

NEWLY FORMED ENGLISH WORDS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

(MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS)



Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in partial fulfillment to obtain sarjana degree in English Department

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THESIS

**The Death and the Backstories of the Main Characters in
Thornton Wilder's novel *The Bridge of San Luis Rey***

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Today, Tuesday, May 28th 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by AHMAD MISUARI GIBRAN (No. F21115501) entitled, **The Death and the Backstories of the Main Characters in Thornton Wilder's novel *The Bridge of San Luis Rey***, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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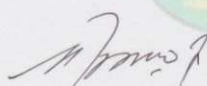
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The Writer



ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled **Newly Formed English Words In Social Media** focused on explain word formation process that occur in social media (Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook). This thesis aims to classify each word and describe the word formation process in each word. The writer used qualitative method in order to describe each word found. The data were analyzed applying the theory of word formation process by Hatch and Brown (1995), O'grady and Guzman (1996), and Katamba (1993). The result of this research there were 8 word formation process found. These word formations are blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, borrowing, coinage, derivation and conversion. Based on the findings, the writer found that the most dominant process that occurs is blending, followed by abbreviation. Moreover, the meaning of each word indirectly shows proper use of each words in social media.

Key word : *meaning, word formation process, social media*



ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul **Newly Formed English Word In Social Media** berfokus tentang proses pembentukan kata yang terdapat pada media social (Instagram, Twitter, dan Facebook). Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasi setiap kata dan menjelaskan proses pembentukan pada setiap kata. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan setiap kata. Teori yang diaplikasikan untuk menganalisa data adalah teori dari Hatch dan Bown (1995), O'Grady dan Guzman (1996), dan Katamba (1993). Dari penelitian ini ditemukan 8 proses pembentukan kata yaitu *blending*, *compounding*, *clipping*, *abbreviation*, *borrowing*, *coinage*, *derivation* dan *conversion*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa proses yang paling dominan adalah *blending* dan diikuti oleh *abbreviation*. Selanjutnya, makna pada setiap kata secara tidak langsung menunjukkan penggunaan kata yang tepat di sosial media.

Kata kunci : *meaning, word formation proces, social media*



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language has evolved from the beginning of its appearance until today. One factor that takes a big part in this history of language is technology. Since technology advances, many new words emerge. This is also caused by the fact that people discover many things continuously. Consequently, because the existing words cannot explain this phenomena, it is then necessary to find words that can describe the intended meaning. Furthermore, not only in technology but people also found more words to express their feelings.

Nowadays, new words often appear in social media. They commonly show new trends that happen in that time. The trends that occur may produce one new word in social media. This appears because the existing words cannot describe these trends. These new words are typically used in social media to explain photos or videos uploaded by a user in order to make another social media user understand the meaning of uploaded photos or videos. One important thing that can be learned from these new words is the meaning of each word. It is generally agreed that a word is useless without meaning.

Word and its meaning are one unity that can not be separated. One of the linguistic branches that studies about meaning is semantic. Semantic is one of

branch that is study about meaning.



Furthermore, there must be a question about how these words are formed. Then it relates to the morphological processes that ensue in a word. This processes known as word formation processes.

Meanwhile, new words that arise in social media commonly come from English. This international language is also used universally in the internet especially on social media. In addition, these words that are firstly used by an English native speaker, then followed by non-native speaker. Unfortunately, not all of them truly understand the meaning and when exactly these words can be used as they post photos or videos in their account. Likewise, word formation processes that commonly ignored, but it is also as important as meaning of a word remembering this processes comes first before detrmine the meaning.

In this research, the writer will indicate the new words emerged in social media that are commonly used by the users and discuss the meaning and the use of each word, also classify them according to word formation process that occurs in each word.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the statement above, the writer identifies the problem of this research as follows:

1. Most new words that occur in social media come from English basic words, but they are also used by users in social media that is non-native speaker.

le who use these words do not know exactly the meaning of these words.



3. The users of social media imitate English native speaker using these new words in their posts .

C. Scope of Problem

The writer is interested in researching English new words that occur in social media especially in Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter, then showing the meaning of each word.

D. Research Questions

Based on previous explanation, the writer formulates the research questions as follows :

1. What types of word formation does each English new word undergo in social media such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook?
2. How is the process of each word formation process?

E. Objectives of Study

Basically, this research aims to answer the problem. Together with the problem above, the purposes are :

1. To classify the type of English new words in social media (Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook)

describe word formation processes of each word found (Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook)



F. Significance of Study

This study will be beneficial for people who need to get more information about English new words in social media, for social media users so they can use these new words appropriately, and for future researchers who intend to do research on the same topic.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

There are several studies that examine about meaning and morphology specifically in word formation processes. First, Afifah Rahmawati (2012) “*Word Formation Process on Slang Words Used by Transsexual*”. In her research, she analyzed about the process of forming slang vocabulary that used by transsexual character in Indonesian film. The object in her research are films that has transsexual character. She used agin method analyzed her data. In her research, she found eleven words formations process. These words formation process are compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, inflection, derivation, clitization, reduplication and abbreviation.

Another research is carried out by Achmad Fauzy Setiawan (2015) “*A Study of Word-Formation Process in Jargons Used on Chating in DotA*”. He analyzes word formation process on jargon that used in a game named *DotA*. He used qualitative research to describe the phenomenon that occur in the words. He found seven word formation process on his research. These word formation are acronym, clipping, coinage, blending, borrowing, multiple-process, and conversion.

The similarity between my research to the previous studies above is that both researches identify word formation process in transsexual slang words in Indonesian films and jargons used on chatting in *DotA*, while the difference is that my research identifies new words that appear in social media, classify them, and



explain word formation processes that occur in each word, also including the meaning.



B. Theoretical Review

1. Morphology

Morphology is one of linguistics branches that has a lot of definition from some experts. According to Katamba, "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words" (Katamba, 1993: 2). In this case, morphology study about smallest unit in language. Another definition came from Nida, she explained that morphology is the study of morpheme and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1962). As well as Indonesian linguist, Ramlan defines morphology as another level of studying or analyzing the expression system of language which is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterances (Ramlan, 1992).

Some definition above have the same point that is morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation. The main point of studying morphology is how to identify morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words.

2. Morpheme

A morpheme is the essential unit in word construction, the smallest meaningful component of language which conveys message containing meaning or function (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). While according to Allan, a morpheme is the smallest unit of syntactic analysis with semantic specification (Allan, 2001).

may consist of one or more morpheme like what Langacker says that



morpheme is the minimal units of grammatical structure, such as the four components of unfaithfulness (Langacker, 1973).

A morpheme as the smallest units of language cannot be separated into smaller part again. Morpheme is used to refer to the smallest indivisible unit of semantic content of grammatical which word is made up, for examples, the word “friends” (consist of two morphemes : friend and –s (which indicates plural form), the word “beautiful” (consist of two morphemes : beauty and –ful (which indicates adjective form), the word “cooks” (consist of two morphemes : cook and –s (which indicates simple present tense that the subject is singular).

Morpheme can be classified into bound morpheme and free morpheme. A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free morpheme, while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said bound morpheme (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996). In other word, they must be joined to other morphemes as parts of words and never stand alone by themselves, for instances : prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. On the contrary, free morphemes are those that can stand by themselves as free units, to put more simply, they need not to be attached to other morphemes. Here are some examples of bound and free morphemes :

Table 1. Example of Bound and Free Morpheme

Free Morpheme	Local-	-able	certain	Require	Order
Morpheme	-ly	Dis-	Un-	-ment	-ly
	Locally	Disable	Uncertain	Requirement	Orderly



3. Lexeme and Word

Lexeme and words are linguistic unit that is bigger than morphemes. Lexeme and words are two different terms. In general, we can say that lexemes are vocabulary items listed in the dictionary :

Table 2. Example of Lexeme

Lexeme	Words
Study	studying, studies, studied
Cook	cooked, cooking, cooks

O’Grady and Guzman explained, “Of all units of linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar (O’Grady and Guzman, 1997: 132). The most reliable defining property of words is that they are smallest free forms found in language”. Many linguist agree that word is a linguistic form which may, at the same time, also be a morpheme like bed, table, go, John, will, to; but they also be linguistic form larger than one morpheme like boysh, walked, books, slowly.

The above words can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, propotion, conjunction and partly syntactic properties duch as tense aspect, mood, gender, number, etc. (Katamba, 1993)



4. Word Formation Process

a. Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman, one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 143). It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger units of word. The same idea also stated by Plag, he defines compounding as the combination of two words to form a new word (Plag, 2003). In addition, he also claim that compounding as the most productive type of English word formation process is also perhaps the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis (Plag, 2003). There are three categories of compounding words, they are :

a) Noun compound is two words or more combined to create a noun compound.

E.g : *postcard, greenhouse*

b) Verb compound is two words or more combined to create a verb compound.

E.g : *spoon-feed, overlook*

c) Adjective compound is two words or more combined to create an adjective compound.

E.g : *nationwide, redhot*

In conclusion, a compound word at least consist of two bases, both are words, and at any rate, root morphemes (Katamba, 1993)



b. Borrowing

The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. It is easy to see this in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, for example democracy, derived from Greek language *demos* and *cratos*, billabong, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names from topographical features, yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish. (Allan, 1986)

c. Coinage

A word may be produced by hand writing or by computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Hatch and Brown define coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it (Hatch and Brown, 1995)

For example, brand names sometimes become so widely use that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name such as Xerox, for photo copy, Honda, for motorcycle, and Kleenex, for facial tissue.

d. Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are joined together to form one (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995).



Another view is that, blending involves a coinage of the new lexeme by fusing parts of at least from two other source of words which either one is shortened in the fusion and/or where there is some form of phonemic overlap of the source of words (Gries, 2004). Furthermore, there are many types of blend base on how they are formed. Algeo, a linguist, proposed dividing blends into groups:

a) Blends with overlapping

Overlapping in these blends might take place with overlapping as the only type of shortening of the words. The most common pattern is the one where the final part of the first word overlaps the first part of the second word. The overlap can be one phoneme or several. One example of this is slanguage from slang and language. Blends with overlapping may also include all of one form and the first or last part of the other word. In those cases it is the spelling of the word that tells us it is a blend such as :

Sinema “adult film” = sin + cinema

Cellebrity ”famous criminal” = cell + celebrity

Cartune “musical cartoon” = cartoon + tune

There is one type of overlapping blend that is not very common. In such blends one form is inserted into another; the overlapping might be complete or partial. In-sin-uation for example meaning insinuation of sin, is created by a the two words insinuation and sin (Algeo 1977). In those words it is the element that is stressed.



b) Blends with clipping

Blends with clipping have no overlapping. Instead one part or more is omitted. There are different patterns that are used when creating these kinds of blends. One is to keep the whole part of the first word and the last part of the second word, for example foodoholic = food + alcoholic and fanzine = fan + magazine.

Another alternative is to keep the whole second word and only use the first part of the first word such as Eurasia = Europe + Asia. When both words are clipped it is common to use the first part of the first word and the last part of the second part. Two widely used blends are examples of this combination that is brunch = breakfast + lunch, smog = smoke + fog. A fourth alternative is to combine the first parts of both or all elements including agitprop = agitation + propaganda and aldehyde = alcohol + dehydrogenatum. Algeo believes that acronyms belong to this class of blends rather than being a separate type of word-formation (Algeo, 1977).

c) Clipping at morpheme boundaries

Blends that have been created by simple clipping are often shortened at morpheme boundaries. Oxbridge, which is a blend of the words Oxford and Cambridge, is an example of this. In cases like Oxbridge it can be difficult to

the word results from blending or from compounding if one does not background. Blends that are clipped at morpheme boundaries are



therefore a less obvious example of the blending process than blends that are shortened in a less straightforward manner. Blending can turn into compounding as in the example that follows. Landscape is a word that was borrowed from Dutch, and it was used to create new blends: cityscape, inscape, offscape and more. Even the single word scape was created from the word landscape. Because of this, any new word that is formed using the morpheme scape can no longer be seen as a blend but a compound. Blending can also give new meaning to morphemes. The blends radiocast, telecast, sportscast and newscast have given the word cast the meaning of broadcast (Algeo, 1977).

d) Blends with clipping and overlapping

Some blends are created by using both clipping and overlapping. There are many variations of patterns to this word-formation. The words that include for this formation such as Californication = California + fornicate, suspose = suspect + suppose, Hungarican = Hungarian + American and motel = Motor + hotel (Algeo, 1977).

e. **Clipping**

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Allan in his book 'Linguistics Meaning: Volume 1', divides three categories of clipping,



- a. Foreclipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for example burger, from hamburger and phone, for telephone.
- b. Backclipping, where the tail-end of original has been shorn off, for example lab, for laboratory and demo, for demonstration.
- c. Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail-end of the original has been cut off. This kind of clipping is rarest happened, for example flue, for influenza and jams, for pajamas/pyjamas (Allan, 1986).

f. Back Formation

Back formation is a process where an already existing word is reduced in order to produce a new word (Yule, 2006). It is often describe as a reserved process with respect to derivation since it is the opposite of the usual pattern where the base form come first and a new word form is derived from it (Adams, 1973). For example hawk for hawker and swindle for swindler.

g. Conversion

Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as base. The base might be in a noun or verb form (Katamba, 1993). Accasionally, conversion is identified ‘zero derivation’ since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived, for this of formtion, examples can be seen in the words below :

derived from N : ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt).
 derived from V : (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk.



- c) V derived from A : dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door)
(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996)

h. Inflection

It is a word formation by adding affixes so that it creates a new form without changing the word class or meaning, there are some kinds of inflection :

- a) Plural suffixes /-s/ which are added to noun.
- b) Plural suffixes /-en/ which are added to noun.
- c) Past tense morpheme /-ed/ which are added to verbs.
- d) Comparative morpheme /-er/ which are added to adjective.
- e) Comparative morpheme /-est/ which are added to adjective.
- f) Present progressive morpheme /-ing/ which are added to verbs.
- g) Present tense morpheme /-es/ which are added to verbs (Hatch and Brown, 1995)

i. Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman state that a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation (O;Grady and Guzman, 1996). Whereas, Hatch and Brown said that derivation morpheme amke explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech (Hatch and Borwn,

ere are examples of this kind of word formation process :

noun to adjective : boy + ish (boyish)



- b) Verb to noun : sing + er (singer)
- c) Adjective to adverb : happy + ly (happily)
- d) Noun to adverb : vaccine + ate (vaccinate)

Derivational morpheme forms new word by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached. For example, kind vs unkind, obey vs disobey.

j. Cliticization

Some words are able to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. Such elements, called clitics, must be attached to another word in the sentence. Cliticization occurs, attaching these elements to the preceding word. Clitics that attach to the beginning of a following word are known as proclitics. These are some examples of cliticization such as

I'm leaving now

They're here now (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996)

k. Reduplication

Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Furthermore, there are two kind of this kind of word formation process, full reduplication and partial one. Full reduplication is the repetition of the entire word while partial reduplication copies

of the word.

of full reduplication in Indonesian :



Orang (man), orang-orang (men)

Anak (child), anak-anak (children)

Example of partial reduplication in Tagalog :

Takabuh (run), tatakbuh (will run)

Lakad (walk), lalakad (will walk) (O'Grandy and Guzman, 1996)

1. Abbreviation

According to Kridalaksana abbreviation is a process of putting off one or some parts of lexeme or a combination of lexemes so it becomes a new word form (Kridalaksana, 2007: 159). Although abbreviation is largely a convention of written language, sometimes abbreviations carry over into spoken language, for example :

- a) Written abbreviations, cm for centimeter and Dr. for doctor.
- b) Spoken-written abbreviations, A.M for ante meridiem (in the morning) and VIP for very important person

There are two kinds of abbreviation, they are :

1. Initialism

Initialism is a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of the words and read them by spelling each word, for example UN for United

on.



2. Acronym

Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word, for example NATO for National Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

5. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning expressed through words or sentences. According to Palmer, “semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics” (Palmer, 1983: 1). In this case, semantics is concerned with the meaning in language.

It is necessary to understand the nature of meaning in studying language since meaning becomes the basis of it. The meaning of words in a language, in case they carry a certain notion when used in particular place in the structure of a sentence, is studied by a branch of linguistics known as semantics (Crystal, 2007). Subsequently, communication becomes more decisive in social organization, the needs to understand it becomes more pressing.

Talking about the meaning of a word may not constantly preside to an actual interpretation. There are multi-word phrase, which each word, when it stands by itself means primarily contrast from the entire expression. For example, it may be idioms such as ‘kick the bucket’ (to die), etc. Then, to avoid confusion,

reference is not clear, it is better to talk about ‘lexemes’ or ‘lexical terms’ dealing with primary units of semantic meaning (Crystal, 2007)



Substantively, meaning is also base on individual need, even though there are dictionary interpretation of each word means. It depends on the speaker's social standing, mental state, age, or concern in specific field. A child might call a dolphin as a fish because he or she made this diversity base on what she or he already knows (has fins, sims and lives in water), etc. The contrast are there, but they usually surmount and disparity clarify base on the situation.

6. Social media

Social networking on social media websites involves the use of internet to connect users with their friends, family and acquaintances. Social media has been defined as website which allow profile creation and visibility of relation between users (Boyd and Ellison, 2008). Social media also known as social network sites, allow individual to meet strangers, but rather that they enable users to articulate and make visible their social networks. Users can easily known each other by seeing their profile or posted photos or vidieos. The profile usually describes age, location, interest, and an "about me" section. In addition, social media are not necessarily about meeting new people online, but also connecting with friends, family, and acquaintances.

Nowadays, there are many social media that people use such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, SNS (korea), Flickr, etc. However, there social media that mostly use today that is Facebook, Instragram, and



a. Facebook

Facebook is an online social networking service headquartered in Menlo Park, California. Its name comes from a colloquialism from the directory given to students at some American universities. Facebook was founded on February 4, 2004, by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The founders had initially limited the website's membership to Harvard students, but later expanded it to colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities and later to their high-school students. Facebook now allows anyone who claims to be at least 13 years old worldwide to become a registered user of the website, although proof is not required

b. Instagram

Instagram is a popular photo (video) capturing and sharing mobile application, with more than 150 million of registered users since its launch on October 2010. It offers its users a unique way to post pictures and videos using their smartphones, such as using their 16 camera filters to transform image appearance and share them instantly on multiple platforms such as Twitter. In addition, Instagram also provides similar social connectivity as Twitter that allow a user to follow any number of other users called "friends". On the other hand, the

following an Instagram user called "followers". Instagram's social is asymmetric, meaning that if a user A follows B, B need not follow A



back. Besides, users can set their privacy preferences such that their posted photos and videos are available only to the user's followers that requires approval from the user to be his/her follower. By default, their images and videos are public which means they are visible to anyone using Instagram app or Instagram website. Users consume photos and videos mostly by viewing a core page showing a "stream" of the latest photos and videos from all their friends, listed in reverse chronological order. They can also favorite or comment on these posts. Such actions will appear in referenced user's "Updates" page so that users can keep track of "likes" and comments about their posts. Given these functions, we regard Instagram as a kind of social awareness stream (Naaman, Boase, and Lai, 2010) like other social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.

c. Twitter

Twitter, a microblogging service has emerged as a new medium in spotlight through recent happenings, such as an American student jailed in Egypt and the US Airways plane crash on the Hudson river. Twitter users follow others or are followed. Unlike on most online social networking sites, such as Facebook or MySpace, the relationship of following and being followed requires no reciprocation. A user can follow any other user, and the user being followed need not follow back. Being a follower on Twitter means that the user receives all the messages (called tweets) from those the user follows.

