effective, the research makes a clear limitation. The writer limits the research by finding and observing the word-formation process of jargon words used in one online shop account. George Yule proposes the implicature theory that the writer usedfor word-formation processes. Here, the source of the data is taken from Instagram*@E-fabric* by selecting posts containing jargon words.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study explained above, the researcher intends to analyze the following questions.

1. What types of the word-formation process of jargon words are used in the online shop?
2. What is the contributionof word-formation process of jargon word used by the online shop to English Foreign Language learner to improve vocabulary?

D. Objectives of the Research

According to the research questions above, the objectives of this study are :

1. To analyze the types of word-formation process of jargon word are there in online shop.
2. To describe the contribution of word-formation process of jargon word used by online shop to English Foreign Language learner to improve vocabulary.

E. Significances of theResearch

The study is intended to meet the following significances.

1. Theoretically

    This research is expected can to add references to educational institutions that are related to vocabulary about analysis jargon word, and also can be used as a comparison in conducting research in the future.

2. Practically:

    a. For students

The result of this research can add knowledge and understanding of the vocabulary, especially in knowing and understanding the meaning of Jargon words and types of jargon words.in this study, students can find out more about the process of learning English. Develop students' knowledge of language variations in vocabulary, especially to find more jargon words in advertisement text.

b. For the researcher

This research will help the researchers add insight and experience in the field, especially whose topic is similar to this study in English in education related to the analysis of sociolinguistics and jargon words.

c. For society

The English language is very important for people in this modern era. This research aims to provide more information and understanding of the society about the meaning and context of the situation by using jargon words in the online shop.

F. Research Method

1. Type of Research

Based on the problem and the objectives above, the researcherusedQualitative research. Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter, this means that qualitative researcher study in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings the people bring to them.

Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of various empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, live story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe the routine and problematic moment and meaning in an individual's live.[5] The researcher employed qualitative research because this research is to classify Jargon word using Yule's theory, to describe the meaning of Jargon.

2. **Source of the Data**

In this research, it collects the primary source of data from the caption by Instagram account *@E-fabric*. The post collected and captured by the researcher is a post that contains jargon word. The secondary source of data is information and ideas from other researchers to support in complementing the primary data. Here, the researcher used relevant books or e-book to complete understanding of jargon and word formation process, the internet that provides a lot of sources, journals that relevant to this research, and previous research to support this research.

3. **Data Collection Technique**

The researcher used *Simak* method in providing data. This method is used to view and observe the use of language in the @E-fabric account. The researcher use*Simakbebaslibatcakap* (SBLC) technique. *Simakbebaslibatcakap*(SLBC)technique is not directly involved in determining the formation and appearance of

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[5]Muhammad, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa* (Jogjakarta: Ar-ruzz Media).

dataaccept. The researcher only observed data that is formed and arises from linguistic data that lies outside of it. I intend data source speakers as research objectives researchers tap that and made as research data.[6] This research use *Simakbebaslibatcakap* (SLBC) technique because it only acts as an observer without following making data source. Here, the researcher only observed the words in the caption @E-fabric account. After observing the data source. The researcher used *Catat* technique. It advances Catat technique of *Simakbebaslibatcakap* (SLBC) technique. The researcher rewrites or takes notes to find the word formation process in the caption @E-fabric account.Then the data in the form of writing is continued with the classification of data.

4. **Instrument**

In a qualitative study, the human is the key instrument for planning, conducting, gathering, and analyzing of data. It means that the primary instrument is the researcher herself. Besides, the writer used a note taking checklist to the data gathering in determining the types of word formation process of jargon word in online shop.

The followings are note-taking checklists for type's word formation process of jargon word in an online shop:

Table 1

No	Jargon Word	Kind of Word	Form

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[6]Sudaryanto, *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press). p. 225

		Formation Process	

5. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher needs some steps of procedures to conduct my research as process. They elaborate the procedures below:

1. Classification types of the word formation process of jargon word

There are two methods of analyzing data according to Sudaryanto, namely *Padan* method and *Agih* method. The writer uses *Agih* method in analyzing the data because the writer studies the language-internal factors.[7]The writer used several techniques. They are *Lesap* technique and *Perluas* technique. *Lesap* technique is implemented by releasing, eliminating, or reducing certain elements of the relevant lingual unit, such as "Ori" derived from the word "Original". The writer also used*Perluas* technique. Implemented by expanding the relevant lingual units to the left or right, for example "restock" derived from origin word "stock" which get prefixes re-.

2. Calculation of Occurrences

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[7]Sudaryanto. p. 37

When jargon was classified and analyzed, the frequencies of occurrences of the jargon were counted by using a simple formula. The researcher analyzed the data by using the descriptive analysis technique (percentage). The formula is:[8]

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Percentage type of jargon formation

F= Frequency of each jargon formation process used in @*E-fabric*

N= Number of sample which is observed jargon formation process in @*E-fabric*

After all it counted the process, the researcher presented data in tabular form so we can compare the word formation process are the most widely used. It presents results of the data in a table below:

Table 2

No	Jargons	Total Words	Total in Percent
1	Coinage		

[8]Anas Sudjono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006). p. 43

2	Borrowing		
3	Compounding		
4	Blending		
5	Clipping		
6	Backformation		
7	Conversion		
8	Acronym		
9	Derivation		
10	Prefixes and suffixes		
11	Infixes		
12	Multiple processes		

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses some related topics which are necessary for this final project. It explains those topicsintwo subchapters: Literature review and Previous Research.

A. Literature Review

Some journals have an abstract presented. In this chapter, it discussed about some things related to the title:

1. Language Variation

Language variation is one of the sociolinguistic phenomena. Variations occur because of the social aspects of language. SC.A Ferguson and J.D Gumperz, in Allen (Ed.), said that "a variety is anybody human speech patterns which are sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and the arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal contexts communication."[9]The way people use language or the way they speak when they communicate is different from each other. There are social class, behavior, culture greatly influence the way people talk themselves. Wardaugh defines "While many linguists would like to view any language as a homogeneous entity and each speaker as that

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[9]Pateda Mansoer, *Sosiolinguistik* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1987). P. 52

language ascontrolling only a single style, so that they can make the strongest possible theoretical generalizations, in fact, that language will be seen to exhibit considerable internal variation, and single-style speakers will not found."[10]Meanwhile, barber and Stainton says "language variation results from the relationship between language and social factors, such age, sex, education, social occasion, professional occupation, and other factors."[11]

Community members usually consist of various people with different social status and cultural backgrounds. Various backgrounds that are not the same will appear changes or differences in the speech of a person or speaker in society in a certain language which affects the variety of languages they use. Where the variations of language often have differences. The differences in language variations are usually determined by factors of place, time, and users.

From the explanation above, we can conclude it language variation is a kind of language variety we adjust whose use to the function and situation because language variation occurs as a result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions. Jargon word is one of the language variations.jargon word is formed because of the word-formation process. There are language variations in terms of speakers because they are related to the type

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[10]Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' Language* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012). p. 27.

[11]Alex and Robert J. Stainton Barber, *Concise Encyclopedia of Philosophy of Laanguage and Linguistics* (United Kingdom: Elsevier, 2010). p.478

of profession, occupation, and duties of the users of the language. for example is an online shop there is a lot of once use of language variations on the online shop especially jargon word

2. **Jargon Word**

One of the language variations that we often find in our daily professions is jargon. According to Allan and Burridge define "Jargon is the language peculiar to a particular context like a trade, profession or another group. It is the language used in a body of spoken or written text, dealing with a circumscribed domain in which speakers share a common specialized vocabulary, habits or word usage and forms expression."[12] That means jargon is formed because certain communities or groups combine various languages and expressions. Therefore, jargon comes from different regions and backgrounds.

They often use jargonthatcomes from various regions and backgrounds in every field of life by such broad social and professional groups. A register associated with a particular occupation or activity often develops its own special vocabulary items, known as jargon.[13]Every field of expertise, position, and work environment has a special language that other groups often do

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[12]Muhammad Nasir Mi'raj Juddin, 'The Jargon Used by Employees of Food and Beverage Service (FBS Division) at Hotels', Lingustics, Literature and English Teaching, 7 (2017), p. 95.

[13]Sastika Seli, 'Word Formations of Jargon Used in the US Military in the Expendables 3 Movie', Vol. 3 No. (2019), 13.

not understand. The language used among members of a professional field is usually different from those used in other fields. It recognizes the difference, especially with jargon, the specific words only used in a particular field. Usually, jargon is used as a label or special vocabulary for several fields or jobs that are not confidential. Everyone who wants to know the jargon must learn and interact to understand its meaning.

Jargon is a variation of a language such as a mini dialect made for a specific function which is only used for certain activities by people who are involved in it regularly.[14]Jargon is a form of language variation in terms of usage. Jargon word refers to the unique vocabulary used by certain groups of people to communicate in a group and exclude people outside the group. Therefore, jargon is used as a barrier for someone outside the group to understand something. However, the word of jargon is not confidential and does not rule out the possibility of being understood by other communities.Jargon can spreads from a narrow group until it is used and understood by a large segment of the population.[15]

Jargon is usually used in an informal setting so that it can be said to be a sub-standard language that rejects the rules set by a

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[14]Dewi and M. Ikhsan Safitri, 'An Analysis of Jargon Used in Political Website', Linguistics, English Education and Art, 2 (2019), p. 153.

[15]and Ahmad Zaidi Johari Liaw, Jessica Ong Hai, Noor Anina Dani, 'Language Usage of Jargon and Slang in Strategic Studies', *National Defence*, 2013, 662.

good writer or speaker. The term shows the specificity or identity of a group of users. Jargon consists of two basic aspects, namely form and meaning. Forms include sound, writing, and structure. Viewed from the semantic aspect of the meaning of jargon includes lexical and grammatical meaning, besides that jargon also introduces a different new word. It is enriching language vocabulary by communicating old words with new meanings.for example, jargon in the online shop such as PO, all size, reseller. Many people know this word but still confused about interpreting it.There are some jargon characteristics, jargon is usually in the form of abbreviation, always change and not lasting, used in an informal situation, and can make the person easier to communicate with their fellows.

Brown and Attardo say that jargon is a particular variety group of people who refer to the variety of work activities.[16]Jargon is usedto show identity and be a special characteristic of the group. They also state that jargon has two functions:

a. Jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, ambiguous terms to refer to their activities.
b. Jargon provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of making in group membership and excluding outside.

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[16]S S, Brown and Attardo, *Understanding Languages and Structure, Interaction, and Variation* (America: The University of Michigan Press, 2000). p. 118

Two functions above can be said that a group of people only understands jargon. So people outside the group cannot easy understand the words or terms spoken using the jargon word.

The above explanation can be concluded that someone's motivation to create jargon is because of a jargon word used to exclude other people or groups from confidential information. Jargon word can increase the intimacy of relationships between group members. Jargon word can give someone a feeling of belonging in a group.Then, jargon words are also more efficient because one of jargon has a broad meaning.

3. **Word formation Process**

Jargon word is created because of the word-formation process. The word-formation process of jargon is the physical appearance of a term or combined terms that result in important technical meanings. According to Hacken and Thomas, word-formation processesis how to produce the new words based on the some rule.[17]A new language and term use new words that we can relate to one of the linguistics branches of the morphological   aspect namely word formation process.dian[18] Yule elaborates word-formation process. They consist of etymology, coinage, borrowing,

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[17]Elisa Ratih and Rosalin Ismayoeng Gusdian, 'Word Formation Processes in English New Words of Oxford English Dictionary (OED) Online', *Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics*, 2018, 24.

[18]Dian Luthfiyati, Intan Ni'matul Zahroh, Abdul Kholiq, 'The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website', *Linguistic, English Education and Art*, 2017, 31.

compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, and multiple processes.

3.1 Coinage

One of the least commonword formation processes in English is coinage, which is totally new terms.[19]It usually creates coinage for trade names for a commercial product which is commonly used term and usually without a capital letter on each product. Technical origin there is an abcure (e.g. te(tra)-fl(our)-on) for some terms found. They become daily word in the language. An example of coinage word is nylon, Vaseline, zipper, Teflon.

3.2 Borrowing

All culture that has contact is likely to borrow word from each other. English has words borrowed from almost every language of the world. one is the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing, taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages.[20] An example of borrowing words is *tsunami* from Japanese, *cafe* from French, and *kindergarten* from German.

3.3 Compounding

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[19]Yule. p. 53
[20]Yule. p. 54

Compounding is the joining of two or more separate words to produce a single form.[21]Compounding is perhaps the most powerful word building process. The most common compounds are two noun combined to create a meaning which differs from that of each of its part as in *fire engine* or *toothbrush.[22]*

3.4 Blending

New words can also be created by blending two or more other words.Combining two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the blending process. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to theother word's end.[23] For example, *brunch* came from the bland of breakfast and lunch, *smog* from smoke and fog.

3.5 Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech.[24]Clipping is one way in which we change words. We may shorten and create a new word or we may change. We use the longer term if the situation is more formal and the shorter term if the situation is more informal. However, the

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[21]Yule. p. 54
[22]Evelyn and Cheryl Brown Hatch, *Vocabulary, Semantic, and Language Education* (Los Angeles: Cambridge University Press). p. 189.
[23]Yule. p. 55
[24]Yule. p. 55

new term may entirely replace the longer original word.[25] For example, advertisement (*ad*), influenza (*flu*), and telephone (*phone*)

3.6 Back formation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as back formation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb).[26] Back formation is shortening a long word by cutting off an affix to form a new word. The new word has a different part of speech from the original word. A good example of back formation is when the noun television first came into use and thenthe verb *televise* was created from it, *donate* from *donation*, and *babysit* from *babysitter*.

3.7 Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word. Therefore, conversion can be labeled as "category change" and "functional shift". For example, conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns (to guess - a guess), or verbs becoming adjectives (to stand up – a stand-up comedian); is generally known as conversion.

3.8 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.[27] They are pronounced as single words. For example, CD (*Compact Disk*) was the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. While there is also an acronyms form

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[25]Hatch. p. 208
[26]Yule. p. 56
[27]Yule. p. 57

of name for the organization that represents the right term. For example NATO (*The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*) and UNICEF (*The United Nations Children's Fund*)

3.9 Derivation

The most common word-formation process to be found in the pronunciation of new English words. This process is called derivation. It is accomplished by means of many small 'bits' of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, miss-, pre-,-full,-less,-ish,-ism and–ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, and terrorism and sadness.

3.10 Prefixes and Suffixes

Affixes have to be added to the beginning of the root of a word. These are called prefixes. Other affixes that have to be added to the end of the word are called suffixes. The addition of English suffixes and prefixes during this period was motivated not only by reasons of prestige but also by the need to overcome the lack of technical vocabulary in English required in each language.[28]English words formed by this addition process are either prefixes or suffixes to create new meaning. For example, the

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[28]Paula Rodriguez Puente, 'Register Variation in Word-Formation Processes: The Development of –Ity and –Ness in Early Modern English', *English Studies*, 2019, 146.

impossible has a prefix, stronger has a suffix, and disrespectful has both a prefix and a suffix.

3.11 Infixes

Infixes are part of the general class of affixes ('' sounds or letters attached to or inserted within a word to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form"). Infixes are relatively rare in English, but you can find them in the plural forms of some words. For example, cupful, spoonful, and passerby can be pluralized as cupful, spoonfuls, and passersby, using "s" as an infix.

3.12 Multiple Processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.[29]

B. **Previous Study**

In this chapter, it will be discussed five kinds of literatures about previous researches which are relevant to the research:

1. A thesis was written by ArinAndiniArdiyanto (2014), Student Number 105110101111059 from Department of Languages and Literatures Faculty of Cultural Studies

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[29]Yule. p. 58

UniversitasBrahwijayaentitled "Jargon used by Stylists in Rabel Beauty Salon GulunggungMalang".wrote a thesisIn the previous study, the researcher focused on the analysis of Jargon Word. The researcher regarded Rabel Beauty Salon Gulunggung Malang as the research subject.He analyzed the jargon words based on meaning, function and probable reason for using jargon. He found 19 jargons used by Stylists in Rebel Beauty Salon. There are several reasons, the researchers use jargon to their customers. First, there is nine jargon used to keep secret talks between those who do not want to be known by others who are not from the community itself. Second, they use ten jargons to build identity and have characteristics that are different from others. My current study differed from the research subject online shop in the Instagram@*E-fabric* account is regarded as my research subject and analyze the types of word-formation process of jargon words. Besides those differences, there is a point of similarity between my current study and this previous one. The point is both studies also analysis of Jargon Word.

2. A thesis written by DoniPriadi (2016), Student Number EID110074 from English Departement Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Mataram University entitled "*Analysis of Jargon in FJB (Forum JualBeli) Online Tranding Forum on the Largest Indonesian Forum Community "Kaskus.co.id"*.[30]The

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[30]Doni Priadi, 'Analysisof Jargon in FJB (Forum Jual Beli) Online Tranding on the Largest Indonesian Forum Comunity "Kaskus.Co.Id"' (Mataram University, 2016).

previous study, the researcher focused on the analysis of Jargon Word. The researcher regarded FJB Online Forum on Largest Indonesia Community "Kaskus.co.id" as the research subjects. He analyzed jargon based on the denotation and connotation meaning and it also concentrates on word formation processes. He found out that there are 27 (25%) words have connotation meaning and 26 (48%) words have denotation meaning. My current study differed from the research subject online shop in Instagram@*E-fabric*acount are regarded as my research subject. and analyze the types of word-formation process of jargon words. Besides, those differences there are point of similarity among my current study and these previous ones. The point is both of studies also analysis of Jargon Word**.**

3. LatifulFadli wrote a thesis (2012) Student Number 05202244022 from English Languages Department Faculty of Languages and Art Yogyakarta State University entitled "*A Descriptive Analysis of Jargon in Housekeeping Division at CakraKusuma Hotel*".[31] In his research, he showed that there is 48 jargon in the Housekeeping Division at CakraKusuma Hotel. They examine the jargon in three forms, namely abbreviation, word, and phrase. It bases this understanding on documents relating to the division of housekeeping. This research-based on the meaning of the dictionary and the context of the jargon used. In the previous study,

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[31]Latiful Fadli, 'A Descriptive Analysis of Jargon in Housekeeping Division at Cakra Kusuma Hotel' (Yogyakarta State University, 2012).

the researcher focused on the analysis of Jargon Word. The researcher regarded the "Housekeeping Division at CakraKusuma Hotel" Community as the research subject. My current study differed from the research subject Online shop on Instagram are regarded as my research subject. Besides, those differences there is a point of similarity between my current study and this previous one. The point is both studies also analysis of Jargon Word. This study examines in 3 forms, namely abbreviations, words, and phrases while my research uses the Yule theory about the word-formation process to analyze jargon words.

4. The journal of Lisa McDonnell, Megan K. Barker, Carl Wieman, (2015) entitled "Concepts First, Jargon Second Improves Student Articulation of Understanding".This research aimed to determine the impact on student learning of presenting new material to students in a concepts-first and jargon-second approach. They hypothesized that substituting jargon in everyday language would improve the learning of the concepts in improved performance on a test. The results show that students who first saw a jargon-free explanation of the concepts performed better on the free-response questions, including more correct arguments in their answers. In this research, my current study differed from the research in my study improving vocabulary. Besides, those differences there is a point of similarity between my current study and this previous one. This point is both studies also analysis of Jargon word.
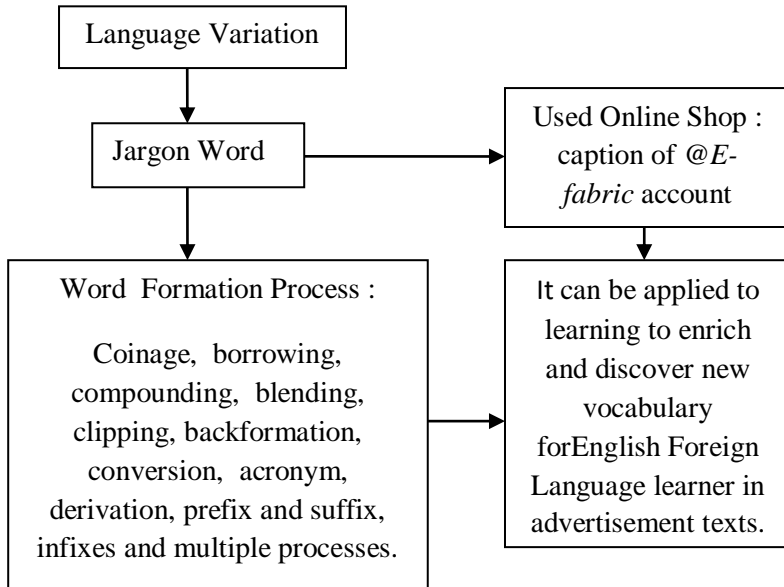
5. The journal of Pop Anamaria-Mirabela, Sim Monica-Ariana, (2014) entitled "*Bussines English outside the Box. Business Jargon and Abbreviations in Business Communication*".[32] In this research state that the common use most of the business jargons and abbreviation in everyday speech. There is though a small percentage of 9% who consider that jargon is "bed language". Despite the new trends, of the need to save time, space and money, it is important to write for a general audience. In business English, jargon is sometimes fun as people use new, catchy words or terms. My current study differed from the research is from the research subject online shop in the Instagram @e-fabric account. Besides those differences, there is a point of similarity between my current study and this previous one. The point is both studies also analysis of Jargon Word.

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[32]Mirabela and Sim Monica Ariana Anamaria, Pop, 'Bussines English Outside the Box. Business Jargon and Abbreviations in Business Communication', 1 (2014), 111.

C. Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

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┌─────────────────────┐
│ Language Variation  │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
           ▼
   ┌──────────────┐              ┌─────────────────────────┐
   │ Jargon Word  │─────────────▶│ Used Online Shop :      │
   └──────────────┘              │ caption of @E-          │
           │                     │ fabric account          │
           │                     └─────────────────────────┘
           ▼                                  │
┌─────────────────────────┐                   ▼
│ Word  Formation Process :│     ┌─────────────────────────┐
│                         │     │ It can be applied to    │
│ Coinage,  borrowing,    │     │ learning to enrich      │
│ compounding,  blending, │────▶│ and discover new        │
│ clipping, backformation,│     │ vocabulary              │
│ conversion,  acronym,   │     │ forEnglish Foreign      │
│ derivation, prefix and suffix,│ │ Language learner in    │
│ infixes and multiple processes.│ │ advertisement texts.  │
└─────────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────────┘
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This research focuses on analyzing word-formation process of jargon used in the @E-fabric account. In this research, it defines Jargon as the technical language of some fields such as a trade, profession, or similar group using unusual vocabulary complex phrasing, and unclear meaning. It involves exclusive terms in which mostly are known by the insiders, i.e. users of the jargon instead of the outsiders, i.e. people who do not belong to be field.The analysis goes through the word-formation process of

jargon words. The word-formation process of jargon words analyzed based on Yule's theory based on many types of word-formation processes. There are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix and suffix, infixes and multiple processes.As the population of this research in the caption of the @E-fabric account.The researchers examined the process of word formation in jargon words to the contribution of these jargon words to learning in schools. It can apply to learning in to enrich and discover new vocabulary forEnglish Foreign Language learn Advertisement texts.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF E-FABRIC

A. Description of E-fabric

Online shop has a lot on social media. In today's global era, buying goods and services via the internet is a habit of today's consumers. One of them is *@E-fabric,* which is an online shop account on Instagram. The store is the same as any shop. the difference is that the online shop *@E-fabric* transacts via the internet or online using social networks. The buyers and sellers do not meet in person. *@E-fabric* is an online shop that produces Muslim goods in the city of Semarang.EritaArdiyaningtyas founded *@E-fabric*. *@E-fabric* sells hijab, clothes and prayer tools. Until now, the Instagram*@E-fabric* account has a large following, reaching 80.5K followers, 723 followed by accounts, and 675 posts shared. In the *@E-fabric* account, there is complete address information, and operating hours Monday to Sunday from 10 am to 4 pm, WhatsApp contact numbers and the the Shoppe application that can be contacted to order products, making it easier for consumers to find information about @E-fabric.

@E-fabric is an account on Instagram that shares photos and videos that are commonly used as an online shop on Instagram. Instagram is a very powerful promotional tool because of internet users'tendency to be very interested in visual media. Attractive

photos and videos are also often used to attract customers *@E-fabric* on Instagram.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses two sections, namely findings and discussions. The findings of the research deal with result of data analysis for the classification types of word formation and the contribution ofjargon word used by online shop to improve vocabulary.The discussion covers interpretation of the findings and it gave further information.

A. Research Finding

1. Classification Types of Word Formation Process

In this chapter, the researcher shows the result identification of jargon word in *@E-fabric* account. The researcher found 41data included in the jargon word in the E-fabric account, which can be classified into twelve word formation processes.

a. Coinage

It usually creates coinage for trade names for a commercial product which is commonly used term and usually without a capital letter on each product. In this research, the writer does not find the word categorized coinage word.

b. Borrowing

Borrow is a foreign word that we usually use is borrowing from one language to another, The writer finds some kinds of

borrowing that is used in *@E-fabric* account. The researcher found several words of jargon that are included in the type of borrowing word.

1. *Order*

    The word *Order* comes from English word. The word *Order* is an ordering a product or request of the buyer of goods or services to the seller. This is a buying process carried out by the customer to the seller before the customer gets the goods. Usually, the simplest order step is to make direct contact with the seller, then the customer orders the desired item. Only after the desired goods are their consumers pay. An order does not mean that you have received goods, but consumers still order them. Order at the online shop is very easy and fast.

2. *Review*

    Review borrowed from English word. A *review* is to provide information with the aim that buyers can see and know the disadvantages, advantages and quality of an item.The product must have a review from the seller and from the consumers by making comments in the review column to measure customer satisfaction with the product being sold.

3. *Detail*

    The word of *Detail*comes from English word. It extends detail treatment of or attention to particular

items.Theseller explains the product in depth so that the buyer can know and understand the goods being sold.

4. *Characteristics*

    The word of *Characteristics* borrowed fromEnglishword.*Characteristics*isunique product characteristics of a product compared to other products offered to consumers. Each product must have unique characteristics. Every producer must create characteristics in each product so that consumers have an interest in the product itself.

5. *Grade*

    The word *Grade* comes from the English word. The grade is a label used to distinguish between products with the same function and standardization of materials used in the quality of items. There are so many who sell the same product, but the quality of the product is different. The product has better quality than other sales. Usually using a grouping process based on quality specifications,such as grade A, grade B, and grade C.

6. *Premium*

    The word of *Premium* borrowed from English word.*Premium means* quality. Usually, the premium quality is below one level from the origin and also needs a choice of materials.

7. *Collection*

The word of *Collection* comes from English word. *Collection* describes a product in several collections of products owned by the online shop to be presented to buyers.

8. *Stock*

   Stock borrowed from the English word.*Stock* is the goods available or accumulated in the warehouse which will be used in the sales process to consumers. Every online shop usually has a stock of goods. Goods stock means are stock of goods to be sold within a certain business period,The stock of goods that are still in the production process, The stock of raw materials that are awaiting their use in the production process.

9. *Elegant*

   The word of *Elegant* comes from English word. *Elegant* is something that looks classy but simple, and extraordinary when viewed.

10. *Simple*

    Simple borrowed from English word.*Simple* is easy to do or use without convolution. That's mean is simple how to use the hijab without complicated, easy to use, and does not take long.

11. *Label*

    The word of *Label* comes from English word. *Label* is one part of the product in the form of a description of both images and words that serve as product and seller

information source. Labels contain information in the form of product or brand names. Labels can define product groups, describe several things about the product. Labels also promote products through attractive figure images.

12. *Series*

The word of *Series* borrowed from English word. Series is severalthings that follow on after the other of connected one after the other. Series here shows that one product to another is interrelated between one model with another.

13. *Pattern*

The word of *Pattern* comes from English word. *Pattern* is designed or used as a model for making things. What makes it different from other types of designs and illustrations is its characteristic that repeatedly repeats objects in a product. We can use pattern as a sweetener or a point of view in a simple and minimalist design composition.

14. *Import*

Import borrowed from English word.Import is an activity of transportation of goods or commodities from country to country.The import process is the activity of entering goods or commodities from other countries into the country.The products used are from abroad.

15. *Blouse*

The word of *Blouse* comes from English word. *Blouse* is a dress that covers the upper body with a loose model which

has a length of up to the waist. Blouse is also commonly referred to as a shirt top Not uncommon when using it with a belt.

16. *Shopee*

    The word of*Shopee*borrowed from English word. *Shopee*is an application engaged in buying and selling they can access easily online and using a Smartphone.Shopee is an application that used by *@E-fabric* as a tool for buying and selling transaction to facilitate buyers.

17. *Casual*

    The word of *Casual* comes from English word.*Casual*is a style of dress that used at leisure. Casual here means clothes that can used every day, which are comfortable to wear and not too many details the design is also simple but interesting and can used for any activity.

18. *Formal*

    Formal borrowed from English word. *Formal* that is in accordance with the rules and ethics. While formal wear is a suitable and polite product that is usually used at formal events.

19. *Simetris*

    *Simetris*borrowedword fromEnglish that is Symmetric. *Symmetric* is on the two halves, balanced with each other.While, inthe rectangular veil is usually symmetrical so it can be the same and neat when folded for use.

20. *Tutorial*

The word of *Tutorial*comes from English word. The word of *Tutorial* is the steps or references to using the product. Guidance or direction, usually in an online shop in the form of steps on how to use a product. So that customers understand how to use these products.

21. *Free*

Free is from the English word. Free means that every purchase of a particular product will get another product bonus and not paying.

22. *Mix*

Mix comes from English word. Mix means that every purchase can freely choose to mix and match or mix the products to be selected.

c. **Compounding**

Compounding is combining two words to create an new word. The writer finds some compounding that used in @E-fabric accounts. Here are examples:

1. *Bestprice*

Best (Adj.) + Price (n) = Bestprice

Bestprice is a compounding of the words *best (Adjective)* and *price (noun).Bestprice*is the best price benchmark used by owners for an item they sellby looking at the quality and quantity of goods.

2. *Allsize*

All (pronoun) + Size (n) = Allsize

*Allsize*from all (*pronoun*)and size *(noun)*, is not a statement if all sizes exist, but it means the average size between the existing sizes S (small), M (medium), L (large), XL (extra large) and so on. For example, there are size M and L, then both sizes are a size that can be called all size.

3. *Soldout*

Sold (Adj.) + Out (Adv.) = Soldout

*Soldout*of the word sold (*Adjective*) and out (*Adv.*)Which are then combined. *Soldout* means that the product has been sold and there are no more items, the buyer cannot buy items that have been sold except the seller will do a restock.

4. *Bestseller*

Best (Adj.) + Seller (n) = Bestseller

*Bestseller*from best*(Adjective)* and seller*(noun)* is a product that many people are looking for and have had a large and rapid sale.This has proven that it is very in demand in the market.

5. *Longlasting*

Long (Adj) + Lasting (Adj) = Longlasting

*Longlasting from long (Adj) and lasting (Adj).*Longlasting here means a veil that is timeless. so it can easily combine with other fashions and can also use it for a

long time without worrying that they consider itbeing behind the model.

6. *Lasercut*

   Laser (n) + cut (v) = Lasercut

   *Lasercut*from laser*(noun)*and cut*(verb)*. *Lasercut*isa technology that uses lasers to cut materials. For this type of hijab is usually decorated with applications such as scallop accent on the edge of the hijab.

7. *Waterproof*

   Water (n) + proof (n) = Waterproof

   The word *Waterproof*appears from compoundingthe word water*(noun)* and proof*(noun)*, which means a veil whose benefits are that it is not wet when used for ablution and exposed to rain.

8. *Highlight*

   High (Adj) + light (n) = Highlight

   Highlight from *High (Adjective)* and *Light (Noun)*Highlight is a feature on Instagram that can summarize multiple videos and then make them into one trailer. Placement of this feature is in the middle between the bottom of the profile column and photo posting. It looks the same as Instagram stories on the main page with a circle shape.UnlikeInstagram Stories, Stories Highlight can take longer to appear on a user's profile page for over 24 hours as

long as the user wants the video to be displayed. So buyers can see the product and information at Highlight features.

d. Blending

Blending is a combination of words by combining two or more words by eliminating certain parts in a word before it combines them into new words. In this research, the writer does not find the word categorize blending word.

e. Clipping

Clipping is forming words by cutting off parts of the word itself. In this research, the writer finds the words of clipping that used in @E-fabric account.

1. Ori

   Ori(Adj.)Original (Adj.)

   Ori that is the goods sold are purely produced, selected and branded by the product maker so that the quality of the goods is truly maintained. That the goods sold are truly original, not artificial. So the goods produced by the factory or official vendor and are still sealed when distributed to consume. Original products usually have an official guarantee from the factory or its official vendor. Ori also shows that the item is not an imitation item.

2. Min

   Min (n) ⟶ Minimum (n)

   Min is "*Minimum*". Min usually used to show the smallest amount purchase of a product.Make sure when

buying goods it is not less than the predetermined minimum purchase amount.

f. Back-formation

Back-formation is forming words by separating affixes, or which are the basic words of a word. The writer does not find the word of Back-formation in using@*E-fabric* account.

g. Conversion

Conversion is changing word classes without changing the shape of the word. In this research, did not find the word conversion in the @*E-fabric* account.

h. Acronyms

Acronym is forming by taking from the initial letters in each syllable which mentioned the abbreviation or an extension of a term and the results can be pronounced as a word. The writer finds six acronyms process that is used in @E-fabric accounts, such as:

1. *OOTD*

OOTD stands from is *"Outfit of the Day"*.

OOTD is to show clothes or clothing that are being used on that day. This term is often used by fashion bloggers or celebrities who want to show off or show clothes used on that day from top to bottom.

2. *CFD*

CFD comes the acronyms from *"Car Free Day"*.

CFD is a vehicle free day. It usually holds CFD in Semarang it on Sunday morning at the Simpang Lima Semarang. Usually, there are also many traders who sell during CFD. One of which is @ e-fabric, they use CFD activities to sell their products.

3. *Pcs*

   Pcs from English vocabulary word "*Pieces*".

   *Pcs*whichshow units of goods that add up to over 1 (plural nouns) however pieces general units for many items including goods that are not in the form of pieces or sheets. It uses pcs in units of quantity (units of number items) which is a piece or sheet that shows an item that has over one number.

4. *HS*

   HS stands from"*HomeStore*".

   *Home Store*is a home or shop address that is usually visited to buy products that are sold. Usually many people order goods first, then for transactions at home or for picking up goods at the home store.

5. *Vs*

   *Vs*from English word of "*Versus*".

   The word appears to compare one product to another.so that buyers can easily distinguish products from one another, for example, color, material, style, etc.

6. XL

   XL comes from *"Extra Large"*.

The size of XL is familiar. XL on clothes size means "extra large" which means "very big". Clothing with the size XL means having a size that can be considered very large in a type of clothing.

i. Derivation

Derivation is forming words in addition so that the resulting new word has a different meaning from the root word. The researchers did not find the word derivation in the caption @*E-fabric* account.

j. Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix and Suffix are series of letters added at the beginning or end of a word to provide information. In this research, the writer finds the words of prefixes and suffixes that is used in @E-fabric account.

1. *Restock*

   Re + Stock (n) = Restock (v)

   Restock is prefixes from re- and stock. The product is in an empty position, but the seller will immediately the product being re-prepare or traded is available again after being sold out.

2. *Inner*

   In (preposition) + er = Inner (Adj)

   Inner is prefixes from in- and er. Inner is the name for the veil's inner head covering to keep the *hijab* from shifting easily because it comes in contact with the hair. The inner hair

functionisthat the hair does not come out and is visible when using a veil, especially on a transparent veil.

3. *Ironless*

   Iron (n) + es = Ironless

   Ironless is suffixes from Iron and -less. Ironless means *hijab* without ironing but not tangled and ready to use and comfortable, the benefits when rushing in the morning without ironing the *hijab* can be directly used.

4. *Flowy*

   Flow (v) + y = Flowy (Adj)

   It suffices Flowy from Flow and -y. Flowy is showing that the material used is easy to fall and light.This material is very comfortable to wear for movement. Cloth with this characteristic is also easy to wave when moved. This type of fabric with the characteristics of this material can hide the silhouette of the body.

5. *Daily*

   Day (n) + ly = Daily (Adv)

   Daily is suffixes from Day and -ly. Daily means products that can used for everyday. Where when used will feel comfortable when using it. Most people often use this product becausethey do not complicate it when used every day.

k. Infixes

Infixes are a word or group of words locate in or in the middle of a word and form an unfamiliar word that emphasizes

themeaning of the word. The researcher did not find the type of infix word in the caption on the Instagram of *@E-fabric* account.

l. Multiple Processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. The researcher did not find the type of multiple processes in the caption on the Instagram of *@E-fabric* account.

After analyzing the data, researchers found that there are twelve word formation processes. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, multiple processes. We can see the categories andfrequencies of occurrences of word formation process in jargon word in the following table:

Table 1

No.	Jargon word	Total words	Total in Percent
1	Coinage	0	0%
2	Borrowing	21	50%
3	Compounding	8	19%
4	Blending	0	0%
5	Clipping	2	5%
6	back formation	0	0%
7	Conversion	0	0%

8	Acronyms	6	14%
9	Derivation	0	0%
10	Prefixes and suffixes	5	12%
11	Infixes	0	0%
12	Multiple processes	0	0%
	Total	42	100%

There are 42 jargon word terms found in March to May in the caption @E-fabric account. There are five word formation processes in the terms of jargon word. From the data above, we can conclude that borrowing is the most common way in forming words in the word jargon used in @ e-fabric accounts.There are 21jargon terms by having 50% of all total word formation processes. Meanwhile, there are jargon terms which include forming other types of words as well. Namely compounding 19%, clipping 5%, acronyms 14%, prefixes and suffixes 12%.

2. **The contribution of jargon word used by online shop to improve vocabulary**

In this study, the researchers examined the process of word formation in jargon words using Yule's theory and the contribution of these jargon words to learning in schools.In this research, it related to enriching and developing new vocabulary in the advertisement text. Therefore, the subject of this study can contribute to teaching English learning by arranging stimulus

material with jargon words that we often encounter around us. Jargon words that we often encounter a lot of use in English.

Teachers can implement this research on learning material. Therefore, the subject of this study can also contribute to learning to advertise text in the tenth grade of high school. As stated in the syllabus in English. The advertising text is one of the basic competencies for the tenth grade of high school. Text studied by students in basic competencies, 3.5 and 4.5. Based on the syllabus, students analyze the social function, text structure, and linguistic elements of the goods advertisement text. services, and activities (events) in the mass media under the context of their use.(3.5), Identifying the advertisement text of goods, services and activities (events) in the mass media according to the context of its use. (3.5.1), Detects information from the advertisement text of goods, services, and activities (events) on mass media according to the context of their use (3.5.2). Detecting social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements in the text advertisement of goods, services, and activities (events) in the mass media according to the context of their use(3.4.3).

In this learning, I hope it that will motivate students to learn English that they often encounter in their surroundings. It can apply this jargon to increase vocabulary knowledge in schools for the learning process in advertising text material. As we know that adding vocabulary has a very essential role in learning foreign language acquisition. This shows that vocabulary is not just a collection of

words we memorize and know their meaning, but also a learning process in arranging these words. In addition, without understanding vocabulary and grammar, students will face obstacles in understanding the learning process. Considering the importance of the English language, learning English in the classroom is a must use the right strategy, attract and engage students. This can improve English competency so it can master optimally.

B. Discussion

The objective of this research is to identify the word-formation of jargon words in online shops to improve vocabulary. The researcher analyzed the word formation in the caption of the @E-fabric account and the contribution of jargon words used by the online shops to improve vocabulary. Based on the research, the problem in the online shop in the @E-fabric account occurred with several considerations. The language used in an online shop different from people in everyday conversation. There are special terms that describe events that occur in the online shop. Based on the result, it can conclude that borrowing word is the most common way in forming words in the word jargon used in @ e-fabric accounts. This research show that English language is very important for people in this modern era. This research aims to provide more information and understanding of the meaning and the contribution purpose to help students understand the material if there are jargon words that often appear in advertisement texts. so they are familiar with the English word jargon term found in the online shop that they often find every day.

Besidesthat, students also increase their knowledge of the advertising text that they often find by using jargon words in the online shop.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion after analyzing the data in the previous chapter and suggestion

A. Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion that has presented in the previous chapter, there are some points that can be conclude :

1. The findings show that there are six strategies for the word-formation process in jargon words using Yule's theory, which are in the @E-fabric account. They are borrowing, compounding, clipping, acronyms, prefixes, and suffixes. Based on the findings, there are 43 terms found on the @ E-fabric account. The author found 21 terms with a borrowing process, 7 terms that have a compounding process, 2 terms that have a clipping process, 6terms that have an acronyms process, and 5 terms that have a prefixes process and suffixes. Based on the research results, the borrowing process is the most common process found in the @E-fabric account. It takes 50% of the total term or 21 words out of 42-word terms.

2. In this study, the researchers examined not only forming words in jargon words using Yule's theory. But also found research contribution to enrich vocabulary and understand forming words in jargon word using Yule's theory, especially in learning about advertisements. Teachers can implement this material to students

when they are ready to teach the core activities of 3.4 and 4.5 about written text advertising goods, services, and activities(event) in the mass media. The teacher can also change the material using jargon in the application of advertisement text for students. This material can apply to learning in schools to enrich and discover new vocabulary in advertisement texts. Understanding and knowing jargon words that often found around us can motivate students to learn English.

B. Suggestion

After drawing the conclusions, then the researcher offers some suggestions :

1. For the Students

   For the tenth grade of high school, the students can understand jargon words to learn.they relate it to enriching and developing new vocabulary in the advertisement text. The students can understand well, especially in making and understanding advertisement text. By learning jargon words in the online shop students can add vocabulary, especially to advertisement text.

2. For the Teacher

   It recommended the source data of this research to facilitate the learning process as a media source. The subject of this study can contribute to teaching English learning by arranging stimulus material with jargon words that we often encounter around us.That expect itthey can use this research as a reference and give a

contribution to the teaching and learning process, especially in advertisements.

3. For the next Researcher

For those researchers who are interested to conduct research that related to jargon words, they can use this research as a reference to ease their assignment in conducting theirresearch. I expect this research to give information about the jargon words. The researchers who want to analyze the word-formation should seek the other theory or comparing both theories in order to make this analysis will be done thoroughly.

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Appendix 1

Checklists for type's word formation process of jargon word are used in @E-fabric account based on the Yule's theory.

No	Jargon Word	Kind of Word Formation Process	Form	Meaning of Jargon word
1	Order	Borrowing	Order	Order is an ordering a product or request of the buyer of goods or services to the seller.
2	CFD	Acronym	Car Free Day	CFD is a vehicle free day.
3	Pcs	Acronym	Pieces	Pcs isshow units of goods that add up to more than 1 pieces general units for all types of items including goods that are not in the form of pieces or sheets.
4	Min	Clipping	Minimum	Min usually used to indicate the smallest amount purchase of a product.
5	Lasercut	Compounding	Laser(n) + cut(v)	Lasercut is a technology that uses lasers to cut materials for the type of hijab
6	Review	Borrowing	Review	Review is to provide information with the aim that buyers can see and know the disadvantages, advantages and quality of an item.

7	Highlight	Compounding	High(Adj) +light(n)	Highlight is a feature on Instagram that can summarize multiple videos and then make them into one trailer.
8	Detail	Borrowing	Detail	Detail is extended treatment of or attention to particular items.
9	Characteristic	Borrowing	Characteristic	Characteristics isunique product characteristics of a product compared to other products offered to consumers.
10	Daily	Suffixes	Day + ly	Daily means products that can used for everyday.
11	Restock	Prefix	Re + Stock	Restock is product in an empty position, but the seller will immediately the product being re-prepare or traded is available again after being sold out.
12	Bestseller	Compounding	Best(Adj) + seller(n)	Bestseller is a product that many people are looking for and have had a large and rapid sale.
13	Grade	Borrowing	Grade	Grade is a label used to distinguish between products with the same function and standardization of materials used in the

				quality of items.
14	Vs	Acronym	Versus	Vs is the word appears to compare one product to another
15	HS	Acronym	Home Store	Home Store is a home or shop address that usually visited to buy products that are sold.
16	Premium	Borrowing	Premium	Premium quality is below one level from the origin and also needs a choice of materials.
17	Collection	Borrowing	Collection	Collection is a product in several collections of products owned by the online shop to be presented to buyers.
18	Stock	Borrowing	Stock	Stock is the goods available or accumulated in the warehouse, which will used in the sales process to consumers.
19	Inner	Suffixes	Inn + er	Inner is the name for the veil's inner head covering to keep the hijab from shifting easily because it comes in contact with the hair.
20	Allsize	Compounding	All(Adv) + size(n)	Allsize is both size M and L.
21	Elegant	Borrowing	Elegant	Elegantis something that looks classy but simple, and extraordinary when

				viewed.
22	Simple	Borrowing	Simple	Simple is easy to do or use without convolution.
23	Label	Borrowing	Label	Label is one part of the product in the form of a description of both images and words that serve as product and seller information source.
24	Longlasting	Compounding	Long(v) + lasting(Adj)	Longlasting means a veil that is timeless.
25	Series	Borrowing	Series	Series is severalthings that follow on after the other of connected one after the other.
26	Bestprice	Compounding	Best (Adj) + Price (n)	Bestpriceis the best price benchmark used by owners for an item they sell by looking at the quality and quantity of goods.
27	Ori	Clipping	Original	Oriis the goods sold purely produced, selected and branded by the product maker so that the quality of the goods truly maintained.
28	Waterproof	Compounding	Water (n) + proof (n)	Waterproof is a veil whose benefits are that it is not wet when used for ablution and exposed to rain.
29	Free	Borrowing	Free	Free means that every purchase of a
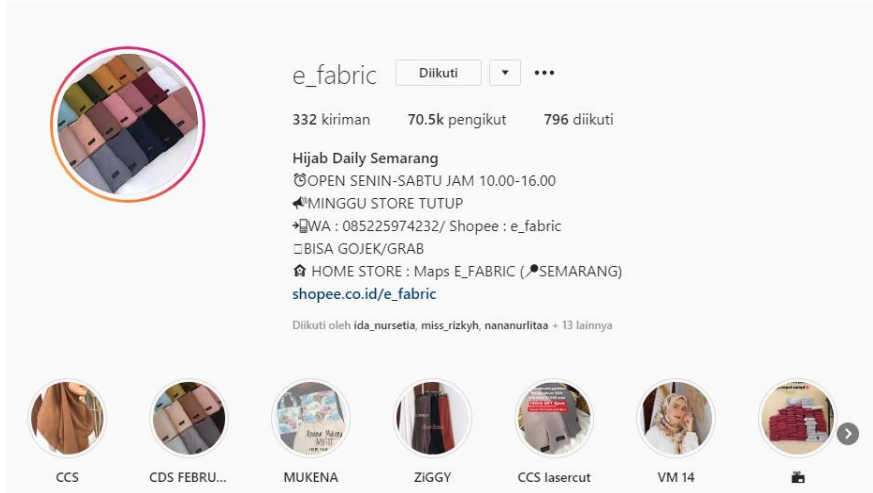
				particular product will get another product bonus and not paying.
30	Pattern	Borrowing	Pattern	Pattern is designed or used as a model for making things.
31	Mix	Borrowing	Mix	Mix means that every purchase can freely choose to mix and match or mix the products to be selected.
32	XL	Acronym	Extra Large	XL on clothes size means "extra large" which means "very big".
33	Import	Borrowing	Import	Import is an activity of transportation of goods or commodities from country to country.
34	Ironless	Suffixes	Iron + less	Ironless means hijab without ironing but not tangled and ready to use and comfortable.
35	Flowly	Suffixes	Flow + ly	Flowy is showing that the material used is easy to fall and light.
36	Ootd	Acronym	Outfit of the day	Ootd is to show clothes or clothing that are being used on that day.
37	Blouse	Borrowing	Blouse	Blouse is a dress that covers the upper body with a loose model which has a length of

				up to the waist.
38	Shopee	Borrowing	Shopee	Shopee is an application engaged in buying and selling they can access easily online and using a Smartphone.
39	Casual	Borrowing	Casual	Casual is a style of dress that used at leisure.
40	Formal	Borrowing	Formal	Formalisunder the rules and ethics.
41	Simetris	Borrowing	Simetris	Simetris is on the two halves, balanced with each other.
42	Tutorial	Borrowing	Tutorial	Tutorial is the steps or references to using the product.
43	Soldout	Compounding	Sold (v) + out (Adv)	Soldoutmeans that the product has been sold and there are no more items, the buyer cannot buy items that have been sold except the seller will do a restock.

Appendix 2

Documentation of the research

InstagramProfile@**E-Fabric**

Instagram caption andthe type of word formation process of jargon word in the @E-fabric account.

No	Caption	Jargon Word and Type of Word Formation Process in Caption of @E-fabric
1	e_fabric Detail warna Segi4 Bintang : Tortila, Taro, Milo, Duck Blue, Babypink Detail Bahannya super UNIK ! Karakteristik bahan Segi4 Bintang ini : •Ringan •Tidak Licin •Mudah Diatur •Busa tegak didahi •Cocok buat Daily, kondangan, Wisuda, ke kantor, ke Kuliah, Jalan2 dll #segiempatlasercut #polycatton #pottonsquare #pottonlasercut 6 Maret	1. Detail (Borrowing word) 2. Karakteristik (Borrowing word) 3. Daily (Suffixes)
2	e_fabric Warna Tortila tidak ada foto on modelnya. Warnanya super unik ijo kecoklatan. Dulu warna ini pernah ada di seri CDS Lasercut juga ❣ Lihat semua 6 komentar shintavernanda Di shopee belum ada ya kak ♡ e_fabric @shintavernanda udh ada kak, klik produk terbaru ya kak nanti muncul dipaling atas. Atau Dm aja nnti aku kasih link nya🙏 ♡ 7 Maret	1. Lasercut (Compounding) 2. Shopee (Borrowing word)

3	e_fabric RESTOCK KODE BESTSELLER "FS PASMINA" � Bisa di order mulai Besok Selasa, 10 Maret Jam 19.00 via WA / SHOPEE / Ke HS hr rabu jam 10-4 sore ✔KODE : FS Pasmina Nude Salem ✔HARGA : 35.000/pcs ✔PROMO 100rb GET 3pcs ✔UKURAN : 1,80*75 ✔BAHAN : Diamond Crep Grade A BAHAN DIAMOND CREP GRADE A // Jenis bahan diamond yg bagus, seratnya lebih rapat dan teksturnya lebih halus dibanding Diamond yg dipakai untuk bahan Khimar. Naaahhh,,, bahan ini Lebih tebel dr ceruti (kode sabyan) tapi ini ENAK juga dia tegak, flowy juga dan mudah diatur. Enak mana FS vs Sabyan? Semua kembali ke Selera karena tiap org punya selera masing2 dan kebutuhan yg berbeda. Jangan sampe galau yaa,,, coba 1 dulu boleh tp 3 sekalian boleehh banget !!! Set alarm dari sekarang ya 🎉🤎 Note : Warna On Model lebih sedikit terang dari pada warna aslinya ya, Dimohon untuk melihat foto yg tidak on model. Kemiripan warna 90% krn Faltor Cahaya. #pasminadiamond #pasmina #hijabpasmina #pasminasabyan Lihat semua 2 komentar 9 Maret	1. Restock (Prefix) 2. Bestseller (Compounding) 3. Order (Borrowing word) 4. Shopee (Borrowing word) 5. HS (Acronym) 6. Pcs (Acronym) 7. Grade (Borrowing word)
5	e_fabric Premium Ramadhan Collection❣ Koleksi ke-3 Ramadhan ini "Cyra One Set" (Atasan Tunik + Rok Plisket) Koleksi Ramadhan ini stocknya Terbatas dan tidak restock jika sudah habis ya. Jika Kamu Suka disarankan langsung beli aja😋 ✔KODE : Cyra Dustypink ✔HARGA Tunik + Rok : 195.000,- (BEST PRICE) ✔UKURAN : All size (Atasan Tunik Ld 104 , Pj 100 (Ling, Ketiak 50) dan (Bawahan Plisket Pj 90) ✔FREE BELT ✔BAHAN : Atasan Premium Wolvis Pleated & Bawahan Pleated Moscrepe ✔TB MODEL 159 Ini atasan bawahan terpisah ya, Jadi kalian bisa mix and match dengan Kulot/Celana juga biar nggak bosen. SUPER MURAH 195rb dapet Tunik & Rok Plisket. ✅Mulai bisa di order : Kamis, 12 Maret 2020 Jam 19.00 via WA/ SHOPEE / Datang ke Homestore Jumat 12 Maret	1. Premium (Borrowing word) 2. Stock (Borrowing word) 3. Bestprice (Compoundig) 4. Allsize (Compounding) 5. Shopee (Borrowing word)

5	**e_fabric** Inner Arab Ready Stock ! . Ini inner udah aku coba pakai sehatian buat foto katalog. Dan senyaman ituuu !!! Kenapa bisa nyaman? Karena pakai bahan yg ringan dan cocok banget buat inner. KODE : Inner Arab Hitam Harga : 20.000/pcs ✅PROMO 50rb Get 3pcs . ✔Bahannya Halus, Lembut ✔Tidak bikin pusing ✔Ada Tali dibagian Belakang ✔Bahan Spandek Rayon Bisa di order mulai bsk lewat WA / Shopee / ke Hs langsung ya #innerarab #ciputarab #innerhijab 20 Maret	1.Inner (Suffixes) 2. Pcs (Acronym)
6	**e_fabric** n e x t "elea dress" spesial edisi Ramadhan ke-5❣ . Ready Stock Koleksi Premium Ramadhan❣ . Koleksi ke-5 Ramadhan ini "Elea Dress" . Koleksi Ramadhan ini stocknya Terbatas dan tidak restock jika sudah habis ya. Jika Kamu Suka disarankan langsung beli aja😋 . ✔KODE : Elea Dusty ✔HARGA DRESS : 195.000,- (BEST PRICE) ✔UKURAN : All size (Ld 105, Pj Dress 135, Pj Tangan 55, Ling. Ketiak -+50) ✔BAHAN : Moscrepe Premium Mix Brokat Tile ✔KARAKTERISTIK Bahan : Tebel, Adem, Tidak Nerawang, Tidak mudah lecek dan dilengkapi dengan Brokat Tile yg Super Cantik. ✔Ada Tali dibagian pinggang . Elea Dress ini cocok buat Lebaran, Acara Kondangan, Wisuda dll. Model yg simpel membuat kamu akan terlihat ellegant saat memakainya. . Beli baju lebaran / Kondnagan dari sekarang aja, krn Jika HABIS Tidak restock lagi😊 . Note : Kemiripan warna 90% untuk Foto on model, harap sebelum membeli cek review ada di Higlight / Lihat foto yg tidak on model ya🙏▨ Lihat semua 10 komentar **musyawha** Yg pj 140 dong kak. Biar bs ikutan order 🙄 　　**e_fabric** @musyawha maaf blm ada 🙏 23 Maret	1.Mix (Borrowing word) 2. Highlight (Compounding) 3. Restock (Prefix) 4. Allsize (Compounding) 5. karakteristik (Borrowing word) 6. Bestprice (Compounding)

7	e_fabric Elea Dress ini modelnya simpel tp kalau udah dipakai akan terlihat ellegant ❣ Elea Dress ini cocok untuk berbagai acara salah satunya : Untuk Wisuda, Untuk Kondangan bahkan cocok juga untuk Lebaran yg sebentar lagi😍 Lihat semua 3 komentar ifitt22 Berapa ka ♡ e_fabric @ifitt22 195rb aja kak (BEST PRICE) ♡ 24 Maret	1. Simpel (Borrowing word) 2. Ellegant(Borrowing word)
8	e_fabric Akhirnyaa bisa RESTOCK kode PWS ini 👏 . ✔KODE : PWS MOCCA ✔BAHAN : Poton Buberry ✔UKURAN : 112*112 ✔Finishing : Jahit tepi rapi dan berlabel efabric ✔HARGA :35.000/pcs ✔PROMO 100rb GET 3pcs Bahan dasar PWS yaitu bahan Pollycatton tapi bukan POTON yg biasa tapi ada sentuhan motif tp senada gitu. Jadi nggk polosan aja. DIJAMIN BAKAL SUKA DAN CINTA sama BAHAN ini krn Bahannya SUPER ENAK dipakai DAILY, Kondangan, Jalan2 dll . ✅TEGAK DIDAHI (TEGAK NYA SEMPURNA) ✅TIDAK LICIN ✅RINGAN DIPAKAI ✅BAKAL PW BANGET POKOKNYA (Sudah terbukti) ✅ADA DETAIL DI HIJAB MESKIPUN POLOS . Note : Pastikan sebelum order cek review di higlight / cek foto tidak on model. Karena Foto on model agak terang. Lihat 1 komentar 25 Maret	1. Label (Borrowing word) 2. Detail (Borrowing word) 3. Pcs (Acronym) 4. Review (Borrowing word) 5. Highligh (Compounding)
9	e_fabric Next besok jam 10.00 WIB kita akan Launching produk terbaru kita yaitu "Aisya Humaira Series" Lihat 1 komentar 2 April	1. Series (Borrowing word)

10	**e_fabric** Spesial Promo April untuk Bandana Rajut Premium ! Kelebihan Bandana Rajut by @e_fabric : •Warnanya Sangat Spesial •Semuanya Netral •Awet Banget •Melarnya Bagus •Tidak bikin Pusing •Nyaman dipakai seharian ~ ✔HARGA : 20.000/pcs PROMO 50rb GET 3 (FREE POUCH selama persediaan masih ada) Min 12pcs 15.000/pcs Lihat semua 14 komentar 7 April	1. Premium (Borrowing word) 2. Pcs (Acronym) 3. Free (Borrowing word) 4. Min (Clipping)
11	**e_fabric** New Collection "Oody Square Waterproof" Hijab keluaran terbaru dari e_fabric ini UNIK (restock ke-2) karena hijab ini anti air (Waterproof). Bahan yg kita pakai juga PREMIUM "Voal Emerald Waterproof" Karakteristik BAHAN : ✅Waterproof (Anti air) ✅Tegak didahi ✅Tidak Licin (krn 100% Catton Voal) ✅Mudah diatur KODE : Oody Wine Harga Normal 65.000/pc PROMO 125rb GET 2 Min 7pcs 60rb/pcs Ukuran hijab ini 1,15*1,15 Bisa di model syar'i juga (sesuai kebutuhan) Kemiripan warna on model dengan aslinya 95% krn faktor cahaya saat foto. Jangan sampe ketinggalan untuk dapetin koleksi terbaru dari @e_fabric 😍 #voalwatersplash #voalwaterproof #voalemerald Lihat semua 10 komentar 8 April	1. Restock (Prefix) 2. Waterproof (Compounding) 3. Premium (Borrowing word) 4. Pcs (Acronym)

12	e_fabric Jihan Dress - Koleksi Premium dari Ramadhan Series 2020 👻 Harga ya MURAH BANGET only 225.000/pcs (Khusus Tgl 13-14 215rb ajaa !!!) Cuma ada 1 ukuran Ld 105 Pj 135 Ada Resleting di depan dan Tali di samping kanan kiri Bahan Brokat mix Tile dan Bahan dalamnya Moscrepe jadi tidak panas . Lihat semua 28 komentar 13 April	1. Pcs (Acronym) 2. Mix (Borrowing word)
13	e_fabric Mukena "Plain Mix HITAM" sangat cocok untuk kalian yg suka mukena polos dgn warna Netral. Mukena ini sangat Bestseller dari tahun ke tahun krn warna ini nya manis dan pasti saat dipakai ibadah bikin nyaman😍 Kode : Mukena Plain MIX HITAM Harga : 150.000/pcs Min 2pcs potongan 5rb/pcs Min 12pcs potongan 10rb/pcs (Dengan harga yg sama) Detail Ukuran Mukena : Atasan Dari kepala ke depan 117cm Dari kepala ke belakang 143cm Bawahan Panjang 112cm, lebar 144cm 1kg muat 2pcs 2kg muat 3pcs Mukena ini All size fit to XL ya Bahan yg dipakai pada mukena ini "KATUN RAYON" dijamin Adem 100% #mukenarayon #mukenapolos Lihat semua 21 komentar 20 April	1. Mix (Borrowing word) 2. Bestseller (Compounding) 3. Min (Clipping) 4. Pcs (Acronym) 5. Allsize (Compounding) 6. XL (Acronym)

14	e_fabric Ready stock Lily square ✅ Mulai bisa di order : Minggu, 26 April Jam 19.30 Via WA&shopee . ✔KODE : Lily Square Peach Beige (warna asli lebih gelap 1-2 Tingkat dr foto on Model) ✔BAHAN : Voal Ultrafine Nazma ✔UKURAN : 115x115 ✔HARGA : 65.000/pcs PROMO min 3pcs 60rb/pcs ✔FINISHING LASERCUT DIGITAL Dijamin bahan ini kalo dipakai nyaman&enak banget 😊 ✅Tegak didahi ✅Adem, Halus, Ringan ✅Ironless ✅Tidak mudah kusut ✅Lasercut dan berlabel efabric ✅Ada detail yg unik ! ✅Cocok buat segala kegiatan . Kenapa bisa begitu? Karena kita pakai bahan VOAL ULTRAFINE NAZMA original ! Catet ya original, jadi dijamin betahnpakai hijab ini seharian 😍 Kode ini Restocnya tidak bisa tiap bulan (bisa berbukan-bulan) jadi jangan sampai dilewatkan ya😄 . Kemiripan Warna On model 90% ya karena Faktor Cahaya saat foto. Bisa cek Review di Higlight/cek Foto tidak onmodel. #voalnazma #nazmavoal #voalultrafine Lihat semua 24 komentar 25 April	1. Stock (Borrowing word) 2. Order (Borrowing word) 3. Shopee (Borrowing word) 4. Pcs (Acronym) 5. Lasercut (Compounding) 6. Ironless (Suffixes)
15	e_fabric Ready Stock "Olivia Abaya B" Ini salah satu Raya Collection dari @e_fabric ! . ✔KODE : Olivia B "Brown Sugar" ✔HARGA : 220.000/pcs ⚠ Min 3pcs Potongan 15rb/pcs ⚠ ✔BAHAN : Premium Zara ✔UKURAN : Ld 115 Pj 135 ✔ WUDHU Friendly Bahan "Olivia Abaya" ini kita pakai bahan Premium Zara, Seperti Moscrepe tapi lebih bagus. Bahannya Jatuh, Flowy, Tidak panas, dan Adem. Modelnya pun Klok jadi kalau dibuat jalan leluasa banget. . Bisa di order mulai jam 12.00 Siang ini ke WA : 085225974232 / ke SHOPEE : e_fabric . #abaya #abayadress #dress #bajulebaran #bajulebaran2020 Lihat semua 21 komentar 30 April	1. Collection (Borrowing word) 2. Min (Clipping) 3. Flowy (Suffixes)

16	e_fabric Ready Stock 🍡 🍙Mulai bisa di order : Minggu, 8 Maret Jam 19.00 dan SUDAH READY di CFD hari Minggu.	1. CFD (Acronym)
17	e_fabric Ready Stock Daily Khimar . Daily Khimar merupakan Produk Terbaru dari @e_fabric . Khimar ini modelnya sangat simpel, nggak neko2 tapi Longlasting banget ! . ✔KODE : Daily Khimar ✔HARGA : 35.000/pcs PROMO 100rb Get 3 ✔BAHAN : Diamond Crep ✔UKURAN : Pj depan 70 dan Pj Belakang 77 "Ukuran standar namun tetep menutup dada" ✔Tepi Khimar dijahit kecil rapi ✔Pet Antem (Anti Tembem) Dijahit rapi dan menggunakan busa kualitas terbaik Khas efabric. ✔1kg muat 12pcs . Daily Khimar ini cocok banget dipakai sehari-hari baik #dirumahaja ataupun aktivitas diluar rumah. Modelnya yg super simpel, anti ribet dan tinggal slup aja. . Note : Kemiripan foto on model dengan aslinya 90%. Lihat semua 11 komentar 4 Mei	1. Simple (Borrowing word) 2. Longlasting (Compounding)
18	e_fabric Ready Stock . ✔KODE : CVB ✔HARGA : 30.000/pcs SPESIAL PROMO 100rb GET 4pcs ✔BAHAN : Basic Katun ✔UKURAN : 113x113 ✔Finishing jahit tepi dan berlalbel efabric . Bahan katun untuk kode CVB ini beda dari rawis ya, bahannya lebih bagus, lebih tebel 3 Grade diatas rawis dan tentunya Tidak kedap telinga. . ⚠ KELEBIHAN CVB : ✔Tegak didahi ✔Adem & mudah dibentuk ✔Tidak Licin ✔Tidak kedap ditelinga ✔Cocok disegala acara, baik daily maulun formal . ⚠ Penting banget !!! Kode CVB Kali ini rata2 tidak simetris saat di lipat segi4, TAPI saat dilipet segi3 bisa simetris seperti yg dipakai model. . ⚠ NOTE : Foto on model lebih terang sedikit dari pada aslinya ya. Jadi pastikan nanti lihat review di highlight dan foto tidak on model. . Jangan sampai kehabisan lagi ya, restocknya superr lama kode ini😊 Lihat semua 11 komentar 4 Mei	1. Pcs (Acronym) 2. Label (Borrowing) 3. Grade (Borrowing) 4. Daily (Suffixes) 5. Simetris (Borrowing) 6. Review (Borrowing) 7. Restock (Prefixes)

19	e_fabric Tutorial Hijab Pasmina Sabyan Tali by @e_fabric ❣ Lihat semua 23 komentar idaa_ny Kl cantik pke apa aja ya ttp cantik hehehe 10 Mei	1. Tutorial (Borrowing)
20	e_fabric Soldout Xin Dress Coksu dan Tidak Restock! Lihat semua 16 komentar 15 Mei	1. Soldout (Compounding) 2. Restock (Prefix)

CURRICULUM VITAE

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