WORD FORMATIONS PROCESSES ON NEW WORDS USED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING FOUND IN METATRADER4 AND UNIVERSAL FOREX
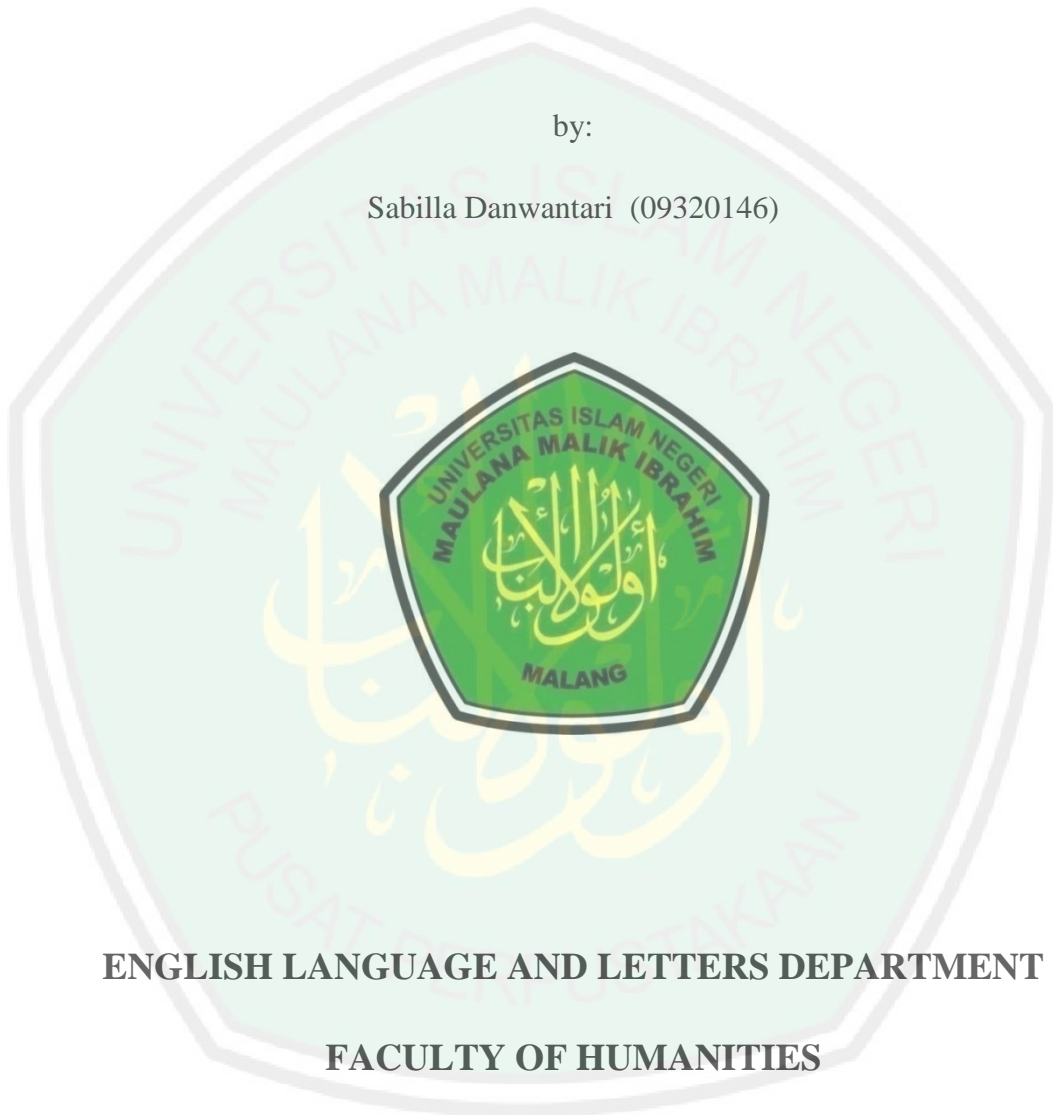
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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2014

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THESIS

Presented to

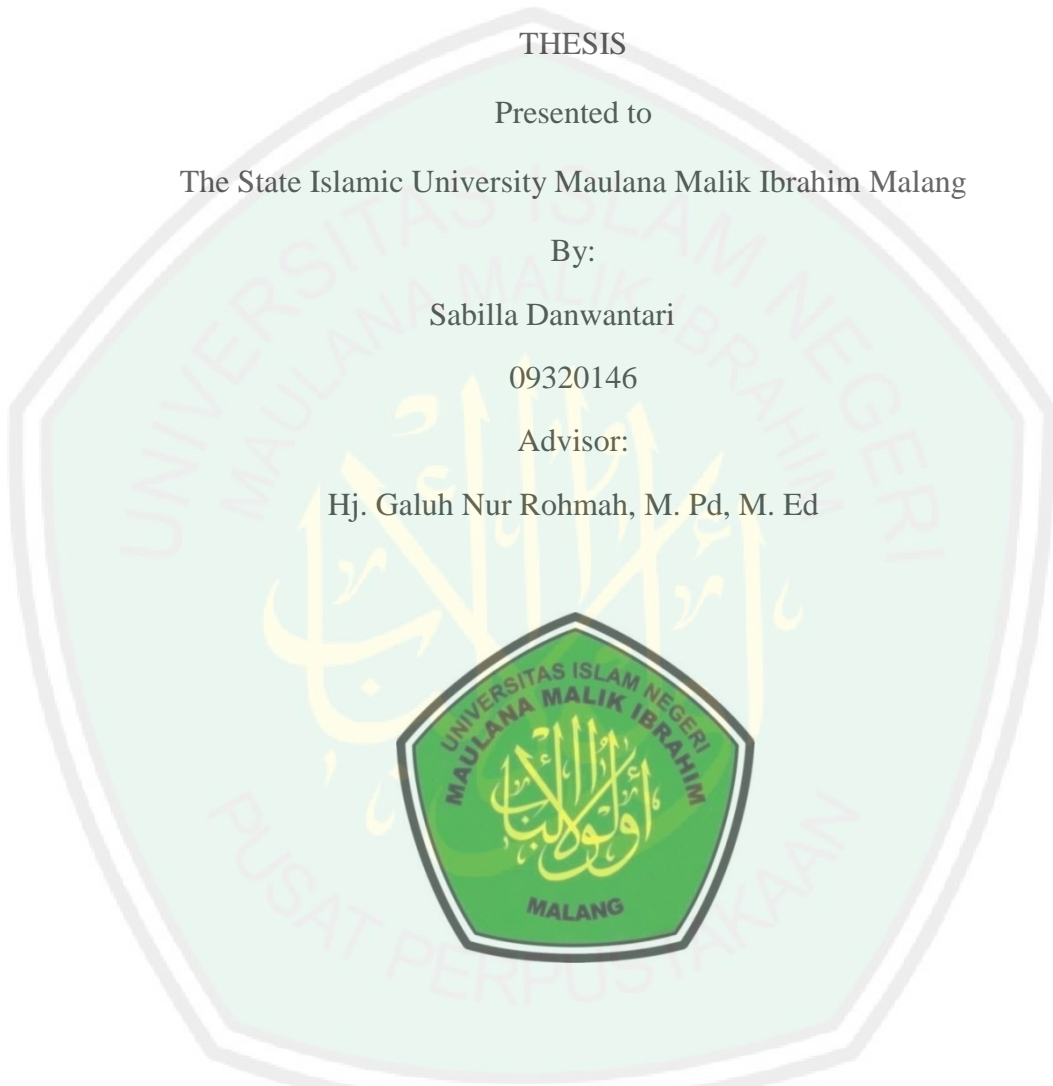The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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2014

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I state that this thesis entitled "Word Formations Processes on New Words Used in Foreign Exchange Trading Found in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and references. I am the only responsibility for thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

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Malang, 5 May, 2014

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MOTTO

وَ تِلْكَ الْأَمْثَالِ نَضْرَ بُهَا لِلنَّاسِ وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَا يَعْلَمُوْنَ

"And these examples, we present to people, but none will understand them except those of knowledge" (Al- Ankabut: 43)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, Mohammad Makki Syaifuddin and Wahyuni Yulinarti, who give me praying and support to finish this thesis, and also Asasun Najakh who has introduced me in Foreign Exchange Trading until I can make the Foreign Exchange Trading becoming my thesis, without him I can not find the research topic and I can not finish this thesis without his explanation about Foreign Exchange Trading.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all my praise be to Allah's the Lord of the universe who has given us his beneficent, especially to my self. Sholawat and salam are always blessed and poured down upon our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW which his the bright ways, then we always the shelter of Allah, now, until here after life. Amin.

This thesis entitled "Word Formation Processes on New Words Used in Foreign Exchange Trading Found in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex" is intended the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* at The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This thesis would not complete without some supports from two people. First, I would thank to my advisor, Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed for her invaluable guidance as well as her constructive suggestions, advice and patience until this thesis can be accomplished well. Second, I would thank to Asasun Najakh for his support and discussion concerning in Foreign Exchange Trading. I am very grateful for his patience and care in explaining about Foreign Exchange Trading.

Malang, 5 Mei 2014

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ABSTRACT

Danwantari, Sabilla. 2014. *Word formations processes on new words used in foreign exchange trading found in Metayrader4 and Universal Forex* Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd, M. Ed

Key Terms**:** Word Formations Processes, Foreign exchange trading, Metatrader4 and universal forex.

Word formations processes are a study about the relationship between meanings and words. Word formations processes are used for studying the new word forms formed by two or more separates words joined becoming single word and some of them have new meanings. In this research, the word formations processes are used for analyzing the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity, foreign exchange trading is commerce of a country currency with other country currency conducted by using internet networking in trading platform.

The data are obtained from the Metatrader4, is a foreign exchange trading platform, and universal forex means that the new word forms is gotten from many sources. The data are analyzed by using word formation processes to purpose getting understanding the new word forms, therefore this research uses qualitative method specifically intrinsic case study.

In this research, the data are in form of new word forms used in foreign exchange trading activity, the new word forms are analyzed by using Yule's theory of word formations processes. The types of word formation processes are found only nine processes in the foreign exchange trading new word forms are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and multiple processes.

Therefore, this research describes about the new word forms are used in foreign exchange trading activity and the way the foreign exchange trading new word forms are formed by using Yule's theory of word formations processes. Besides, word formation processes can help understanding the meaning of the new word forms when the new word forms are not in dictionary or thesaurus.

ABSTRACT

Danwantari, Sabilla. 2014. *Word formations processes on new words used in foreign exchange trading found in Metayrader4 and Universal Forex* **Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.** Pembimbing: Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd, M. Ed

Kata kunci**:** Word Formations Processes, Foreign exchange trading, Metatrader4 and universal forex.

Word formations processes adalah kajian yang menjelaskan tentang hubungan antara arti dan kata. Word formations processes digunakan untuk mengkaji bentuk-bentuk kata baru yang di bentuk dari dua atau lebih suku kata yang digabungkan menjadi satu bentuk kata baru dan beberapa dari kata baru mempunyai makna tersendiri. Di dalam penelitian ini, word formations processes dugunakan untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk kata baru di aktivitas foreign exchange trading, foreign exchange trading adalah penjualan mata uang sebuah negara dengna mata uang negara lain yang di hubungkan dengan menggunakan jaringan internet di trading platform.

Data-data itu diperoleh dari Metatrader4, adalah sebuah foreign exchange trading platform, dan universal forex, yang berarti kata-kata baru didapatkan dari beberapa sumber. Data-data itu di analisis dengan menggunakan word formations processes bertujuan untuk mendapatkan kefahaman tentang bentuk-bentuk kata baru, jadi penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, intrinsic case study.

Pada penelitian ini, data-datanya berbentuk kata-kata baru yang digunakan pada aktivitas foreign exchange trading, bentuk-bentuk kata baru dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Yule pada word formations processes. Tipe-tipe word formations processes ditemukan hanya sembilan proses pada kata-kata baru yang terdapat pada foreign exchange trading adalah, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and multiple processes.

Jadi, penelitian ini membahas tentang bentuk-bentuk kata baru digunakan pada aktivitas foreign exchange trading dan cara kata-kata baru dalam foreign exchange trading dibentuk dengan menggunakan teori Yule di word formations processes. Selain itu, word formation processes dapat membantu dalam pemahaman arti di bentuk-bentuk kata baru ketika kata-kata baru tidak terdapat di dalam kamus.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research method.

1.1 Background of the Study

Word formation is important to analyze as it can identify the new words exist along with the development of time. Word formation becomes important because some new word forms often formed by complex compounds of morphemes. Word formation processes study the combination among bound morphemes and free morphemes to add a new word (Crabtree and Powers, 2000). Word formation is also study about the relationship between meaning and words (Booij, 2005). Therefore, word formation is one of ways to study new as it helps us to get better understanding on the meaning and the form of those new words.

There are some examples of new word forms which were studied by using word formation processes. They are *Yahoo Messanger*, *Microsoft Office*, *Photoshop*, *internet, internet gaming* etc. In fact, there are many new word forms that have different formation and meaning, because in every new word forms have own unique words and meaning. Actually, word formation processes are used for analyzing the new word forms from various countries. In every new word forms have its own uniqueness to be analyzed. Word formation is called by people as structure of word, such in this previous research Zwitserloud (2003) analyzed

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about the morphological/ morphosyntatical structure of sign in Nederlandse Gebarentaal (sign language of Netherlands, henceforth NGT).

Some the previous researcher had analyzed the words phenomena directly by using word formation, such as Boonsawasd (2005) analyzed word formation in Bouyei language. He described about the lexicology of the southern vernacular of Bouyei language. Bouyei words are formed by affixing, compounding and reduplicating. Kalima (2007) analyzed about word formation processes on internet gaming. The data were taken from an internet forum that deals with the game of Canadian game company, Relic entertainment. Kalima found new words and classified the data according to the word formation processes that is used in creating the data. Doulton (2009) analyzed about the English word building, high-frequency vocabulary and loanword cognates in Japanese EFL.

The evidence that one of the word phenomena is from science term, Zehan (2009) classified in Germanic insect names according to the type of compounding. Compounding was a productive words formation process in German by which new words of any lexical category were formed. Ibrahim (2010) analyzed and contrasted the processes of noun formation in both Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). The data were collected from different source, compiled and analyzed in term of morphology, productivity and semantic indications of the different processes of noun-formation in both languages. Al-Jarf (2011) analyzed about English word formation processes in Arabic translation students. Yan-Hua (2011) analyzed the pattern and rules of new word formation and applied the rules in detection of new words in Chinese word segmentation.

Ruan (2012), in his research explored lexical formation rules in new words that appeared in internet such chatting language online. A. Janda (2012) described metonymy in domain of word formation. This study explained about the metonymies signaled by derivational suffixes in Russian, Czech and Norwegian. They analyzed word formation on Information Technology terms or in internet terms.

From the previous study, it proves that word formation processes is not only used in English but also it is used to analyze other languages. Beside, word formation processes are also used in analyzing of Germanic insect name. It proves that word formation processes is not only used in language area, such as novels and poems, but also it can used for analyzing the terms in other side, such as science or economic.

One of new words not studied yet is new words used in foreign exchange trading activity found in Metatrader4 and universal forex. Foreign exchange trading or it called forex is one of modern trading which also have a market. The forex market has more accessible, increased in size and captured the public attention. Forex trades about the currency, usually the currency traded from the develop countries, such USD, JPY, GBP, EURO, CAD, AUD, and CHF (Rosenstreich, 2005). The currency used on trading is not only from developed countries but also the entire of world, such as IDR which can be attended to be traded.

Foreign exchange trading activity is an activity of trading in foreign exchange means that the traders trade by using software given by broker. The software is called trading platform. In trading platform has some versions, one of them is Metatrader 4. Metatrader 4 is usually used by some traders. To do trading in foreign exchange should use internet network because the activity of foreign exchange trading use online system (http://belajarforex.com/pengenalan-platform.html). The players or it can called the traders of foreign exchange trading activity are from many fractions. It can come from broker, central bank, market makers (dealer), corporate, speculator (including investment funds, pension funds and hedge funds), CTAs (Commodity Trading Advisors), COMs (Currency Overlay Managers), individual and the financial new media. The player should through broker if they will do trading foreign exchange (Silvani, 2008)

In foreign exchange trading activity, the researcher finds some new words form used on Metatrader 4 and universal forex. Universal forex means that information about foreign exchange come from some sources, because foreign exchange is universal so that the information about foreign exchange trading can be taken from other side. In universal forex is found some new word forms not used in Metatrader 4.

New word forms used in Metatrader is only used when the traders do the trading, whereas before the traders trade, they should know about another words because in trading activity there are some information not found in Metatrader, therefore the trader should know and understand the other words out of Metatrader. Usually, other new words are found in some sources. Therefore, the

new word forms used in foreign exchange trading can not be gotten only in one source.

After the researcher found the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity, she is interested to do the research about analysis of the new word forms used in foreign exchange trading activity. The researcher is interested in analyzing the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity because the new word forms are important to be analyzed because new word forms are part of words and words part of language and language research is the linguist's duty to analyze the language phenomena. Such as the uniqueness of new word forms on foreign exchange trading which can not be found in dictionary are *currency risk*, *cross rate*, *margin call*, *swissy* and so on

Especially, in new words form used in foreign exchange trading activity mostly uses English. Therefore analyzing the new word forms in foreign exchange trading is English students' duty, especially the students who learn about linguistics. Therefore, the researcher thinks that analyzing the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity is her duty as English student. To analyze the new word forms in foreign exchange trading, the researcher uses word formation processes. Word formation processes are one of the linguistics theories which are compatible to help the researcher analyze the new words form. Because by using word formation processes, it can be known how the new words form in foreign exchange trading are created.

From this study, the researcher's purpose is to help the foreign exchange trader to understanding the new word forms used on foreign exchange activity, especially in Metatrader 4 and universal forex. Because the new word forms used on Metatrader 4 and universal forex are created from two or more separates words combined become one new word froms which often have own meaning, it means that the meaning of the new word forms have different meaning with the words which create it.

Some new traders get difficulty to understand the new word forms used on Metatrader 4 and universal forex when they do trading activity. The researcher tries to help understanding of the new word forms used on it. Therefore, the researcher hope from this research, it gives some benefits before the trader learn about foreign exchange trading. The trader can use this research to learn about the meaning of new word forms used on foreign exchange trading.

In addition, the researcher chooses word formation processes to analyze the new word forms used on foreign exchange trading activity based on list of previous studies which analyze about word formation processes. The previous studies which analyze about word formation processes no one has investigated about new words form on foreign exchange trading.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be investigated in this study can be formulated in the following question:

1. What new word forms are found in foreign exchange trading in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex?

2. How word formation processes are formed in new word forms of foreign exchange trading in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem of the study, this study is aimed at:

1. Identify the new word forms are found in foreign exchange trading in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex.

2. To describe how the new word forms are formed by using word formation processes found in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to give both theoretical perspective and practical contribution. Theoretical perspective aims to obtain to enrich the understanding on the same field is morphology, particularly in word formation processes, especially on analyzing word formation process on new words used on foreign exchange trading found in Metatrader4 and universal forex

Practical contribution on word formation processes on terms of foreign exchange trading obtain to give contribution to reader, especially in studying word formation processes and the traders to give understanding the meaning of the new words.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on word formation processes used on new words form in foreign exchange trading activity. This study is limited on the new words used in foreign exchange trading found in Metatrader4 and universal forex and this study is about word formation processes in foreign exchange new words taken from new words printed out and electronic trading platform. In this study, the researcher uses Yule's theory of word formation processes to analyze the foreign exchange trading new words.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The writer gives the definition of key terms, to avoid misunderstanding about the topic:

1. Word formation is a process of forming a new word created from free morphemes and bound morphemes or free morphemes and free morphemes.
2. Borrowing is a process of forming a new word which borrows from other language.
3. Compounding is a process created by combining two or more separates words becoming one new word form.

4. Blending is a process combination of two separate words to produce single word.

5. Clipping is a process reduction of word which has two or more syllables becoming short form.

6. Conversion is a process of changing the function of a word without any reduction.

7. Acronym is a process taken the initial letter of a set phrase. Acronym has two type are of pronunciation of word are saying by each separate letter and saying as new single word.

8. Derivation is a process forming of word which adds bound morpheme.

9. Prefixes are a process which adds affixes in the beginning of word and suffixes are a process which adds affixes in the end of word.

10. Multiple processes are two or more processes which form in one new word.

11. Foreign exchange trading is foreign exhange market is the largest financial market which the rates of exchange are determined by decisions taken from the traders and investors.

12. Metatrader4 is one of foreign exchange trading platform.

13. Universal forex is some sources taken from websites and books.

1.7 Research Method

This part discusses about research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis

1.7.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative method, specifically intrinsic case study. In this research, the researcher analyzes the data to get deep understanding from the new words of foreign exchange trading which are analyzed by using word formation processes. The researcher identifies the types on foreign exchange new words and describes how the word formations processes are formed on foreign exchange new words to get more understanding the meaning.

1.7.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this study are new words used in foreign exchange trading activities. The writer takes the terms which are included new words form and can be analyzed by word formation theory. The data are words taken from *Metatrader trading Platform (Metatrader4)* and *universal forex*. *Metatrader4* is one of software kinds given by broker to the investor for doing the trading activity. Whereas *universal forex* is information about foreign exchange trading taken from some sources such websites and books. For the *universal forex*, the researcher takes the data

from three websites are *http://www.eforex.com/*, *http://forexfx.blog.com/* and *http://earnforex.com/forex-glossary.com/*

1.7.3 Research Instrument

This research is qualitative research, therefore in doing this research, the researcher is the main instrument who investigates, gathers and analyzes the data. The researcher does the research with the process of reading the foreign exchange trading new words found in Metatrader 4 and universal forex comprehensively and analyzing the foreign exchange trading new words by using Yule's theory of word formation processes deeply.

1.7.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher uses the following steps. First, the researcher read the texts from *Metatrader4* and *universal forex* taken from three websites are *http://www.eforex.com/*, *http://forexfx.blog.com/* and *http://earnforex.com/forex-glossary.com/*. Second, the researcher chooses foreign exchange trading new words which can be analyzed by using word formation processes. Finally, the researcher identifies the foreign exchange trading new words from each type of word formation processes.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data above then the researcher should through the following step to analyze the data. First, the researcher classifies the new word forms used on foreign exchange trading activity based on word formation processes. When the researcher classifies new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity based on word formation processes, the researcher does field note. Second, the researcher analyzes and interprets the data by explaining the context and the use of word formations processes from the each type based on coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes and multiple processes. Finally, the researcher discusses the data by comparing the results of field note to validate the data and then goes on to make conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part discusses about the theories that support this research. Those are the phenomenon of new words form, word formation process, the types of word formation process and foreign exchange trading.

2.1 The Phenomenon of New Words Form

In Yule's book (2005), he explains that the phenomenon of new words form has been begun in New Berlin, Ohio at 1900. It happened when appearing a new device called *electric suction sweeper* invented by J. Murray Spangler. The new device was not called by *electric suction sweeper* but it was known by *spangler*, in word *spangler* also happen formations of words are *spanlering*, *spanglerish, spanglerism, spangler* and *spanglered*. Furthermore, J. Murray Spangler sold the new device to local businessman William H. Hoover who's produced the first machine of suction sweeper which is familiar as *vacuum cleaner*. The machine is still called *hoover*, in Britain people still use *hovering* to clean the carpets.

Furthermore, many words grow and along of time, the words reflect the political, economic, cultural, and social events in historical of its speakers. Many English words not found in dictionary, such slang words and all new words used in specialized fields, such biology, computer science, genetics, chemistry, law, religion and so on. In English words, many new words are formed from other languages, because the term is not in English vocabulary so that the English vocabulary borrows the term from other languages, such it is from Arabic,

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Germanic, Russian, Japanese, Urdu and so on. Those words can be understood but it is not found in dictionary (Minkova and Stockwell, 2006).

Therefore, to more understand and knowing how the words are produced, it needs some theories to study the words phenomena or new words form. The knowledge which study the new words form is morphology, the branch of morphology which study deeply about the formation of words is word formation. Word formation included of morphological process which is morphological wordform-internal phenomenon involving a sign which together with other sign, is part of wordform (Mel'cuk, 2006).

2.2 Word Formation

The basic of morphology is about the concept of words. Word itself have many definitions, firstly word is whatever of contiguous sequence of letters (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010). Morphology is the study about word formation, which is learn about the ways new words are coined in the language of the world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how words are used in sentences (Lieber, 2010).

Afterwards, defining about grammatical word or morphosyntactic word is almost synonymous with word but is used specifically to different forms of a single word that occur depending on the syntactic context, such forms as *and, into* and *lovely* have only one form, therefore they are grammatical words (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011).

Study of the relationship between words and meaning is word formation. In traditionally, word-formation is divided into two kinds: derivation and compounding. Derivation is the formation of lexemes by means of affixation, conversion, reduplication, and root-and-pattern morphology. Compounds are combination of two or more lexemes. This word-formation process is used frequently because of its semantic transparency and versatility. The distinction between compounding and derivation is sometimes blurred because lexemes as parts of compounds may receive specialized interpretations (Booij, 2005).

One problem in discussing of word-formation is the matter of productivity. The process of productivity is productive while and to extent it used in the coinage of new forms. Purely, in syntactic process are usually assumed to be totally product, but it may has an effect in word-formation, these are: assumed not to have lexical exception, not to be restricted by factor related to etymology, the word-classes involved or demands of euphony (Bauer, 2006).

In word formation is found words that are obviously composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings, it is called complex words. Whereas the smallest meaningful units its called morpheme. Morpheme is divided into two kinds, **bound morpheme** is morpheme which cannot stand by itself and **free morpheme**, it has own meaning. Some bound morphemes are attached before the central meaningful; element of the word, example *un-,* it is called **root**, **stem** or **based**, while other bound morphemes, such *–ity, -ness,* or *–less*, must follow the root by using **prefix**, **suffix**, **affix**. The terms of **root**, **stem** or **based** only use in morphological study,

so that different terms reflect different organizational principles in the different language. The part of a word which an affix is attached to is called **base**, whereas **root** refer to bases that cannot be analyzed further into morphemes, and also **steam** is usually used for bases of inflections, and occasionally also for bases derivational affixes (Plag, 2003).

The term root is used when we want to explicitly refer to the indivisible central part of a complex word. In other cases, where the status of a form as indivisible or not is not at issue, it is name **base** or **base-word.** The derived word is often referred to as a **derivative**. The base of suffix *–al* in the derivative *political* is *politic* is a root. Therefore suffix is bound morpheme which is added in the end of word and prefix is bound morpheme which added in the beginning of word. There are also rare cases of affixes that cannot be considered prefixes of suffixes, because they are inserted not at the boundary of another morpheme but right into another morpheme are called infixes (Plag, 2003).

2.2.1 Types of Word Formation Processes

Discussing about the types of word formation processes, many linguists have different opinion about the types. Some linguist describe that there are only two processes of word creation, derivation and compounding, because combining and altering the morph becoming new word form is only these two processes (Brinton, 2000),

Studying about formation of words, it also learns about the origin and history of a word. The study of the origin and history of a word is *etymology*.

Actually, word *etymology* comes from Latin, but the origin of this word is from Greek as *etymon* means original form plus *logia* means study of. Therefore, many new words enter the language from different ways (Yule, 2005).

Yule (2005), explores some of basic processes by which new words are created in the word-formation processes in English.

2.2.1.1 Coinage

Coinage is one of the least common processes of word formation in English, that is, invention of totally new term. Many new words appear being first words and people tend using it everyday, such *aspirin*, *google* and *escalator*. There are some new words based on the name of a person or a place is called **epynoms**. The example of a person name is *Walt Disney*, *Ford* and *Ferrari*.

2.2.1.2 Borrowing

Borrowing or it can be called loanword is taking words from other language. English language has adopted a vast number of words from other language; including *opera* is form Italy, *guitars* is from Spanish, *ballet* from European languages French, *sketch* is from Dutch, *ski* is from Scandinavia, *icon* is from Russian, *yoga* is from Sanskrit, *pajamas* is from Hindi, *checkmate* is from Persian, *bazaar* is from Arabic, *zombie* is from African language, *tea* is from Chinese, *karaoke* is from Japanese and *bamboo* is from Pacific island. There is a special type of borrowing called

loan translation or **calque**. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. For examples are *beer garden* is from German *biergarten*, *blue-blood* is from Spanish *sangre azul*, *commonplace* is from Latin *locus communis* and *free verse* is from French *vers libre*.

2.2.1.3 Compounding

A joining of two separate words to produce a single form is compounding. Such, *sunglasses* is from *sun* plus *glasses*, *keyboard* is from *key* and *board*, *notebook* is from *note* and *book* and *makeup* is from *make* and *up*, the entire words are compounds in nouns. Other case, English compounds adjectives plus noun are *high-level*, *first-rate*, *blue-green* and *blackboard* and many cases of English compounding, not only compounding noun or adjectives plus noun but also others functional of words.

Discussing about compounding, there are some definition of compounding, according Mel'cuk (2006), he classifies that compounding is process of roots or stems, in his book, compounding also combined two words becoming one word. He adds new process in German is incorporation such change the transitive verb into intransitive verb, and switching from an ergative construction into nominative construction, but this process is the only non-grammatical morphological process.

According Crabtree and Powers in Vaili's and Lucas's book (2001), compounding is a process which form new words not from bound affixes but from two or more independent words. The words that include compound can be free morphemes, words derived by affixation or words formed by themselves for example *girlfriend* from two free morphemes, *looking glass* from words derived by affixation, *lifeguard chair* from words formed by compounding. The compounds words do not have consistently in English orthography, sometimes they are written together, sometimes they are are written with a dash and sometimes they are written separately.

According Brinton (2000), he describes that compounds is combination of two or more free roots. He describes that in English orthography shows that compounds can be written as a single word or as two words such *icecream, ice cream* and *ice-cream*. It is found in some sources that compounds have three forms compound words, first is the closed form is the words are melded together or one word such *firefly*, second is the hyphenated form, such as *daughter-in-law* and the last form is open form or two words separately such *post office*. Booij (2005) describes compounding consists of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other is the head.

According Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) compounds is words formed by combining roots and the much smaller category of phrasal words. In the compounding, there is compound verbs, it combines verb with verb, noun

with verb, adjective with verb and preposition with verb. Besides, there is compound adjectives, it combines noun with adjective, adjective with adjectives and preposition with adjective. Compound nouns include combining verb with noun, noun with noun, adjective with noun and preposition with noun.

According Julien (2002), compounding is borne by inflectional but it has no direct bearing on the analysis of compounding. In compounding, either element can also appear independently of the other. The operations which involve combination of lexical elements are similar with derivation because compounding and derivation, both of them, is borne by inflectional.

2.2.1.4 Blending

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process namely blending. Usually, blending takes only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word, for example *heliport* from *helicopter airport*, *motorcade* from *motor* and *cavalcade*, *emoticon* from *emote* and *icon* and *faction* from *fact* and *fiction*. In some cases, blending also takes the beginning of word and beginning of word, for example *forex* from *foreign exchange*, *biopic* from *biography* and *picture* and *moped* from *motor pedal*.

In Brinton's book (2000), she describes that blend involve two processes of word formation are compounding and clipping that two free

words are combined and blended. Usually, it reduces the ends of a first word and the beginning of the second word then it is combined, such *smoke + fog*, the letter *oke* and letter *f* are reducing then it produces *smog*.

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), explain that blends is part of compounding which one component is reproduced only partially. He describes that in blending, not only the reducing the two words but also one of the two words is reduced, such *cheeseburger* from *cheese* plus *hamburger*, only word *hamburger* which reduced.

According Bauer (2006), blending is lexemes made out of phonological parts of two (rarely more) other words, with the parts which remain from the originals being determined purely phonogically without any reference to morph, such in word *sexploitation* from *sex + exploitation*. In some ways, blends look like clipping compound such *sitcom* from *situational comedy*, the first part of both words in the original is represented in the new form, whereas *monergy* from *money + energy* is a blend, the first part of the first word in the original and the last part of the second in the original are represented in the new form.

2.2.1.5 Clipping

Clipping is one of reduction elements, it is noticeable in blending. The process of clipping it reduces the word which has two or more syllables becoming short form, such *flu* is from *influenza, web* is from *website, celebs* is from *celebrity, info* is from *information* and *photo* is

from *photograph*. There is a particular type of reduction which reduces from longer word to a single syllable then adding –*y* or *ies* in the end of word is called **hypocorism.**

According Brinton (2000), clipping includes shortening process, it deliberately drops of part of a word, usually either the end or the beginning, or less often both, for example dropping in the end is *mike* from *microphone*, dropping in the beginning is *cello* from *violoncello* and dropping in the beginning and the end is *fridge* from *refrigerator*.

According Bauer (2006), clipping is shortening of some word while the original meaning is retained. Clipping does not create new word form with new meanings, but new word with a new stylistic value. In clipping process decided into three process, they are foreclipping is the material which is removed coming from the end of the word such *deb* for *debutante*, back-clipping is the material which is retained the end of the word such *phone* for *telephone* and ambiclippings is a compound or phrase may be clipped to provide a single clipping which is not always the semantic head of the word which is retained such *perm* for *permanent wave* and *shrink* for *head shrinker*.

Bauer also classifies clipping into embellished clippings and clipping compounds. Embellished clippings are reminiscent of hypocoristics or pet names for example *Liz* might be clipping from *Elizabeth*, and then *Lizzy* an embellished clipping. Hypocoristics show a

bewildering array of variation, no doubt because of the persistence of hypocoristics as independent names, the the persistence of nursey pronunciations, and the vagaries of historical change, such *Nell* from *Helen* and *Ned* from *Edward* it may seem perverse, and *Harry* and *Hal* from *Henry* are inexplicable in modern terms as in *Chuck* from *Charles*. Whereas clipping compounding is from clippings is compounded with each other. In clipping compounds some clipping are taken from two words such *hazchem* from *hazardous chemical* and some clipping are taken from three words such *autocharger* from *automatic record charger*.

2.2.1.6 Backformation

Backformation is one of reduction process. Backformation is reduction from a word of one type into form a word of another type, it is usually from noun to verb, for example *gamble* is from *gambler*, *handwrite* is from *handwriting* and *legislate* is from *legislator*.

According Brinton (2000) backformation is a simple word form in morphological analyses on the basis of derivational and inflectional patterns as a morphological complex word. For example in derivational patterns in English in which suffix is added to a verb to produce a noun *sing* + *-er* = *singer*, it also happen in noun becoming verb, such *typewriter* is reduced *–er* becoming *type write*.

2.2.1.7 Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word without any reduction, for example *book* to *booked* and *study* to *studied*. In conversion also changes from verb to adjective, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to verb and more.

According Brinton (2006), conversion or functional shift is changing the part of speech without addition of suffix. It sometimes said that zero derivational suffix is added. Whereas according Mel'cuk (2006) conversion is replacing the part of speech which also called categorical conversion, inflection/derivation type which also called paradigmatic conversion and rectional conversion means that changing the gender in word.

Booij (2005) describes that conversion is one of derivational types, because in some case the changing the part of speech sometimes gives bound affixes such, *book* is noun, it can be verb if it adds bound affixes such, *yesterday, I booked my handwriting*.

2.2.1.8 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set other words. In acronyms process has two types of pronunciation of the word, first is saying each separate letter or initial letters such *SMS*, *FBI* and *CIA*. Second is pronounced by saying as new word or initial sounds,

such *AIDS*, *SAT* and *UFO*. In other case, in word CD-*ROM*, *CD* is pronounced by separate letters and *ROM* is pronounced by saying as new word. There are typical of acronyms which do not use capital letter, such *scuba* from self contained underwater breathing apparatus.

According Brinton (2000) acronyms is one of types of shortening process. The acronyms are the initial letters of words in a phrase are pronounced as a word, such *SALT*. He also describes that acronyms are not formed in an entirely systematic way, a word or words may be skipped or the first two letters of a word may be chosen to produce a word. Acronyms are written by capital letters when formed from proper noun. The word which pronounced as letters is *initialism*, sometimes initialism involves only single word.

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) acronyms are one component of a blending which reduced becoming one letter usually it is taken in the initial letter. It uses capital letters in the writing the words.

According Bauer (2006), acronyms is one of alphabetism types. He explains that acronyms are an initialism which is pronounced according to ordinary grapheme-phoneme conversion rules such *SALT* and *UNESCO*. Whereas, *FBI* is not include acronyms, it includes initialism is the initial letters of the words in a phrase are taken to replace the phrase, it is pronounced as sequence of letters.

2.2.1.9 Derivation

Derivation is a process of forming a new word on basis of an existing words such *happiness*, *sadness*, *unclear, pretest* in the example there are additions *–ness*, *un-* and *pre-*, these are called affixes. It is also call small bit, usually the small bits also are not given separate listing in dictionary.

According Brinton (2000), derivation is the addition of derivational affix including a prefix, a suffix, an infix and some languages which is to a root produces new word. In the derivational affixes including prefixes and suffixes can from native such deriving from Old English or foreign means that borrowed along with a word from a foreign language. Whereas according Mel'cuk (2006), it is called affixation, the classified of affixation has two features are affixes interrupt roots or not and affixes are interrupt themselves or not. The affixes which do not interrupt roots and are not interrupted themselves is confixation, it includes suffixation, prefixation and interfixation. Next is affixes interrupt roots but are not interrupted themselves is infixation. Then next is affixes do not interrupt roots but are interrupted themselves is circumfixation. Affixes interrupt roots and are interrupted by elements of root themselves is transfixation becoming the last type.

According Crabtree and Powers in Vaili's and Lucas's book (2001), derivation is also called affixation, affixation is the result of

combination of bound affixes and free morphemes. There are two affixes used on English prefixes and suffixes, there is one of affixes not used in English is infixes.

According Booij (2005) that he classifies word formation has two processes derivation and compounding. In derivation is formation of lexemes which added by suffixes and prefixes. It has some categories which included derivation such affixation, conversion, reduplication and root-and-pattern morphology.

According Julien (2002), derivation is similar with inflection but inflection is executed in syntax has no direct bearing on the analysis of derivation. The derivational morphemes belong to one of the lexical categories, whereas inflectional morphemes are functional elements. The derivation involves one bound lexical element that is an element which always co-occurs with some other lexical elements.

2.2.1.10 Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes are affixes which are added in beginning of the word, such *misunderstanding*. Suffixes are affixes which are added to the end of the word, such *helpful*. Both of prefixes and suffixes can be added in a word, such *rescheduling*.

According Brinton (2000) and Mel'cuk (2006), prefixes and suffixes are included on derivation which is explained in derivation part.

According Aronoff (2005), the word formation rules have three forms are suffixation, prefixation and compounding. The suffixation is supposed to change the lexical category of the base (X → Y), for example in word *happiness*, *happy* is X then becoming *happiness* is X plus suffix Y. Whereas prefixation is not supposed to do so (X → X) for example in word *unhappy* is from *happy* is X becoming *unhappy* is pre plus X. The meaning of the whole word is composed by partial meaning of the constituents and it is usually given as a paraphrase. The explanation of compounding has explaining above.

2.2.1.11 Infixes

Infixes are third type of affix is the affixes which added in the middle of word. Infixes actually do not use in English, but it is used in other languages, such in Indonesian it is found word which include infixes *gerigi* from word *gigi* added *ri* in the middle of word and *jemari* from word *jari* is added *ma* in the middle of word.

2.2.1.12 Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are two or more processes which form in the creation of particular word. For example *he sleepwalked last night*, in word *sleepwalked* happen backformation from *sleepwalking* and *sleepwalking* is combination from *sleep* and *walking*, it is called compounding. Therefore in word *sleepwalked* have two processes in creation of word.

There is one process not explained in Yule's word formation processes but it is explained in some books:

2.2.1.13 Reduplication

According Crabtree and Power in Vaili's and Lucas's book (2001), reduplications is a process which doubling free morpheme in creation new words, there are two types of doubling are doubling in entire free morpheme or total reduplication and part of free morpheme or partial reduplication. In English often use reduplication, but if using reduplication, usually it use partial reduplication such *hoity toity*. In Indonesian uses total reduplication to form the plural of nouns, such *bapak* to *bapak-bapak* as plural.

According Brinton (2000), reduplication is the initial syllable or the entire the word is double, exactly or with a slight phonological change. It is not regular English word formation, but it is found in other languages. Brinton (2000) identifies of reduplication becoming three kinds, first is exact reduplication, secondly is ablaut reduplication in which the vowel alternates while the consonants are identical and the last rhyme reduplication in which the consonants change while the vowel remains the same.

According Bauer (2006), reduplications is similar with echo words, in words *namby-pamby* and *shilly-shally* do not meet the definition of compounds, it is called rhyme-motivated and ablaut-motivated compounds wtith the term echo word being a less technical label.

From explanation about types of word formation processes, it shows that there are some linguists also explain about word formation processes but some processes are not in other explanations but it is explained in Yule's word formation processes, such coinage, borrowing and multiple processes. Some the linguists classify the processes on derivation and compounding, but some linguists explain the processes separately.

In Yule's theory more opens to new words which borrow in other languages, such *sofa* is borrowed from Arabic and *lilac* is borrowed from Persian. Besides, there is possibility in one word is formed by combining two or more processes. Therefore, the Yule's theory of word formation processes is used by the writer to analyze the data based on the thirteen types of word formation processes, because in the word phenomena there are a lot of possibility on the formation of new words.

2.3 Foreign Exchange Trading

Foreign exchange trading is talking about trading money, but money foreign exchange trading is not real money but it is currency in developed country. While, the foreign market is non stop cash market which is countries currency are traded by using broker. Foreign money continuously and stimulant is bought and sold in local market and global, afterwards it finds rate increase and rate decrease based on currency movement.

Foreign exchange market also called foreign currency, it form huge market with developed finance and liquid (It deposit and it can be cashed down every

time) operated 24 hour per day. It is not traditional market because there is no location of trading center, most of trading which is traded by using electronic trading network. Sometimes, foreign exchange market enables to enterprise, bank and others financial institution to buy and sell foreign money on infinitude (Dharmawan, 2012).

There are two reasons why people and institutions would want to trade money are currency conversion and speculation. Currency conversion is simply the changing of money from one currency to another for the primary purpose of purchasing goods, service or assets from a foreign country. For an American company to buy British goods, for example would necessitate the conversion of U.S. dollar to British pounds. Speculation process is very similar to trading in stocks or futures. The goal, whether on a long-term or short-term basis, is to earn profits from price changes. The currencies will also move up and down in price. The real trick is in the right side of the move and to reap profits in return for assuming the risk of taking the trade.

There are many important ways in which trading foreign exchange is completely different from trading stocks or futures, but the primary objective is the same. If a trader buys shares in Microsoft, for instance, the hope is that the value of the shares will go up and the trader will earn profit. In the same vein, if a trader buys the Japanese yen, the hope is that value of the yen increases so that the trader will earn a profit on owning that currency (Darmawan, 2012).

Actually, foreign exchange trading has been built since a conversion technique of currency from a country to other countries was found. But in institution, it has been recent after arbitrate corporation futures was built. For example IMM (International Money Market-was built in 1972) which represent of division from CME (Chicago Mercantile Exchange- it focuses on handling perishable commodities product), other examples are LIFFE (London International Financial Futures Exchange) and TIFFE (Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange) (Darmawan, 2012).

2.3.1 Forex Trading Platforms

The retail trader can trade Forex equipped with basic workstation and internet connection with the pricing and execution comparable to the interbank market. The forex information was closely guarded by Banks, making the price-discovery process difficult and mistakes to outsiders costly. This inefficient market kept bid/ask spread wide and transaction cost high. After the rise of computers, the Forex information can be disseminated among millions of people instantaneously, making the execution easier, trades less costly and the retail trader's market price is highly accurate (Rosenstreich, 2005).

Nowadays, the forex platforms become highly sophisticated with technologically stable, web-based trading platform which provides a constant flow of orderly quotes in volatile periods. Today, computer code that platforms use such as Java which can handle an enormous amount of information without

crashing or knocking the user offline. The platform will function when the traders log on (Rosenstreich, 2005).

The definition of trading platform is the mechanism used in trading Forex over the internet. Because of the limited information available, Forex trading platform share similar features such the basic transactions are buy, sell, and settle currency pairs. Actually, there are a lot of Forex platform, one of them is ChoiceFx, it provide only the most basic of trading features – no charts, news or sophisticated orders like trailing stops and OCO (Rosenstreich, 2005).

In Indonesia, the Forex platform used by traders is Metatrader 4, this platform is available and given by broker such PrimaFx and InstaFx (http://belajarforex.com/pengenalan-platform.html). The Metatrader 4 is the cutting-edge online trading platform designed to provide brokerage services to customers in Forex, CFD and futures markets. Besides, Metatrader 4 is a full-cycle trading platform that includes both back-office components and front-end terminals (www.metaquotes.net/en/metatrader4).

2.3.2 Main Currency

The main of currency market is interbank which the banks, huge enterprise and financial institution manage risk related to parity of exchange fluctuation. The functions of foreign exchange market like any market are buyers and sellers of a commodity meet and trade, but in foreign exchange a currency demand exceeds supply will see its value go up and vice versa (Oberlechner, 2004). The main currency which is traded in foreign exchange market is:

a. United State Dollar (USD)

b. Yen of Japan (JPY)

c. Euro (EUR)

d. Canadian Dollar (CAD)

e. Australian Dollar (AUD)

f. Switzerland Franc (CHIF)

g. Great Britani Pound (GBP)

2.3.3 Player

Usually the player of foreign exchange market is dominated by large international banks. Other important players in foreign exchange trading are:

a. Brokers are enterprise with software links or by telephone lines to entire banks in world. Foreign exchange brokers do not take active trading position; instead they find best available rates, and link matching requests for currency purchases and sales among dealers. To ensure fair trading, brokers protect the anonymity of the involved parties until just before a trade is executed. For the service, the brokers get a commission paid in equal parts by both parties to a transaction (Oberlechner, 2004).

b. Central banks are banks issue national currency and control the currencies supply and demand such U.S Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan and the Bank of

England. As the guardians of the national currency, usually central banks generally do not speculate in foreign exchange market. It focuses on relatively long-term issues, such inflation, unemployment rates and economic growth (Oberlechner, 2004).

c. Investment companies, a variety of investment companies make billions for their client by managing and investing the pooled fund of investors. For a fee, their funds offer investors the advantages of easy diversification and low transaction costs of traded investment (Oberlechner, 2004).

d. Pension funds are company which manages and invests money for pension plans, often at a very low risk. The pension plans include individually sponsored or set up by corporation, labor unions, or government and aim to ensure that employee have money for retirement (Oberlechner, 2004).

e. Hedge funds are partnerships of limited number of wealthy investors. Hedge funds tend to be highly leveraged and they may employ aggressive trading strategies off limits to investment companies operating mutual funds. Similar with investors in mutual funds, investors in hedge funds pay a management fee, however, hedge fund also collect a percentage of the total profits (Oberlechner, 2004).

f. Individuals, in the foreign exchange market individuals play only limited role. Their transaction related to international travel or the

purchase of foreign goods, are generally too small to move the market. Speculation by individuals has historically been limited, it was too costly to speculate at the retail level, and only very wealthy individuals could qualify to participate in the wholesale market (Oberlechner, 2004).

g. Global financial news agencies, it is one addition to the traders, news also play a fundamental daily role in the foreign exchange market. Financial news agencies provide information including exchange rates, political news alerts, economic statistics and comments from significant policy makers. Examples for global online financial news come from U.S. and U.K. AP-Dow Jones, Bloomberg News, and Bridge News (formerly Knight-Ridder) are American, while the largest, Reuters is British (Oberlechner, 2004).

h. Corporate or multinationals can not be separated from foreign exchange world, it is the most logical participants in the foreign exchange market. Along with insurance and pension funds, the corporate are known as "real money" accounts as opposed to the leveraged crowd, which borrows substantial amount to trade (Silvani, 2008).

2.3.4 Analysis of Foreign Exchange Market

Analysis of foreign exchange market is one of activity in trading, without analysis of foreign exchange market the traders will get disadvantages. Analysis is

a way to get advantage on foreign exchange trading. Foreign exchange trading without good analysis is gambling. Many traders are not awareness about it, until they get big disadvantages. Therefore, the analysis of foreign exchange market is important in trading activity, there are two kinds of analysis are fundamental analysis and technical analysis (Darmawan, 2012), and according Suharto (2012), there is one of analysis which emerge because of fundamental news is sentiment analysis.

2.3.4.1 Fundamental Analysis

According Chen (2009), fundamental analysis concentrates on such topic economic data, government policy, sociopolitical conditions, global news and the business cycle. These topics include an array of different variable, most notable of which include macroeconomic factors like interest rates, inflation, central bank policy, economic growth, housing, employment, industrial and commercial production and the list goes on and on.

Fundamental analysis can provide a framework for formulating a longer a longer-term opinion on the global currency markets. Because of this, with the notable exception of news trading and carry trading, there is a lack of practical and concrete trading methodologies for retail foreign exchange trader that utilize fundamental analysis exclusively. In other words, an individual foreign exchange trader could certainly try to place

trades based solely on a fundamental understanding of economic and political factors.

Fundamental analysis is very vital and indispensable aspect of successful foreign exchange trading. The fundamental factors or the market's perception of these factors, are essentially what make the currency markets move.

2.3.4.2 Technical Analysis

According Chen (2009), technical analysis is often defined as they systematic study of price action which ultimately derived from the effect of mass market behavior. While fundamental analysis concern on the reason why price moves, technical analysis is focused on how price moves and the ways in which that might affect future price movement.

Technical analysis consists of a broad methodology through which traders can make all of their most important trading decisions. This includes entries, exist, stop-loss placement, profit target placement, trade-sizing, risk management and more. In technical analysis uses toolbox in analyzing and interpreting price action is the versatile currency chart. There are several styles of these toolboxes, including bar chart, candlestick chart and point & figure chart.

Furthermore, within each of these toolboxes is a diverse set of tools. These tools can range anywhere from a simple trend line to an

elaborate chart patterns to mathematically derived oscillator to a complex algorithmic trading system.

The technical analysis can be powerful methods for analyzing foreign exchange price movement, it can also be both time consuming and incredibly frustrating. This is often the case when indicators or lines that the traders rely upon to provide them with profitable trading signals give false signal, conflicting signals, or just plain don't work, but it should not be a valid reason to abandon the entire discipline of technical analysis altogether.

The advantages of technical analysis for foreign exchange trader are manifold. This includes the exceptionally precise trade entries and exist afforded by chart analysis, sensible risk managements through the use of technically derived stop levels, the ability to backtest technical strategies using part price action, and the unambiguous, rule-based nature of many technical trading systems.

Technical analysis without fundamentals makes for just as incomplete trader as fundamental alone. These two aspects of foreign exchange market analysis complement each other extremely well and are two of the key ingredients to approaching foreign exchange trading in an intelligent, well-rounded manner. Even those technical purists who refuse to heed fundamental information, insisting that all of this information is already reflected in the price charts, would be well served to pay attention at

least to how central bank policy, economic data announcements and major sociopolitical events may affect the price.

2.3.4.3 Sentiment Analysis

According to Suharto (2012), every trader have own opinion or reason why the market is acted. The forex market is similar with Facebook a complex network which consist of individuals. In every trader have mind and opinion expressed on their position which they take, it help to make whole of market sentiments. It means that the trader tends to use their own feeling, but the trader can not lead the market for the direction wished because in every traders have different feeling and opinion. This analysis emerges because of appearing of fundamental news.

Fundamental analysis, technical analysis and sentiment analysis have combined to analysis the chart of trading because the fundamental analysis without technical analysis only emerge sentiment to trader and make the trading is not accurately and also the contrary. Therefore, the three of Forex analysis should be understood and used when traders trade forex.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion after the researcher analyzes the word formation processes on new words used in foreign exchange trading.

4.1 Conclusion

In this research, the researcher uses word formation processes by Yule's theory to analyze the foreign exchange trading new words found in Metatrader4 and universal forex. After analyzing the data, it is found that foreign exchange trading new words use some types of word formation processes, from twelve processes of word formation processes by Yule's theory, it is found only nine processes used on forming the foreign exchange trading new words, including the two combination processes on forming a new word in multiple processes, they are, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, and multiple processes.

It can be concluded that the foreign exchange new words used in daily activity by the traders are mostly formed from two or more separates words combined becoming a single new word. The processes which are compatible to analyze the new words are word formation processes. Besides, the word formation

processes can help to understanding the meaning of the new words when the new words are not in dictionary or thesaurus.

When the researcher analyzes the data, the researcher gets the difficulties on collecting the data, because the data which is analyzed by the researcher do not get in one source, such as Metatrader4. There are most new word forms out of Metatrader4 give influence in foreign exchange trading activity and it is used in daily trading or it is called universal forex. Afterwards, the researcher classifies the new word form in both of sources, Metatrader4 and universal forex, and identifies the new words which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

After the researcher classifies and identifies the foreign exchange trading new word form, the researcher analyzes the new words by using word formation processes. In doing the analysis, the researcher gets more knowledge about word formation processes in how the new word forms are created. The uniqueness in creating the new words makes the researcher interest to find out the origin of the new words by using word formation processes. Therefore the researcher analyzes the data with all of the ability in analyzing the new words by using word formation processes because for the researcher, it is first time the researcher does the research.

From this study, the researcher learns about word formation processes and foreign exchange trading, the researcher gets more knowledge about word formation theory, not only from Yule's theory but also from other the linguist

explained about word formation processes. The researcher gets more knowledge about the word formation processes and how the word formation processes are used for analyzing the new words.

The researcher not only gets in word formation processes knowledge but also gets in foreign exchange trading knowledge. Besides the researcher learns about word formation processes, the researcher learns about the foreign exchange trading too. From learning about foreign exchange trading, the researcher knows about economic sector although it is only a few. From analyzing the new word form in foreign exchange trading the researcher becomes understand about foreign exchange trading and the usefulness of the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity.

After learning about word formation processes and foreign exchange trading, the researcher realizes that the linguistic theory can be used for analyzing the new word form in many sectors, because in every sector has the uniqueness new word form used or written by people in their daily. Besides, the new word forms used in daily activity by the human also can be analyzed by using linguistic theory, because everything is made by human use language to spell it and the language is in the form term, usually the term is in the form of new words. Therefore, study of linguistic theory can be applied in many sectors.

4.2 Suggestion

Words phenomena always appear in everyday, such new words and terms. The words phenomena appear not only in one area, such only in internet terms but also many areas use the new words such in science terms, economic terms, etc. Besides, in foreign exchange trading have many new words can be found in other media. The foreign exchange trading has some trading platforms provided by some brokers. The foreign exchange trading new words can be found in some brokers, because the brokers provide some new words used in foreign exchange trading activity and new words used in brokers itself. There are many brokers are available to foreign exchange trading activity. If the next researcher wants to use foreign exchange trading, he or she can choose one of brokers or other foreign exchange trading platforms.

Therefore, the researcher suggests to the next researcher that it can be made as research object. Besides, the word formation processes also have many theories from different figures, it can be used on the next research. Theory of word formation processes have been developed by some linguists. Therefore the next researcher can use one of the theories of word formations processes and the next researcher can choose one of the words phenomena.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is analyzing the data is done in line with formulate the two of problem of the study. It consists of two sections namely findings and discussions. The findings are proposed to present the problem of study: (1) Identify the new word forms are found in foreign exchange trading in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex. (2) To describe how the new word forms are formed by using word formation processes found in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex. The researcher has identified the new word forms used in foreign exchange trading found in Metatrader4 and universal forex are counted thirty three, they are: datum 1**:** *ADX*, datum 2: *ATR*, datum 3: *balance-of-payment*, datum 4: *CCI*, datum 5: *CFD*, datum 6: *chartist*, datum 7: *closed position*, datum 8: *CPI*, datum 9: *cross rate*, datum 10: *currency risk*, datum 11: *EA*, datum 12: *EMU*, datum 13: *forex*, datum 14: *FX*, datum 15: *GDP*, datum 16: *leading indicator*, datum 17: *MA*, datum 18: *MACD*, datum 19: *margin account*, datum 20: *margin call*, datum 21: *MetaEditor*, datum 22: *OCO*, datum 23: *open position*, datum 24: *petrodollars*, datum 25: *PPI*, datum 26: *RSI*, datum 27: *stop limit order*, datum 28: *stop loss order*, datum 29: *swissy*, datum 30: *take profit order*, datum 31: *tom/next*, datum 32: *vol*, datum 33: *whipsaw*. To answer the second question is explained in findings.

3.1 Findings

In this part presents how the new word forms are formed in foreign exchange trading found in Metatrader4 and universal forex after the researcher identified the foreign exchange trading new word forms listed above. Afterwards,

the foreign exchange trading new word forms are analyzed more deeply by using Yule's theory of word formation processes. The analysis is shown below:

Datum 1: *ADX*

ADX is a standard technical indicator that measures the strength of a trend. *ADX* is one of indicator which can be found in every trading platform including Metrader4. Because of it is in every trading platform, therefore *ADX* is used by the traders to analyze the market opportunity. *ADX* is also including on technical analysis, because it is available in every trading platform. *ADX* appears when the traders trade online, because the activity of foreign exchange trading is done by using internet networking. *ADX* is found only in every trading platform including Metatrader4 and only one sources of universal forex which discuss about *ADX* is *http://earnforex.com/forex-glossary.com/*, in some books is not found discussing about *ADX*. Because of it is found in Metatrader4, therefore the researcher classifies word *ADX* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

ADX is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *ADX* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *ADX* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *ADX* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Average Directional Index*. The process is letter *A* is taken from the initial letter of *Average*, letter *D* is taken from the initial letter of *Directional* and the last letter is *X*, the letter *X* is not taken from the initial letter but it is taken from the last letter of *Index*, because in share world and foreign exchange world, sometimes the letter

which is taken to refer word *Index* use *X*. Therefore, the letter *X* refers to *Index* in word *ADX*. Afterwards, the three letters are combined becoming a new word form as *ADX* and it pronounced by separate letters.

Datum 2: *ATR*

ATR is one of oscillator indicators kind, most of oscillator indicators are located on under of the market including *ATR* indicators, and the *ATR* follows every market movement. The *ATR* indicator is not one of popular indicators used by professional traders, but in every trading platform including Metatrader4 supply the *ATR* indicators. *ATR* appears in Metatrader4 when the traders conduct trading by using internet networking, because all of foreign exchange trading services use internet networking. The definition of *ATR* is not explained all of sources, a few source which is explained the definition and the method of *ATR*. Therefore the traders should read more sources to understand every part of foreign exchange trading. Although *ATR* has a few references but the researcher takes and classifies *ATR* as a new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes because *ATR* is found in Metatrader4 and it is part of foreign exchange trading.

ATR is categorized as *acronym initial letter* because the word *ATR* is saying by each separate words and it is written by capital letter. The word *ATR* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words. The word *ATR* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Average True Range*. The process is letter *A* is taken from the initial letter of *Average*, letter *T* is taken from the initial letter

of *True* and letter *R* is taken from the initial letter of *Range*. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming one single new word as *ATR* and it is pronounced by each separate letter.

Datum 3: *Balance-of-payment*

Balance-of-payment is balance which records the whole of finance transaction a country by double-entry bookkeeping. The components of *balance-of-payment* are normal balance (import and export of goods and service), modal balance (mobility of investment) and gold balance (mobility of gold). Surplus and deficit are showed in different account. *Balance-of-payment* is taken from universal forex means that this new word is found in some sources such as in websites and books, but *balance-of-payment* can not be found in Metatrader4 trading platform. *Balance-of-payment* is not only used in foreign exchange trading words but also used in economic aspect, because it records the finance transaction, whereas in foreign exchange trading do finance transaction although it is indirectly. The finance transaction in foreign exchange trading is done when the trader did deposit his money to trade by broker and when the trader took the outcome after he traded in foreign exchange trading. Therefore, the researcher classifies *balance-of-payment* as new word form found in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Balance-of-payment is categorized as *hyphenated compounds words* because in word *balance-of-payment*, there is mark (-) which joins among the words becoming one single new word. The word *balance-of-payment* is created

by two separate words are *balance* as noun and *payment* as noun, in this word there is addition a preposition is *of*. Afterwards, the words *balance* and *payment* are combined becoming one single new word and it is added *of* between *balance* and *payments* becoming *balance-of-payment*. Therefore, in the word *balance-of-payment* is happen combination between noun and noun and preposition.

Datum 4: *CCI*

CCI is a cyclical technical indicator that is often used to detect overbought/ oversold states of the market. *CCI* is included on trend indicators located under market movement and it follows the market movement. *CCI* is not too popular indicator used by the professional traders, but in every trading platform including Metatrader4 supply *CCI* indicators. *CCI* appears in Metatrader4 when the traders conduct the foreign exchange trading by using internet networking. *CCI* is not described in every foreign exchange trading sources, but there are some sources describe about the definition and the method of *CCI*. Although, *CCI* is only found in some sources but the researcher takes and classifies *CCI* as a new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation process because *CCI* is found in Metatrader4 and it is included on the important part of foreign exchange trading activity.

CCI is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *CCI* is saying by each separate letter and it is written by capital letter. The word *CCI* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words. The word *CCI* has a process by taking the initial letters from *Commodity Channel Index*. The process

is first letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Commodity*, second letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Channel* and letter *I* is taken from the initial letter of *Index*. In this case, it differs with *Index* in word *ADX*, in word *CCI* gives difference with other indicators. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming one as a new word form and it is pronounced by each separate letters.

Datum 5: *CFD*

    CFD is a special trading instrument that allows financial speculation on stocks, commodities and other instruments without buying. *CFD* is a derivative product born of other instrument trading. The investors interest in characteristic of *CFD* because of the involvement in less capital because *CFD* uses margin trading concept. The investors and the trader can get similarities the profit and the loss with equal the real share, it only uses capital scale more less. *CFD* needs contract like other derivative product because, *CFD* has no asset. The involvement of contract make *CFD* can be traded which has high liquidity and it has short sell ability. Therefore, *CFD* is also used in foreign exchange trading because it is trading instrument used by the traders to trade forex. The word *CFD* is found in universal forex, it means that this word can be found on websites and books, even there is one book which explains the definition and the strategy of *CFD* in detail. Therefore, the researcher classifies the word *CFD* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

CFD is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *CFD* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *CFD* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *CFD* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Contract For Different*. The process is letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Contract*, letter *F* is taken from the initial letter of *For* although *For* is preposition, but it is important element to form the word *CFD*, and the last letter is *D* is taken from the initial letter of *Different*. Afterwards the three letters are combined becoming a new word form as *CFD*, and it is pronounced by separate letter.

Datum 6: *chartist*

Chartist in foreign exchange is an individual whom studied graphs and chart of historic data to find trends and predict trend reversals. *Chartist* is called as broker technical, broker is the market participating body which servers as the middleman between retail traders and larger commercial institution. *Chartist* is used for indicate the human, therefore in Metatrader4 is not found *chartist*, in Metatrader4 is only found *chart*. The meaning of *chart* in dictionary is a drawing which shows information in a simple way, often using lines and curve. Therefore the word *chartist* has a process in the addition of bound morpheme and it changes the function of word. *Chartist* is found by the researcher in universal forex, the websites and books which explain about forex, describe about *chartist*. Therefore, the researcher takes and classifies *chartist* as new word form which has a process of word formation.

Chartist is categorized as *derivation words* because in word *chartist* there is addition of bound morpheme or in this case it can called affixes. The affixes can be added in the beginning of word and it can be added in the end of word. If the affixes are added in a free morpheme, it can change the meaning of the free morpheme. Usually, the affixes are not given separate listing in dictionary. In word *chartist*, there is addition *–ist* in the end of word *chart* and it changes the meaning of *char* indicates the information, after it is added the affix the word *chartist* has a new meaning indicating human or person. The affix which is added in the end of word is *suffixes*.

Datum 7: *closed position*

Closed position is a transaction which leaves the trade with a zero net commitment to the market with respect to a particular currency. *Closed position* is conducted after open position was conducted. If the open position is buy, then the *closed position* is sell and vice versa. *Closed position* is one of the important activity in foreign exchange trading activity, because *closed position* is used in daily trading, therefore the traders should understand the *closed position*'s means, although the *closed position* is not found in trading platform including Metatrader4. The *closed position* meaning is described in universal forex including websites and books explained about foreign exchange trading. Therefore, the researcher takes and classifies *closed position* as new words form used for foreign exchange trading activity and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Closed position is categorized as *multiple processes word* because in the word *closed position* is occurred two processes, the first process is *conversion*, and *conversion* is occurred in word *closed* because the origin of word *closed* is from *close* as verb. The *coinage* is a process to change the function word. In the word *closed* is occurred changing the function of word, from verb to adjective as *closed* which is added the *–ed* to indicate that word *closed* is adjective. The second process is *open form compounds word*, it is occurred in *closed position* because in this word is created by two separate words and it is written by two words separately. The word *closed position* is formed two separate word are *closed* as adjective which was changed the function of word from verb to adjective and *position* as noun. Afterwards, the words *closed* and *position* are combined becoming one single new word form as *closed position* written by two words separately. In the word *closed position* not only combines the two separate words but also combines the function of words, adjective is combined with noun. Because of in the word *closed position* is occurred two processes on word formation are *conversion* and, therefore it is classified as *multiple processes*.

Datum 8: *CPI*

CPI is the statistical measure of inflation based upon changes of prices of a specified set of goods. *CPI* is data which measure the mean of changing price paid by the consumer for certain goods and services. *CPI* is one of common inflation indicators used and it is also as effectiveness indicator of government policy. The rising *CPI* indicates the rising of inflation which will make rising down the obligation price and it will make the rising rate of interest. It is difference with

other inflation indicators, which only cover the local goods product, *CPI* also, covers the import goods. The weakness of *CPI* is in the insignificant amount of the sample. The analysts, usually, focus on *CPI*'s core, the variant of *CPI*, which does not cover the components of the price changing unstable. *CPI* is one of forex news explained in universal forex, the universal forex which explain *CPI* is consist of websites and books. *CPI* is not found in Metatrader4 because it is included the forex news. Therefore the researcher takes and classifies *CPI* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

CPI is categorized as *acronym initial letter* because the *CPI* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *CPI* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one single new word form. The word *CPI* has a process the initial letter from *Consumer Price Index*. The process is letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Consumer*, the letter *P* is taken from the initial letter of *Price* and letter *I* is taken from the initial letter of *Index*. In this case, it differs with *Index* in word *ADX*, in word *CPI* gives difference with other indicators. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming one as a new word form and it is pronounced by each separate letters.

Datum 9: *cross-rate*

Cross-rate is the exchange rate between two currencies which traded. For example, in Indonesia or in USA is occurred foreign exchange EUR/JPY is called as *cross-rate* transaction, where for both of Euro and Japan area is called as

currency primer which is traded. *Cross-rate* is described in books and websites explained about foreign exchange trading. The books and websites explained about foreign exchange trading are called universal forex, *cross-rate* is not found in Metatrader4. Because of it is found in books and websites or universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *cross-rate* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed as word formation processes.

Cross-rate is categorized as *hyphenated compounds word* because in word *cross-rate*, there is mark (-) which combines among the words becoming one single new word. The word *cross-rate* is created by two separate words are *cross* as verb and *rate* as noun. Afterwards, the words *cross* and *rate* are combined becoming one single new word form and it is given mark (-) between *cross* and *rate* becoming *cross-rate*. Because of the word *cross-rate* is combination between two separate words, therefore in the word *cross-rate* is occurred combination the function of word between verb and noun, but in the words *cross-rate* indicates the exchange rate.

Datum 10: *currency risk*

Currency risk is risk opportunity which is in changing the price at the present or future. When the traders trade the foreign exchange, they should know about the risk in foreign exchange trading. The traders should be able to manage the risk appearing in foreign exchange. The risk can appear from the human or it appears from human error, error analysis (technical analysis or fundamental analysis) and the currency rate. The *currency risk* is risk appearing because there

is exchange on rate of the currency. *Currency risk* can cause the traders get more loss in trading if the traders are not carefully. Many books and websites, which explain about foreign exchange trading, describe about *currency risk* because it is one of important elements in learning and trading of foreign exchange. Because of the *currency risk* is described in books and websites, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *currency risk* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Currency risk is categorized as *open form compounds word* because in the word *currency risk* is written by two separate words. The word *currency risk* is formed by two separate words, *currency* and *risk*. Both of them are noun, but the meaning of the two words is different. Afterwards, the two words are combined becoming one single new word form as *currency risk*. The meaning of *currency risk* has difference with the original meaning of the words which form it. Therefore, the combination of the word *currency risk* is combination the separate meaning which product a new meaning.

Datum 11: *EA*

EA is also called as an automated script which is used by the trading platform software to manage positions and orders automatically without manual control. *EA* is used by every trading platform, including Metatrader4. The word *EA* is located on left side of Metatrader4. Not all of references of foreign exchange explain about the definition about *EA*. Word *EA* appears in Metatrader4, to see this word the traders do not use internet networking, because it is only the

script and it can be seen every time. This word is found by researcher in Metrader4 and universal forex, but in universal forex, this word is only found on one website discussed about this word, even in some books also do not discuss about this word, whereas *EA* is one of foreign exchange trading elements. Although, the word *EA* is only found in Metatrader4 and one website from universal forex, the researcher decides to take and classify it as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

EA is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *EA* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *EA* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *EA* has a process taking the initial letter from *Expert Advisor*. The process is letter *E* is taken from the initial letter of *Expert* and letter *A* is taken from the initial letter of *Advisor*. Afterwards, the two letters combined becoming one new word form as *EA*.

Datum 12: *EMU*

EMU is European countries union. The purpose is to make single currency of European countries called Euro which replaces the currency of countries of *EMU*'s member. The transition is started at 1999 and in the end of 2012 have a program only Euro is used in countries of *EMU*'s member. They are German, Belgium, Luxemburg, Austria, Finland, Ireland, Dutch, Italy, Spain and Portugal. *EMU* is included in foreign exchange because *EMU* decide the rate of Euro, whereas the Euro is one of popular currency in foreign exchange which is traded

by the traders. *EMU* is described in universal forex, it means that books and websites explained about foreign exchange described about *EMU*. Because of *EMU* is found in universal forex which is one of important elements in foreign exchange, the researcher takes and classifies *EMU* as new word form used in foreign exchange and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

EMU is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *EMU* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *EMU* is taking by the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one single new word form. The word *EMU* has a process taking the initial letter from *European Monetary Union*. The process is letter *E* is taken from the initial letter of *European*, letter *M* is taken from the initial letter of *Monetary* and letter *U* is taken from the initial letter of *Union*. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming one single new word form as *EMU* and it is pronounced by saying each separate letter.

Datum 13: *forex*

Forex is abbreviation from *foreign exchange*, foreign exchange is currency trading from different country. The foreign exchange is included new business developed around the huge corporation, central banks and banks, but nowadays, the foreign exchange business is developed and every people can do the foreign exchange business. The player of foreign exchange can come for every aspect, such as central banks, banks, huge corporation, broker, speculator and individuals. The function of foreign exchange trading is making the currency value stable in a country. Because of the foreign exchange becomes business trend in nowadays, it

gives more profit to the currency traded in foreign exchange. The definition about foreign exchange has explained in sources, usually in websites and books, the writers use *forex* to refer foreign exchange, because of the frequency of *forex* mention in every websites and books, the traders and some people call foreign exchange is *forex*, and some of them do not know about this term refers to foreign exchange. Because of the people call *forex* in nowadays, the researcher takes and classifies the word *forex* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Forex is categorized as *blends words*, because in this word there is combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word form. *Forex* is combination from *foreign* and *exchange*. In blending process, usually it combines the beginning of word and the end of other word, but in word *forex* is not taken from the beginning of word and joining with the end of other word. The word *forex* is combined from the beginning of word and the end of other word, therefore *for* is taken from the beginning of *foreign* and *ex* is taken from the end of *exchange*, afterwards *for* and *ex* is joined becoming a new word form as *forex*.

Datum 14: *FX*

FX is foreign exchange; the foreign exchange is currency trading from different country. The foreign exchange is included new business developed around the huge corporation, central banks and banks, but nowadays, the foreign exchange business is developed and every people can do the foreign exchange business. The player of foreign exchange can come for every aspect, such as

central banks, banks, huge corporation, broker, speculator and individuals. The function of foreign exchange trading is making the currency value stable in a country. Because of the foreign exchange becomes business trend in nowadays, it gives more profit to the currency traded in foreign exchange. Foreign exchange has explained in sources, therefore foreign exchange is called *FX*. The word *FX* is found by the researcher in universal foreign exchange and it is not found in Metatraderr4, because Metatrader4 is foreign exchange trading platform, therefore *FX* is only found in websites and books. Therefore, the researcher takes and classifies *FX* as new word form used in foreign exchange world and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

FX is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *FX* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *FX* is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *FX* has a process taking the initial letter of *Foreign Exchange*. The process is letter *F* is taken from the initial letter of *Foreign* and the second letter is *X*, letter *X* is not taken from the initial letter but it is taken from the initial sound of *Exchange*. Afterwards, the two letters are combined one and it becomes a new word form.

Datum 15: *GDP*

GDP is a measure of the national income and output for the country's economy. *GDP* is consisted of four the main components, are consumptive rate, investment, the purchasing by the government and total export. It represents per

quarter, the number of data indicate the sum the development quarter before. The *GDP*'s report is consist of three, are advanced, preliminary and final. *GDP* gives influence in forex fundamental news, but *GDP* gives influence in economic activity sector. There are some factors which give influence in *GDP*, they are consumer spending, foreign capital in a country, government expenditure is concerned in goods and services price is inflation or it can be called CPI (Consumer Price Index) and PPI (Producer Price Index), trade balance, unemployment claim and claimant count change. Therefore, *GDP* is important in foreign exchange because it gives influence in moving market. *GDP* is explained in every source which learn about foreign exchange trading such as books and websites or it is called universal forex. Because of *GDP* is found in universal forex , therefore the researcher takes and classifies *GDP* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

GDP is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *GDP* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *GDP* is created by taking the initial letter of set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *GDP* has a process taking the initial letter of *Gross Domestic Product*. The process is letter *G* is taken from the initial letter of *Gross*, letter *D* is taken from the initial letter of *Domestic* and letter *P* is taken the initial letter of *Product*. Afterwards, the three letters are joining becoming a single new word form as *GDP* and it is pronounced by saying each separate letter.

Datum 16: *leading indicator*

Leading indicator is composite index (year 1992 = 100%) of ten most important macroeconomic indicators that predicts future (6-9 months) economic activity. The foreign exchange trading is included in economic activity, therefore it needs *leading indicator* to predict the economic activity, because the foreign exchange is included a program which actuate the currency of countries in world especially the currency of the develop countries. If one of the develop countries get big loss in economic sector, the other countries will get uneven in economic sector. Therefore, the world economic activity needs *leading indicator* to predict the moving economic. The *leading indicator* is not only explained in foreign exchange trading, but it is explained in every economic sectors. In foreign exchange trading, *leading indicator* is explained in some sources to make the traders easier in analysis the moving market of forex. Because of the *leading indicator* is found in some sources or universal forex and it is important in foreign exchange, therefore the researcher takes and classifies the *leading indicator* as a new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Leading indicator is categorized as *multiple processes open form compounds word* because the word *leading indicator* is formed by two processes and it is written by two separate words. The first process is changing the function of words or *conversion* in word *leading* as adjectives, the original of word *leading* is *lead* as verb. Afterwards, the word *lead* is changed the function of word becoming adjectives and it is given *–ing* to indicate the adjectives. The second process is combining the two separate words between *leading* as adjectives which

was changed the function of word and *indicator* as noun. Afterwards, the two words are combined becoming a new word form as *leading indicator* and it has a new meaning in foreign exchange trading activity.

Datum 17: *MA*

MA is one of the most basic technical indicators. It shows the average rate calculated over a series of time periods. The indicator is used when the traders analyze the graph or market opportunity by using technical analysis. The indicator is located in every trading platform including Metatrader4, because the indicator is the one of important trading elements on technical analysis. Because of the indicators can help the traders to do trading, so that the traders should choose one of the indicators to make speculation and prediction on the market opportunity. In the trading platform, the kinds of indicators is located on indicators menu, it appears when the traders trade by internet networking, in indicators menu the traders can choose one of indicators which can help them to trade. The kinds of indicators are provided in every trading platform, so that the traders only learn about the indicators and use it. *MA* is one of technical indicators which are provided in every trading platform including Metatrader4. Because of it is provided in Metatrader4, therefore the researcher takes and classifies the word *MA* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

MA is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *MA* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *MA* is created by

taking the initial letters of a set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *MA* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Moving Average*. The process is letter *M* is taken from the initial letter of *Moving* and letter *A* is taken from the initial letter of *Average*. Afterwards, the two letters are combined becoming a new word form used in trading platform including Metatrader4 which is pronounced by each separate letter.

Datum 18: *MACD*

MACD is one of oscillators indicators kind used for detect the different rate between the price to the MA. The function of *MACD* identifies the moving average which identifies the happening of a new trend from bullish or bearish. *MACD* is based on moving average. *MACD* calculates and indicates the difference between two moving averages every time. In every market movement, moving average is moved divergence when the market is trend and convergence when the market is slow and it can change the trend. *MACD* is supplied in every trading platform including Metatrader4. The *MACD* can be found in Metatrader4 and it is explained clearly in books because *MACD* is one of popular indicators used by the professional traders in foreign exchange trading. *MACD* is found in Metatrader4 as foreign exchange trading indicators, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *MACD* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

MACD is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *MACD* is saying by each separate letters and it is written by the capital letter. The word

MACD is created by taking the initial letters of a set other words. The word *MACD* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Moving Average Divergence Convergence*. The process is letter *M* is taken from the initial letter of *Moving*, letter *A* is taken from the initial letter of *Average*, letter *D* is taken from the initial letter of *Divergence* and letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Convergence*. Afterwards, the four letters are joined becoming one single new word form as *MACD* and it is pronounced saying each separate letter.

Datum 19: *margin account*

Margin account is account which is used to hold investor's deposited money for forex trading. *Margin account* is used when the traders deposit the money for foreign exchange by broker. Every trader should have margin account before they attend trading in foreign exchange, the traders only list in broker to make *margin account*. The *margin account* is for the traders have own account in list of money which was deposited for foreign exchange by the broker. In margin account, the traders can check how much money that they still have when they trade. By using *margin account*, the money, which is deposited, will change the currency that the traders used in foreign exchange automatically. The definition of *margin account* is only described in one of websites explained the foreign exchange. Although *margin account* is only explained in one websites, but it is included on foreign exchange trading activity, therefore the researcher takes and classifies the *margin account* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading activity and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Margin account is categorized as *open form compounds word* because the word *margin account* is written by two separate words. The word *margin account* is created by two separate words as *margin* and *account*. Both of them have similarity in function of word, but the difference is in the meaning, the meaning of *margin* in foreign exchange trading is money, the investor needs to keep at broker account to execute trades, while the account has own meaning. Afterwards, the two words are combined becoming a new word form as *margin account*, it has own meaning which has explained above. Therefore, the word *margin account* has combination between noun and noun.

Datum 20: *margin call*

Margin call is used for demand of a broker to deposit more margin money to the margin account when the amount in it falls below certain minimum. Usually, *margin call* is used by the traders to indicate that the trader's balance get loss. The disadvantages of the traders begin when the traders trade but they do not have enough knowledge of foreign exchange trading. To prevent the disadvantages, the traders should learn more about the advantages and the risk in foreign exchange trading. The *margin call* is also called *mc* when the traders meet each other and they tell story about their experience in foreign exchange trading until they get loss balance. In Metatrader4 and universal forex are not found the abbreviation of *margin call*, *mc*, and the word *mc* is only used by the traders, therefore the researcher does not take the word because it is not in data source. The researcher takes and classifies the word *margin call* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading because it is in Metatrader4 and it is explained in

every websites and books. The word *margin call* can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Margin call is categorized as *open form compounds word* because in this word *margin call* is written by two words separately. The word *margin call* is created by two separate words *margin* and *call*. The both of word has difference function of word, *margin* as noun and *call* as verb, and it has difference meaning, the word *margin* which has a meaning in foreign exchange is money, the investor needs to keep at broker account to execute trades, while word *call* is separate word from foreign exchange. Afterwards, they are combined becoming one single new word form and it has own meaning becoming *margin call*, the meaning of *margin call* has explained above. Therefore, in the word *margin call*, it is combined between noun and verb and combination between separate meanings of the two words.

Datum 21: *MetaEditor*

MetaEditor is an application programs which create own indicators. The user guide of MetaEditor is opened by pressing F1 in personal computer keyboard. It contains general information necessary for the creation of new programs. The editor can be opened by clicking on the file name **MetaEditor.exe**. In creating the new indicator uses programming language such as java script. In *MetaEditor* the editor can edit the coding of indicator program, but there are some indicators program can not be edited because it is patent. The *MetaEditor* is supplied in Metatrader4, because it included Metatrader's services, therefore it is

not supplied in every trading platform. Because of *MetaEditor* is only available in Metatrader4, therefore in universal forex is not found the *MetaEditor*, but the researcher takes and classifies the *MetaEditor* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

MetaEditor is categorized as *multiple processes word* because in the word *MetaEditor* is occurred two processes on forming of word. The first process is occurred in word *Meta*, the word *Meta* borrows from Greek preposition and prefix. Therefore, the word *Meta* in English borrows from Greek. *Meta* is *borrowing word*. The second process is occurred between word *Meta* and word *Editor*, because of the word *Meta* is a preposition and prefix, therefore word *Meta* is added in the beginning of word *Editor* becoming *MetaEditor*. The word *MetaEditor* is classified as *derivation word*. Therefore, the word *MetaEditor* is classified as *multiple processes words* because in the word *MetaEditor* consist the borrowing words and derivation words.

Datum 22: *OCO*

OCO is one of orders which cancel with others order because it is executed the two orders. *OCO* is used for canceling the order, the one order can cancel other order. *OCO* is one of foreign exchange activity which is only described in universal forex, it means described in websites and books. *OCO* is not found in trading platform because it is not part of trading platform menu. *OCO* is a term which indicates the trader's activity in foreign exchange when they trade. Usually *OCO* is used when one of the order get loss after the traders order to conduct

foreign exchange trading. Because of *OCO* is found in universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *OCO* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading activity and *OCO* is can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

OCO is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *OCO* is saying by each separate word written by capital letter. The word *OCO* is created by taking the initial letter of a set other words formed becoming one single new word from. The word *OCO* has a process taking the initial letter from *One Cancel Others*. The process is the first letter *O* is taken from the initial letter of *One*, letter *C* is taken from the initial letter of *Cancel* and last letter *O* is taken from the initial letter of *Others*. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming a new word form as *OCO*. Although, the word *OCO* is *acronyms* but the word *OCO* indicates the activity in foreign exchange trading.

Datum 23: *open position*

Open position is position on buying (long) or selling (short) for a currency pair. In *open position* indicate the foreign exchange trading activity in buy and sell to start the foreign exchange trading. *Open position* is a term to indicate trading activity in foreign exchange. Usually, *open position* is used by the traders in daily foreign exchange trading. *Open position* is a term, therefore *open position* is not found in trading platform including Metatrader4, it is only explained in universal forex, but all of universal forex describe about *open position*, therefore the

researcher takes and classifies *open position* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Open position is categorized as *open form compounds word* because the word *open position* is written by two words separately. The word *open position* is created by two separate words are *open* as adjective and *position* as noun and the two separate words has separate meaning. Afterwards, the two words are combined becoming one single new word as *open position* and it is written by word separately. In the word *open position* is occurred the combination of the function of word between adjective and noun. The meaning of word *open position* indicates an active transaction in foreign exchange trading. Therefore, in word *open position* is occurred combination the function of words and the meaning of the two separate words between *open* and *position* becoming a new single word which has new meaning.

Datum 24: *petrodollars*

Petrodollars are foreign exchange reserves of oil producing nations arising from oil sales. The oil sales also give influence in a country, because oil sector is human necessary used in daily activity. Therefore, in foreign exchange reserves the oil sales in a country, because the price reference in world of oil sales uses dollars, therefore it uses *petrodollars*. Because of *petrodollars* is included in foreign exchange and it is found in universal forex, but it is not explained in all of websites, it is only explained in one websites, therefore the researcher takes and

classifies *petrodollars* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

 Petrodollars are categorized as *closed form compounds word*, because the word *petrodollars* are written by one word. The word *petrodollars* are created by two separate words *petrol* as noun and *dollars* as noun. Afterwards, the two words are combined becoming one new word as *petrodollars*. In word *petrodollars* there is reduction of letter *L*, because it is purpose to make easier in forming of word and in the spelling of *petrodollars*. Therefore, in the word *petrodollars* is occurred the combination of noun and noun and it is written by the two words are melded together.

Datum 25: *PPI*

 PPI is index associations which measure the price change of goods and services at certain time accepted by domestic producer. It means that *PPI* measures the price change from seller perspective. *PPI* is not good than *CPI* on identifying the inflation, but *PPI* can enter the goods component which is in production process, therefore *PPI* often can predict *CPI* directly. *PPI* is one of news which gives influence the fundamental news in economic sector, if *PPI* gives influence in fundamental news, therefore the forex market gets the influence from the fundamental news. *PPI* is described in universal forex found only one websites. Although *PPI* is found in one websites, the researcher takes and classifies *PPI* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes, because *PPI* is important in foreign exchange movement.

PPI is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *PPI* is saying by each separate letter and it is written by capital letter. The word *PPI* is created by taking the initial letter of set other words formed becoming one new word form. The word *PPI* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Producer Price Index*. The process is first letter *P* is taken from the initial letter of *Producer*, second letter *P* is taken from the initial letter of *Price* and letter *I* is taken from the initial letter of *Index*. In the case of letter *I* refers to *Index*, it differs with *Index* in word *ADX*. Afterwards, the three letters are joined becoming a new word form as *PPI* and it is pronounced by each separate words.

Datum 26: *RSI*

RSI is an indicator that measures of the power of direction price movement by comparing the bullish and bearish portions of the trend. Bullish is buying order puts T/P 100 pip or more without S/L, if price action is in selling area, bearish is practitioner of money market which indicate descending value trend or selling order puts T/P 100 pip without S/L, if price action is in selling area.. *RSI* is one of technical indicators provided in every trading platform. In every technical indicator have equation of function, it helps the traders to trade the foreign exchange. It does not has the different in the excellence of each indicators, it depends on the traders used the indicator and getting success on trading, because the trading platform only provide the indicator that is learned and chosen by the traders then. Getting the comfortable in using the indicators depends on the way that the traders do analyzing, prediction and speculation in market moving. In every trader has difference analyzing, prediction and speculation when they do the

trading by using the indicators. Including *RSI*, one of the indicators elements, only gives the aid when the traders make prediction and speculation. *RSI* is found in Metatrader4 and universal forex. In the universal forex, *RSI* is found only in one websites and it does not explain clearly in books. Because of it is found in Metatrader4 and in one websites, the researcher takes and classifies the word *RSI* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading and it can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

RSI is categorized as *acronyms initial letter* because the word *RSI* is saying by each separate letter written by capital letter. The word *RSI* is created by taking the initial letter of set other words forming becoming one new word form. The word *RSI* has a process by taking the initial letter from *Relative Strength Index*. The process is letter *R* is taken from the initial letter of *Relative*, letter *S* is taken from the initial letter of *Strength* and letter *I* is taken from the initial letter of *Index*. In the case of letter *I* refers to *Index*, it differs with *Index* in word *ADX*, in word *RSI* gives difference with other indicators. Afterwards, the three of letters are combined as one new word form used in foreign exchange trading.

Datum 27: *stop limit order*

Stop limit order is an order to sell or buy a lot for a certain price or worse. Lot is definite amount units or amount of money accepted for operations handling. *Stop limit order* or *limit order* is used for bounding maximum value on the transaction when the rate achieves the wished position, automatically the position will be closed. *Stop limit order* is important to be conducted by the traders when

they trade, because *stop limit order* is functioned to minimize the loss, therefore every trader should learn about *stop limit order*. *Stop limit order* appears in trading platform including Metatrader4 when the traders conduct the trading by internet networking. *Stop limit order* is included on the activity of forex trading, therefore it is found in Metatrader4 and in universal forex, in universal forex it can be found in every websites and books which describe about forex, because *stop limit order* is included on technical to conduct the forex trading. Because of it is found in Metatrader4 and universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies as the new word included word formation processes.

Stop limit order is categorized as *open form compound words*, because it is written by two words separately. The word *stop limit order* is created by three separate words and it has separate function of word, they are *stop* as verb, *limit* as verb, and *order* as noun. Afterwards, the three of words are combined becoming one single new word as *stop limit order* and it has new meaning and it written by word separately. The combination of *stop limit order* not only combines the separate word but also combines the function of word. Therefore, in word *stop limit order* is occurred combining between verb and noun. The word *stop limit order* indicates the activity, because the traders conduct the *stop limit order* and it is included forex activity, sometimes the word *stop limit order* indicates the order and as noun, because the definition of *stop limit order* indicates on ordering. Therefore, the word *stop limit order* sometimes indicates verb and sometimes indicates noun, it depends on the time usage.

Datum 28: *stop loss order*

Stop loss order is an order to sell or buy a lot when the market reaches certain price. *Stop loss order* is an order given for the transaction on certain price if the exchange rate has reached the price, automatically the order position is closed. The function of *stop loss order* is equal with *stop limit order*, it is similar to minimize the loss, but in *stop loss order* represents "under limit" to minimize more loss in forex trading. *Stop loss order* appears in every trading platform including Metatrader4 because *stop loss order* is one of forex trading activity and it is including of the important elements in conducting of trading. *Stop loss order* will appear when the traders open the Metatrader4 by internet networking. Therefore, *stop loss order* is found in Metatrader4 and universal forex, in universal forex it can be found in every websites and books which describe about forex, because *stop loss order* is included on technical to conduct the forex trading. Because of it is found in Metatrader4 and universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies as the new word included word formation processes.

Stop loss order is categorized as *open form compounds word* because in word *stop loss order* is written by word separately. The word *stop loss order* is formed by three separate words and it has separate function of word, they are *stop* as verb, *loss* is noun and *order* is noun. Afterwards, three separate words are combined becoming one single new word as *stop loss order* and it is written separately. In this word is occurred the combination of function of words between verb and noun. In the word *stop loss order* indicates the activity of forex trading

because the traders conduct the *stop loss order* when they trade, sometimes the word *stop loss order* indicates as noun, because it refers to the definition of *stop loss order* is an order. Therefore, the word *stop loss order* sometimes indicates verb and sometimes indicates noun, it depends on the time usage.

Datum 29: *swissy*

The word *swissy* is used for call market slang for Swiss Franc. Some currency of a country has market slang, such as Swedish Krona has stocky, New Zealand Dollar has kiwi and Australian Dollar has aussie. The purpose of market slang is to abridge in spelling the currency and it makes the traders easier in spelling of the currency when they trade. The market slang is explained in some sources including *swissy*, in every websites and books which explain about foreign exchange, or it can be called universal forex. Therefore the researcher takes and classifies the *swissy* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes. The researcher only takes *swissy* from the all of market slang because the researcher thinks that only *swissy* can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Swissy is categorized as *hypocorism of clipping word* because in the word *swissy* is occurred reduction on forming of word. The word *swissy* is formed from *Swiss Franc*, afterwards the word *Swiss Franc* is reduced to a single syllable as *swiss* and then it is added *–y* in the end of word becoming *swissy*. The purpose of reduction of word *Swiss Franc* is to make the trader easier to spell the *Swiss*

Franc easier when they trade by using *Swiss Franc*. Therefore, the word *swissy* is occurred clipping process which has *hypocorism* clipping type.

Datum 30: *take profit order*

Take profit order is an order to sell or buy a lot when the market reaches certain price. In *take profit order* the traders can choose how much the traders take the profit. *Take profit order* is available in new order menu, the *take profit order* and *stop loss order* are the important component when the traders make order in sell or buy. The *take profit order* is available in every trading platform including Metatrader4 and it is also explained in websites and books explained about foreign exchange trading. The *take profit order* will appear when the traders conduct trading by using internet networking, because the foreign exchange trading activity is used internet networking. Because of *take profit order* is found in Metatrader4 and it is explained in universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *take profit order* as new word form used in foreign exchange trading activity and it can be analyzed by using word formation.

Take profit order is categorized as *open form compounds word* because the word *take profit order* is written by three words separately. The word *take profit order* is created from three separate words are *take* as verb, *profit* as noun and *order* as noun. Afterwards, the three separate words are combined becoming new word form as *take profit order* and it written by three words separately. In the word *take profit order* is occurred the combination of function of word between verb and noun. Sometimes, the word *take profit order* indicates an activity in

foreign exchange trading, sometimes, it indicates as order in the definition of foreign exchange trading. Therefore, the word *take profit order* sometimes indicates verb and sometimes indicates noun, it depends on the time usage.

Datum 31: *tom/next*

Tom/Next is Simultaneous buying of a currency for delivery the following day and selling for the spot day or vice versa. *Tom/next* is a kind of transaction of buy and sell from a currency for following day. *Tom/next* is not used for trading platform, but it is used when the traders order transaction. *Tom/next* is used when the traders trade by using internet networking. The foreign exchange trading activity uses internet networking, because it relates the currency development around the world, therefore in foreign exchange trading needs internet networking everyday when the traders conduct foreign exchange trading. By using internet networking the traders can make pending order for following day. *Tom/next* is described in universal forex included websites and books explained about foreign exchange trading because *tom/next* is one of foreign exchange trading activity. Because of *tom/next* is found in universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies *tom/next* as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Tom/next is categorized as *clipping words*, because in the word *tom/next* there is a reduction process on forming of words. The word *tom/next* is formed from *tomorrow/next* and it has three syllables, afterwards the word *tomorrow/next* is reduced becoming short form as *tom/next*. The purpose of reduction in word

tomorrow/next becomes *tom/next* is to make the trader spell the *tomorrow/next* easier. Therefore, the word *tom/next* is occurred shortening process.

Datum 32: *vol*

Vol is from *volatility*, *volatility* is a statistic method which measures the moving price in market at a certain period. A price is included high volatility, if the price is moved up and down quickly. The *volatility* is used to measure the daily price change. The *volatility* is used in out of trading platform but it is found in universal forex, it is explained in books and websites which describe about foreign exchange trading. The universal forex supply the terms which can not be found in trading platform, but the terms are important to learn and the traders should understand about terms. Usually, *volatility* is abridged to *vol*, it makes the traders in spelling of *volatility* easier and it can make understand easier. Because of *vol* is explained in universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Vol is categorized as *clipping word* because in the word *vol* there is a reduction on forming of word. The word *vol* is formed from *volatility* and it has five syllables, afterwards the word *volatility* is reduced becoming short form as *vol*. The purpose of reduction in word *volatility* becomes *vol* is to make the trader spell the *vol* easier. Therefore, the word *vol* is occurred shortening process.

Datum 33: *whipsaw*

Whipsaw is where a trader takes a position, then has to move against it, triggering stop-loss limits and liquidation of position, then having to move in the original direction. It is also called as market condition which has high volatility, where the currency rate is moved on one direction quickly, and then it is followed by the price inversion. Therefore, the traders should be carefully in analysis the moving market when they trade. The *whipsaw* is described in entire sources explained about foreign exchange trading, in websites and books or it can be called universal forex, because the traders should understand about *whipsaw*, it is for the traders do not get more loss in foreign exchange trading. Because of *whipsaw* is found in websites and books, it is included on universal forex, therefore the researcher takes and classifies as new word form which can be analyzed by using word formation processes.

Whipsaw is categorized as *closed form compounds word* because the word *whipsaw* is written by one word. The word *whipsaw* is created by combining two separates words are *whip* as noun and *saw* as noun, both of them have different meaning. The words *whip* and *saw* are combined becoming one single new word form as *whipsaw* which have new meaning and the writing of word *whipsaw* is melded together as one word. Therefore, in the word *whipsaw* has a combination between noun and noun and the combination the separate meaning of words *whip* and *saw* becoming *whipsaw* which has different meaning.

The foreign exchange trading new word forms have analyzed by using word formation processes which purpose to describe the way that the new word forms are formed. Some kinds of word formation process are found on forming of the new word forms.

3.2 Discussion

After analyzing the thirty three of foreign exchange trading new words found in Metatrader4 and Universal forex, it is found that the foreign exchange trading new word forms are formed nine processes of word formations processes from twelve processes of word formations processes by Yule's theory, it is included on the two processes which form the new word, it is in multiple processes. They are: borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping and other reduction processes included on clipping process is hypocorism, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and multiple processes.

The first process is *borrowing*, this process is found on analyzing the data, but the new word form tends to *affixes* such as *meta* borrowed from Greek. The second process is *compounding*, after analyzing the data, the researcher finds some terms use this process, the data are counted eleven new words, it is showed on datum 3: *balance-of-payment*, datum 9: *cross-rate*, datum 10: *currency risk*, datum 19: *margin account*, datum 20: *margin call*, datum 23: *open position*, datum 24: *petrodollars*, datum 27: *stop limit order*, datum 28: *stop loss order*, datum 30: *take profit order*, datum 33: *whipsaw*. The third process is *blending*, this process is only found on one new word form on datum 13: *forex*.

The fourth process is *clipping*, this process is only found two new word forms which use this process, and it is showed on datum 31: *tom/next* and datum 32: *vol*. There is other reduction process included on *clipping* process is *hypocorism*, it is showed on datum 29: *swissy*. The fifth process is *acronyms*, the terms which use *acronyms* are counted fourteen new word forms, it is showed on datum 1: *ADX*, datum 2: *ATR*, datum 4: *CCI*, datum 5: *CFD*, datum 8: *CPI*, datum 11: *EA*, datum 12: *EMU*, datum 14: *FX*, datum 15: *GDP*, datum 17: *MA*, datum 18: *MACD*, datum 22: *OCO*, datum 25: *PPI* and datum 26: *RSI*. next process is *derivation*, this process is found on some terms, it is only in one new word used in foreign exchange trading, it is showed on datum 6: *chartist*.

The seventh process is *prefixes* this process is found on analyzing the data, but the datum included in multiple processes because in the datum is occurred two processes in forming of word. The last processes is *multiple processes*, this process contains two processes or more on forming of word in one new word. The new word forms classified as *multiple processes* are showed in datum 7: *closed position*, datum 16: *leading indicator* and datum 21: *MetaEditor*. The combining of two processes in *multiple processes* have variant combination, in this research the combination of two processes consist the combination of *conversion* with *compounding* and *borrowing* with *prefixes*. The new word forms combined between *conversion* with *compounding* is showed in words *closed position* and *leading indicator*, while the new word forms combined between *borrowing* and *prefixes* is showed in word *MetaEditor*.

Based on explanation above, it is concluded that only nine processes used on forming of the foreign exchange trading new word forms. The most process used in the foreign exchange trading new word forms is *acronyms* and in the second place is *compounding*. The new words included *acronyms* are the indicators which help the traders to trade, some indicators name are formed from two or more separate words so that the indicators name are abbreviated as *acronyms* and it make the trader easier to spell the indicators. The second process most used is *compounding*, the new words included *compounding* are the words used in foreign exchange trading activity.

In analyzing the foreign exchange trading new word forms by using word formation processes, the researcher finds the differences in explanation and analysis about new word form classified as *acronyms*, such as in word *ADX, ATR, CCI* etc. According Bauer, *acronyms* is initialism pronounced according the ordinary grapheme phoneme conversion rules. Therefore, the words *ADX, ATR, CCI* and etc, can not be classified as *acronyms* because the words *ADX, ATR, CCI* and etc, are included initialism because the words *ADX, ATR, CCI* and etc are pronounced by each separate letter. While in Yule's book, *acronyms* are divided into two kinds, first is initial letter and the second is initial sounds. Because of this research uses word formations processes of Yule's theory, therefore, based on the finding, the words *ADX, ATR, CCI* and etc are *acronyms* as initial letter.

This research uses word formation processes by Yule's theory because in Yule's theory is explained how the new word forms are created. Although, in doing the research, the researcher finds a differences in analyzing of *acronyms*, it

is occurred the difference between Yule's theory and Bauer's theory in explanation of *acronyms*. In paragraph above the researcher describes a few about the explanation of *acronyms* according Yule and the explanation of *acronyms* according Brinton in the analysis of new word form in foreign exchange trading.

Therefore, from the explanation above, in findings and discussion explain about the new word forms are used in foreign exchange trading activity and the way the foreign exchange trading new word forms are formed by using Yule's theory of word formation processes.

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                 Exchange Trading Found in Metatrader4 and Universal Forex

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No	Tanggal	Materi	TTD	
1	13 June 2013	The title was accepted	1.	
2	25 Sept 2013	Proposal Consultancy		2.
3	2 October 2013	Proposal was accepted	3.	
4	9 October 2013	Proposal Seminar		4.
5	4 Nov 2013	Chapter I	5.	
6	9 Dec 2013	Chapter I was revised		6.
7	17 Dec 2013	Chapter I and Chapter II	7.	
8	9 January 2014	Chapter I and Chapter II was Revised		8.
9	3 March 2014	Chapter I and example of analysis	9.	
10	14 March 2014	Example of analysis consultancy		10.
11	1 April 2014	Chapter III and Chapter IV was acc	11.	
12	3 April 2014	The entire of Thesis was accepted		12.

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II.   Formal Education:

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Table of findings

Table 1: coinage-backformation

No.	New Words	Word Formations Processes						
		coinage	borrowing	compounding	blending	clipping	hypocorism	backformation
1	ADX							
2	ATR							
3	Balance-of-payment			√				
4	CCI							
5	CFD							
6	Chartist							
7	Colsed position							
8	CPI							
9	Cross-rate			√				
10	Currency risk			√				
11	EA							
12	EMU							
13	Forex				√			
14	FX							
15	GDP							
16	Leading indicator							
17	MA							
18	MACD							
19	Margin account			√				
20	Margin call			√				
21	MetaEditor							
22	OCO							

23	Open position			√				
24	Petrodollars			√				
25	PPI							
26	RSI							
27	Stop limit order			√				
28	Stop loss order			√				
29	Swissy						√	
30	Take profit order			√				
31	Tom/next					√		
32	Vol					√		
33	Whipsaw			√				

Tabel 2: conversion-multiple processes

No.	New Words	Word Formations Processes						
		conversion	acronyms	derivations	Prefixes and Suffixes	infixes	Multiple Processes	
							conversion-compound	borrowing-prefix
1	ADX		√					
2	ATR		√					
3	Balance-of-payment							
4	CCI		√					
5	CFD		√					
6	Chartist			√				
7	Colsed position						√	
8	CPI		√					
9	Cross-rate							
10	Currency risk							
11	EA		√					
12	EMU		√					
13	Forex							
14	FX		√					
15	GDP		√					
16	Leading indicator						√	
17	MA		√					
18	MACD		√					
19	Margin account							
20	Margin call							
21	MetaEditor							√
22	OCO		√					
23	Open position							

24	Petrodollars							
25	PPI		√					
26	RSI		√					
27	Stop limit order							
28	Stop loss order							
29	Swissy							
30	Take profit order							
31	Tom/next							
32	Vol							
33	Whipsaw							

Tabel 2: conversion-multiple processes

No.	New Words	Word Formations Processes					Multiple Processes	
		conversion	acronyms	derivations	Prefixes and Suffixes	infixes	conversion-compound	borrowing-prefix
1	ADX		√					
2	ATR		√					
3	Balance-of-payment							
4	CCI		√					
5	CFD		√					
6	Chartist			√				
7	Colsed position						√	
8	CPI		√					
9	Cross-rate							
10	Currency risk							
11	EA		√					
12	EMU		√					
13	Forex							
14	FX		√					
15	GDP		√					
16	Leading indicator						√	
17	MA		√					
18	MACD		√					
19	Margin account							
20	Margin call							
21	MetaEditor							√
22	OCO		√					
23	Open position							
24	Petrodollars							
25	PPI		√					
26	RSI		√					
27	Stop limit order							
28	Stop loss order							
29	Swissy							
30	Take profit order							
31	Tom/next							
32	Vol							
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