THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES
FOUND IN *TikTok* APPLICATION**

ANALISIS PROSES PEMBENTUKAN KATA YANG
DITEMUKAN DI APLIKASI TikTok

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POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE

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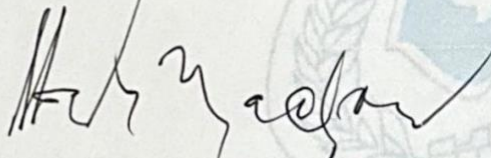
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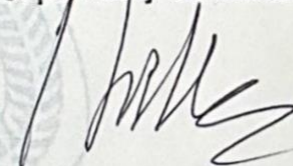
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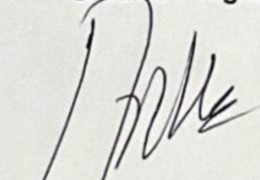
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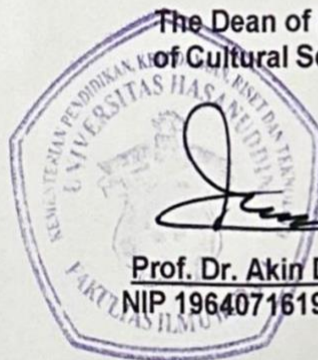
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ABSTRACT

IFFAH AL HIKMAH. *An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Found in TikTok Application* (supervised by Hamzah Machmoed and Harlinah Sahib).

This research investigates the process of words formation and its influences to part of speech of the data words formation processes. This research used descriptive qualitative data, by using observation and capturing the data. Data source in this study is TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio. The data in this research are taken from the captions, hastags, and comments or words that consist of morphological process in TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio. The researcher used the theory of Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag (2003) which divides word formation into 8 types these are compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronyms, and borrowing. The result of the data showed that the researcher found 11 words formation of compounding, 7 words formation of abbreviation, 2 words formation of blending, 8 words formation of affixation, 7 words formation of coinage, 8 words formation of conversion, 16 words formation of acronyms, and 2 words formation of borrowing. Based on data finding and data analysis from the page TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio, one type of word formation processes predominantly found and that was acronyms. The researcher presumed that the implementation of word formation by the users of TikTok inform that sometimes they wrote something inappropriate way such as acronym. They wrote them in lowercase other than to be written in uppercase. TikTokers tend to ignore the rule of word formation. It can be concluded that the aim of different types of word formation processes assisted people to understand the function of each word formation processes in order to avoid mistake in their writing. People have to use types of word formation processes which depend on their functions.

Keywords : TikTok, Word Formation Process

ABSTRAK

IFFAH AL HIKMAH. *Analisis Proses Pembentukan Kata yang Ditemukan pada Aplikasi TikTok* (dibimbing oleh Hamzah Machmoed dan Harlinah Sahib).

Penelitian ini bertujuan menyelidiki proses pembentukan kata dan pengaruhnya terhadap kelas kata. Penelitian ini menggunakan data deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan observasi dan mengambil gambar dari halaman akun TikTok Charli Grace D'Amelio. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah TikTok milik Charli Grace D'Amelio. Data penelitian diambil dari *caption*, *hastag*, dan komentar atau kata-kata yang mengandung proses pembentukan kata di halaman akun TikTok Charli Grace D'Amelio. Peneliti menggunakan teori Delahunty dan Garvey (2010) dan Plag (2003) yang membagi pembentukan kata menjadi 8 jenis yaitu pemajemukan, singkatan, pencampuran, afiksasi, *coinage*, konversi, akronim, dan peminjaman. Hasil data menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan 11 kata pembentukan kata majemuk, 7 kata pembentukan singkatan, 2 kata pembentukan pencampuran, 8 kata pembentukan afiksasi, 7 kata pembentukan koin, 8 kata pembentukan konversi, 16 kata pembentukan akronim, dan 2 kata pembentukan peminjaman. Berdasarkan pencarian data dan analisis data dari halaman TikTok milik Charli Grace D'Amelio, salah satu jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah akronim. Peneliti berasumsi bahwa penerapan pembentukan kata oleh pengguna TikTok menginformasikan bahwa terkadang mereka menulis sesuatu yang tidak tepat seperti akronim. Mereka menulisnya dengan huruf kecil yang seharusnya ditulis dengan huruf kapital. Pengguna TikTok cenderung mengabaikan aturan pembentukan kata. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa tujuan dari berbagai jenis proses pembentukan kata membantu masyarakat untuk memahami fungsi dari setiap proses pembentukan kata agar tidak terjadi kesalahan dalam penulisannya. Orang-orang seharusnya menggunakan jenis proses pembentukan kata yang bergantung pada fungsinya.

Kata kunci: tiktok, proses pembentukan kata

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents some elements starting from the background of the research, research question, objective of the research, significances of the research.

A. Background

The development of information technology can develop in the current era of globalization works to facilitate and provide for communication and human convenience to obtain information. One of the developments in information technology is social media. Social media have been growing rapidly during the past decade. However, social media does not always provide positive impact to people, even it causes them emotional.

There are some flatforms known nowadays, those are namely *instagram, facebook,* and *TikTok*. Jin et all, 2015, p.20 stated, *Instagram* is a picture of social application with functions of photo shooting, photo beautifying and sharing. Kosinski et all, 2015, p.52 suggested that, *facebook* is rapidly gaining recognition as a powerful research tool for the social sciences. It constitutes a large and diverse pool of participants, who can be selectively recruited for both online and offline studies. Additionally, it facilitates data collection by storing detailed records of its users' demographic profiles, social interactions, and behaviors.Differently, *TikTok* is a new media platform, Montag et all 2021 suggested that TikTok (in Chinese: DouYin; formerly known as musical.ly) currently represents one of

the most successful Chinese social media applications in the world.Additionally, TikTok has seen widespread distribution, in particular, attracting young users to engage in viewing, creating, and commenting on "LipSync-Videos" on the app.

The researcher used *TikTok* as medium to do research about word formation processes and object of this research is *TikTok* of Charli d'Amelio. Charli Grace D'Amelio is an American social media personality. She was a competitive dancer for over 10 years before starting her social media career in 2019, when she started posting dance vidos on the video sharing platform *TikTok*. She is one of the famous TikTok girls in 2023 with over 151,6 million followers in *TikTok*. The researcher courious to do research about word formation processes appeared in commenting charli's fanbase, because many comments by Charli's fanbase are not suitable for words formation processes written by them.

Social media have result in appearing of new words in a language. Social media are believed to have contribution in creating some new words which are related to word formation types (Adriyana, 2021, p.39). However, word formation process in tiktok is differerence with another word formation process in language such as morphological process. The process of word formation can be see in the examples of *fyp (for you page), pick me girl, pov (point of view).*

The study of word formation is dealing with morphology. Booij, 2012 p.257 suggested that morphology is the study of word formation, including the process of new word creation in the languages of the world, and the way

of forming new words are various depending on how words are use in sentences. As a native speaker of Indonesian, writer has wonder about knowledge of how Indonesian new words in social media are form, and every day we find and understand new terms that we have never heard before.

Some people know how to use the words, the language use in TikTok in particular, but they may not know how those words are created. The creation of any new words are made through some processes of word formation.

B. Research Question

In order to get insightful understanding about the formation process about *TikTok*. The researcher would like to formulate some research questions :

1. What is the most type of word formation used in *TikTok* of Charli Grace D'Amelio?

2. How is the word formation used in *TikTok* of Charli Grace D'Amelio?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions of the research above, the researcher set the objective of the research as follows :

1. To identify the most type of word formation is mostly used in *TikTok* of Charli Grace D'Amelio

2. To analyze the ways or the processes of word formation are created in *TikTok* Charli Grace D'Amelio

D. Significances of the Research

The theoretical significance of this research lies in its potential to become an invaluable reference for future readers, particularly those immersed in the field of linguistics, specifically morphology. As an additional contribution to existing knowledge, this study is poised to enrich the understanding of Word Formation in the unique context of TikTok. By delving into the intricacies of linguistic phenomena on this social media platform, the research provides a nuanced perspective that may serve as a foundation for further exploration.

Moreover, this research is designed to be beneficial for individuals seeking insights into linguistics, offering a deepened understanding of the field, particularly in the realm of Word Formation in Social Media. The practical significance is underscored by the study's potential to assist readers in comprehending linguistics on a more profound level. As TikTok represents a distinctive environment for linguistic expression, this research equips readers with insights that extend beyond traditional language studies, offering a bridge between theory and practical application in the digital age.

In essence, the dual significance of this research manifests as both a theoretical cornerstone for linguistic scholarship and a practical guide for those navigating the evolving landscape of language use in contemporary

social media, specifically on TikTok. It is anticipated that this study will not only contribute to academic discourse but also empower readers with knowledge that transcends theoretical boundaries, fostering a deeper appreciation for the intricate dynamics of language formation in the digital sphere.

E. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on word formation process in *TikTok*. The data will obtain through document analysis use theory by Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag (2003). The researcher contrast the types of word formation use in *TikTok*.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

A number of researches have been conducted about word formation process. Firstly, Luthfiyati (2017) in her research entitle the analysis of word formation processes in the Jakarta Post Website. The process of word formation in creation of new English words is called derivation, one of the language phenomenon is in the practice of language used in online news specifically Jakarta Post Website. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily Indonesian that has used is English language. The Jakarta post presented with various of news, such as sport, entertainment, education, etc. The purpose of this study is identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten education articles in "Jakarta Post Website"" in October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses qualitative method. The result show that the most common of derivation words that is used in headline ten article education in ""Jakarta Post Website"" in October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations. The researcher used qualitative research method. The writer found 17 adjective derivation words, 26 noun derivation words and 9 verb derivation words and total all of the derivation are 52 words.

The next researcher, Mustafa (2015) in his research entitle an analysis formation process in everyday communication on Facebook. This study aimed at looking the most common word formation process among

Malaysian Facebook users. The main objectives are to describe the common features of word formation process used by Malaysian young adult Facebook users and identify the causes for employing these features on Facebook communication. The result showed that the participants used three most common word formation processes; abbreviation (clipping, acronyms and combination of letters), blending and the use of emoticons in everyday communication on Facebook. Abbreviation found as the most common word formation process among the three features with 73%. There are several reasons of this occurrence identified through online interview of the participants. Almost all the participants provided similar reasons for employing these features. Mainly, the participants intend to save time, fill the communication gap or barrier among the users, indicate the group membership and show some excitements that represent the emotions and feelings through communicating on Facebook.

In addition, Puturuhu (2021) his researcher title about word formation processes in the song Edamame by BBNO$ ft Rich Brian. He further stated that word formation is a morphological process where new words are produced or modified and become a part of the language. This morphology process can be found in a song that uses colloquial English. Song is a short of musical composition of words and music. There are many genres of the song. One of them is a Hip-Hop song. Example of a Hip-Hop song is Edamame by bbno$ ft. Rich Brian recently went viral on Tik-Tok. Since the writer combined some words that become phrases while the writer wrote the lyrics. The researchers analyze the data collected from the lyrics of

Edamame using a morphological approach and descriptive qualitative method. This research discussed how the words are formed in Edamame by bbno\$ ft. Rich Brian's lyrics. From the analysis, the researchers found eight words formation processes, which are acronyms, blending, borrowing, compounding, conversion, clipping, derivational, and multiple processes. The researchers also found that clipping dominates the song lyrics since the song is a Hip-Hop genre. The song writer or the singer uses clipping words because Edamame has a fast-paced rhythm and clipped some letters in the word because the genre of the song is Hip-Hop/Rap that mostly uses slang words. The purpose of using colloquial language so that the listener can imagine easily and make it more memorable.

The last researcher is Oktavia and Zaim (2022), in their research tittle is about An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Used by Food Vloggers. The aim of this research is to analyze and to find out the types and the most dominant types of word formation process of words related to food used by food vloggers. The data of this research were utterances from the food vloggers namely Luke Martin, Trevor James, Mark Wiens, Mina Oh, Mike Chen, and Sonny Side in their vlogs on YouTube. The data were analyzed based on several word formation process theories. This research used descriptive method. Based on the data analysis, the result of this researchers are 196 words containing the word formation process related to food and 7 out of 11 types of word formation process. They are (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping, (4) conversion, (5) derivation, (6)

inflection, and (7) multiple process. The finding shows that this research is dominated with borrowing process with the frequency of 60 data (31%) .

From all previous studies above it was found that there are the similarities and also differences between the previous researchers and the present research. The similarity with the four previous studies and the present are on the aspects of word formation process. The analyzed is about word formation processes. While, the differences with the four previous studie are, firstly is the object of the analysis. The first researcher used Jakarta Post Website by as an object analysis. The second researcher used Malaysian Facebook users as the object of the analysis. The third researcher used the song Edamame by BBNO$ FT. Rich Brian as the object of the analysis. The last researcher used by food vloggers Here, the writer will use *TikTok* as the different object of analysis. Secondly, the most common word formation processes. The first researcher, showed that derivation is the mostly used. The second researcher, showed that abbrevation is the mostly used. The third researcher, showed that clipping is the mostly used. The last researcher, showed that borrowing is the mostly used.

B. Morphology

The etimology of morphology is Greek : morp- means 'shape, form', and morphology is the study of form. In biology, morphology refers to the study of the form and structure of organism, and in geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms. In linguistics morphology

referes to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011, p.1)

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. It is concerned with the forms of lexemes (inflection) and the processes by which lexemes are generated (word-formation). Patterns of the form-meaning relationship between existing words are used to create new words. Morphology cannot be thought of as 'the syntax of morphemes' or syntax below the word level' unless there are paradigmatic links between words. Morphology contributes to the expansion of a language's lexicon or the collection of established words, but it is not the only source of lexical units, nor is it the source of all complex words, which also emerge through borrowing, univerbation, and word formation. (Booij, 2005, p.76 – 80)

The lexicon, an abstract linguistic idea separated from the notions 'dictionary' and mental lexicon,' lists the established (simple and complex) words of a language. Morphological rules serve two purposes: they outline the predictable qualities of the complex words in the lexicon and show how new words and word forms can be created. (Booij, 2005, p.76 – 80)

Morphology, as a subdiscipline of linguistics, attempts to provide sufficient language description, build a suitable language typology, and contribute to debates on grammar organization and mental representation of linguistic competence. (Booij, 2005, p.76 – 80)

After defining what morphology is, it is important to define the scope of the study. It is indeed talking about words but the scope may be larger than what we think. If you think that morphology will only talk about nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs like what we learn in grammar, this book may be thinner. In morphology, we learn about the structure of words, which means that we learn about parts of the words (later we will know it is called morpheme), how to form the words from a single lexeme through affixation (we will learn it through inflectional and derivational morphology), how words are formed (productivity of words) and how its parts can contribute to its meaning. . (Rahayu, 2021, p.3)

Third, morphology is an investigation into the nature of linguistic systems, and thus human, natural language. Morphology, for example, clearly demonstrates that linguistic structure has two axes, a syntagmatic axis and a paradigmatic axis. Morphology is also used to gain a better grasp of the nature of linguistic rules and the internal organization of natural language grammar. As a result, we may learn more about the architecture of the human language faculty as well as the nature of rule-governed innovation in the domain of language.

Morphology also can help us understand how linguistic rules work in language perception and production, as well as how linguistic knowledge is mentally represented. This topic is illuminated by both psychological and historical facts. Thus, morphology contributes to the larger goals of cognitive science, which investigates human cognitive abilities. (Rahayu, 2021, p.4)

Morphology based on Loretto Todd, is a part of phonology and phonology has been described as the study of speech sounds and their patterns. It is a study based on the 'phoneme' or smallest significant unit of speech. Todd (1987, p41), stated that morphology is the study of morphemes, which are the smallest significant units of grammar. In addition, morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words, it means that morphology goes to the theory of morphemes by giving arrangements that will be forming words which may constitute words or parts of words. Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation (Gleason and Ratner, 2002 : p.23). It means that morphology gores to the theory of morphology, beginning with the inventory of nations relevant to the alaysis word structure.

Morphology deals with the internal structure of word forms. In morphology, the analyst divides word-forms into their component formatives (most of which are morphs realizing roots or affixes, and attempts to account for occurrence of each formative. (Bauer, 1983, p.33)

Morphology is a field within linguistics that encompasses various theories and approaches. One notable theory is the structuralist view, which emphasizes the analysis of the internal structure of words and the identification of morphemes. Structuralists, such as Leonard Bloomfield, contributed to understanding how morphemes combine to create meaning. (Bloomfield, 1956, p.218 – 230)

Another influential theory is generative morphology, associated with Noam Chomsky's (1957) generative grammar framework. Generative morphology explores the rules and principles governing the generation of words from morphemes within a language. According to Indarwati et all (2023, p.1), language attitudes are beliefs, preconceptions, and opinions that speakers have about a language. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that linguistic attitudes affect social interaction's behavioral cooperativeness.

Additionally, the theory of distributed morphology, proposed by Morris Halle and Alec Marantz, challenges traditional views by suggesting that syntax, morphology, and phonology are interconnected and that morphological processes can be distributed throughout the grammar (Halle & Marantz, 1993, p.111 – 176).

These theories contribute to the broader understanding of morphology and how languages form and structure words.

C. Word Formation Processes

Morphology constitutes the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation (Richards, Platt & Weber (1985, p. 184). Plag (2003) divides word formation process into four kinds such as compounding, abbreviation, blending, and affixation. Delahunty and Garvey (2010), on the other hand, propose that word formation process includes coinage, conversion, acronym, borrowing. In

this research, the researcher will be use the theory of word formation process from both Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) as the framework to analyze the data. The researcher chooses Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory of word formation process because of some reasons. The researcher assumes that Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory is clearer and more understandable from other theories such as: Laurie Bauer's theory, George Yule's word formation process theory and Andrew Carstairs McCarthy's theory. But those theories are used in supporting the researcher main theory to complete the information. Second, Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory is more complex and deeper in the analysis which concerns with word formation process itself. Last, Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory is flexible and applicable in any language.

1. Compounding

Compounding refers to combining two or more words to create new word forms. Plag (2003) proposed that compound is built of two (or more) independent words. It has (at least in their original form) a meaning that involves those of their components. Compounding is other type of morphological process in language. Then, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that compounding is the process of word formation by combining two words into a new form. In simple word, compounding defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions, in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. This combining

process is very common in English. For example, home and work become homework; fastfood → fast (adjective and adverb) + food (noun), textbook → text (noun) + book (noun); highlight →high (adjective) + light (verb). Thus, a catfish is a kind of fish sharing some property with a cat.

2. Abbreviation

Plag (2003) suggested that the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. In addition, according to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), abbreviation is the process of word formation by dropping part of the word itself. Abbreviation is also defined as the process of word formation derived from the word that has more than one syllable. For example, professor – prof, sister – sis, brother-bro: examination ↔ exam, gasoline ↔ gas, gymnasium ↔ gym, influenza ↔ flu, laboratory ↔ lab, mathematics ↔ math, photograph ↔ photo, telephone ↔ phone

3. Blending

Plag (2003) expresses blending is amalgamations of parts of different terms becomes a new term. Additionally, according to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) blending is a process of joining two separate words to create a single new word. Blending is the process of forming words by combining two or more words by eliminating certain sections. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. Some examples that we can find in daily

conversation are the words of smog which is a combination of word smoke and fog. For instance: motor + hotel → motel, prim + sissy → prissy , simultaneous + broadcast → simulcast, smoke + fog → smog, Spanish + English → Spanglish ,spoon + fork → spork.

4. Affixation

Plag (2003) reveals affixation is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), affixation is a process of word formation through the addition affixation through prefixes and suffixes. The resulting new word will have a different meaning of the word essentially. For instance, the word happy when it is added 'un', it becomes unhappy and has opposite meaning.

According to Byrd and Mints (2010). In English, there are four main types of affixation which are called as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

4.1.   Prefixes

Initially, one of the four types of affixation is called as prefixes. Prefixes can be defined as one or more letters attached at the beginning of the root word in order to change its meaning or its grammatical function. It can be said that prefixes are involved at the initial part of the root word (Asiyanbola, 2010). Prefix is classified into three types which are number prefixes, negative prefixes, and relationship prefixes.

4.1.1 Number Prefixes

One of those three classified types of prefixes is number prefixes. Number prefixes mean a prefix that is attached at the beginning of the root word in order to indicate the numeral of something. The examples of the number prefixes will be shown in the table below:

Prefixes	Meaning	Examples
Mono-, Uni-	One	Monologue, Uniform
Du-, Bi-, Di-	Two	Duplex, Binoculars, Dichotomy
Tri-	Three	Tricycle, Triangle
Quad-, Quat-	Four	Quadrangle, Quatrain
Penta-, Quint-	Five	Pentagon, Quintuplet

Table 1.1 Examples of Number Prefixes

4.2.2 Negative prefixes

Beside number prefixes, negative prefixes also classified as one of the three types of prefixes. Negative prefixes mean a prefix that is attached also at the beginning of the root word in order to generally indicate the negative meaning of the new word. For example:

Prefixes	Examples
Il-.im-.in.ir-	Illegal, Immature, Incorrect, Irregular
Un-,non-	Uncommon, Nonsense
Anti-	Antibody
Dis-	Disobey
Mis-	Mistake
Ab-	Abnormal
Mal-	Malnutrition

Table 1.2 Examples of Negative Prefixes

4.2.3 Relationship prefixes

Another group of prefixes is the relationship prefixes which mean a prefix that is attached at the beginning of the root word in order to indicate that the meaning of the new word has a relationship to the meaning of the prefix that attached. For example:

Prefixes	Meaning	Examples
Ambi-,	Double or two	Ambiguous
Pre-, Fore-, Ante-	Before	Prerequisite, Forecast, Antecedent
Post-	After	Postwar
Inter-	Between	International
Trans-	Across	Transplant
Infra-, Intro-	Inside	Intracurricular, Introspection

Table 1.3 Examples of Relationship Prefixes

4.2. Suffixes

Then, the other type of affixation is those affixes attached to the end of the root word which is called as suffixes. Suffixes can be defined as one or more letters attached at the end of the root word in order to change its meaning or its grammatical function. In other words, suffixes are those affixes involved at the end part of the root word that can change the word class of the root word (Asiyanbola, 2010). Suffix is classified into five types which are noun suffixes, person suffixes, verb suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverb suffixes.

4.2.2 Noun Sufixes

Suffixes attached at the end of the root word and change its function to be a noun are called as noun suffixes. The examples of noun suffixes are provided in the table below:

Suffixes	Examples
-tion	Regulation, Education, Evaluation, Condition
-ment	Government, Placement, Environment, Agreement
-ness	Shyness, Happiness, Business, Illness, Laziness
-ity	Ability, Reality, Possibility, Unity

Table 1.4 Examples of Noun Suffixes

4.2.2 Person Suffixes

In the other case, the suffixes attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as a person who does something, related to the root word which is usually a verb, are called as person suffixes. The examples of person suffixes are provided in the table below:

Suffixes	Examples
-er	Manager, Teacher
-eer	Mountaineer, Engineer
-or	Writer Actor, Tutor, Director
-ator	Stimulator
-ess	Actresses

Table 1.5 Examples of Person Suffixes

4.2.3 Verb Suffixes

Moreover, the suffixes attached at the end of the root word in order to change its function from noun or adjective into verb are called as verb suffixes. The examples of the verb suffixes are provided in the table below:

Suffixes	Examples
-fy, -ify	Beautify, Solidify
-ise, -ize	Minimize, Analyze
-en	Blacken, Ripen

Table 1.6 Examples of Verb Suffixes

4.2.4 Adjective Suffixes

Furthermore, the suffixes attached at the end of the root word in order to change its function from noun or verb into adjective are called as adjective suffixes. The examples of the adjective suffixes are provided in the table below:

Suffixes	Examples
-ate	Affectionate, passionate
-ic	Poetic, Historic, Academic, Scientific, Economic
-fie	Horsitifie
-ish	Reddish, Greenish, Childish, Selfish, Boyish

Table 1.7 Examples of Adjective Suffixes

4.2.5 Adverb Suffixes

Another suffix is that the suffix attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as adverb is called as adverb suffixes. The examples of the adverb suffixes are shown in the table below:

Suffixes	Examples
-ly	Slowly, Carefully
-ward	Backward, Upward, Eastward, Southward

Table 1.8 Examples of Adverb Suffixes

4.3.   Infixes

Beside attached to the beginning or the end of the root word, the affixation also can be attached inside of the root words, this process is called as infixes. According to Byrd and Mints (2010), infixes can be defined as an affixation attached inside a root word which usually the root word consists of two or more words. It can be said that infixes are surrounded by portions of the root word at the beginning or the end of it. Furthermore, it usually indicates the pluralization.

Suffixes	Examples	Exaples
-s-	Plural	Mothers-in-law Passers-by
Bloody	very (Expression of sarcastic or enthusiastic)	Fan-bloody-tastic

Table 1.9 Examples of Infixes

However, it is mostly used in informal writing or speaking as slang word that is not used in polite situation. The examples of infixes that are often used, they are:

4.4. Circumfixes

Finally, another type of affixation is the affixation attached to both the beginning and the end of the root word which is called as circumfixes. Moreover, it can be said that circumfix is the combination of prefix and suffix attached together to the root word to make a new single word (Byrd & Mints, 2010). The examples of the circumfixes are shown in the table below:

Circumfixes	Root Words	Examples
Mis-....-ing	Understand	Mis-understand-ing
Un-....-able	Predict	Un-predict-able
Ac-....-ing	Count	Ac-count-ing

Table 1.10 Examples of Circumfixes

5. Coinage

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) coinage is the process of forming word which is from brand name or product. This phenomenon is especially common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product. According to Yule (2010), coinage is the invention of totally new term. The most typical sources are invented trade names for one company's products that become general terms. Coinage often found in word manufacture in industrial fields that needs a name for goods. As O'Grady and Guzman (1996) mention in the context of word manufacture or coinage, this phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods. Coinage is also derived

from taking the name of individual. For instance, Aqua, Samsung, Asus, Honda and so on.

6. Conversion

Delahunty and Garvey (2010) mention that conversion is a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reducing a form to word of another type (usually a verb). Example of conversion is the process whereby the noun "burglar" used and then the verb 'burgle' is created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are 'donate' (from "donation"), 'emote' (from "emotion"), 'enthuse' (from "enthusiasm"), 'liaise' (from "liaison") and 'babysit' (from "babysitter"). According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996: p. 157), conversion is the process assigns as already existing word to a new syntactic category. Conversion is identified zero derivation because there is a change in class and meaning without adding or reduces the affixes in the word. The examples can be seen in the words below:

a) Verb derived from Noun ship (the package), button (the shirt), permit (a building), survey (a news), walk (a long);

b) Noun derived from Verb;

c) Verb derived from Adjective dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door).

7. Acronyms

Vlietstra (2012) suggested, "the acronyms are listed in capital letters". Besides, According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) acronyms are new

words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. There are the examples of acronyms ASAP (as soon as possible), NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations), PIN (personal identification number), TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages).

8. Borrowing

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary of other languages. For Indonesian language, there are some words that come from other language such as word of guru which borrows from Hindi and word of 'trotoar' which is borrowed from French. Throughout history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages. For instance: tycoon (Japanese) and dope (Dutch).

By the same, according to Yule (2010, p.11) there are eight-word formation processes in morphology, namely borrowing, coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. Firstly, borrowing is a word formation process in which words used are taken from other languages to form a new vocabulary. For instance, shish kebab (Turkish), sofa (Arabic), and zebra (Bantu).

Secondly, coinage is a word formation process that invents a new word that has not been existed before, such as ebaying, xeroxing, and googling.

Thirdly, compounding is the joining of words that create a single word, like footprint, girlfriend, textbook, and notebook (Yule, 2010).

Fourthly, blending is a word formation process that is similar to compounding because these two processes involve a process of combining two separate words to form a single word. However, the difference is that in blending, the parts of the word are removed. For instance, motel (motor + hotel), brunch (breakfast + lunch), and staycation (stay + vacation). Fifthly, clipping is similar to blending which requires deleting the parts of the words. However, clipping prefers to shorten the words from the original ones, such as ad (advertisement), pop (popular music), and gas (gasoline). Sixthly, back formation is a word formation process that is formed from an existing word by reducing it to form a new part of speech. For example, lazy (laze), edit (editor), and actor (act). Seventhly, conversion is a process of forming a new word class from an existing word that involves zero derivation, like the word need as a noun and need as a verb (Yule, 2010).

Eighthly, acronym is a word formation process in which the initial letters of a group of words are taken to form a new word. For example, WHO (World Health Organization), ASAP (As Soon As Possible), and RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging). Ninthly, derivation is a process of forming a new word from an existing word with the addition of bound morphemes, such as happiness from happy + -ness and sadly from sad + -ly. Lastly, multiple process is a word formation process that involves more than one process to form a word, like the word snowball (compounding) and snowballed (compounding + conversion). These are the eight word

formation processes used in morphology to study words and morphemes and how they are merged (Yule, 2010).

In addition, Laurie Bauer (2003, p.77 – 83), a linguist known for his work in morphology, particularly in English linguistics, has contributed significantly to the theory of word formation, including :

1. Derivation

   Derivation is forming new words by adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes). For instance, turning "nation" into "nationalize" or "imagine' from image. This showcases the process of deriving new words by modifying existing ones.

2. Compounding

   Compounding is creating a new word by combining two or more existing words. For instance, forming "booshelf" by combining "book" and "shelf" or "sunflower" by merging "sun" and "flower" This process, as described by Bauer, illustarates how compunds contribute to language expansion and creativity.

3. Blending

   Blending is combining parts of two words to create a new one. An example could be "smog," fromed by blending "smoke" and "fog." This showcases how blending contributes to language evolution by combining elements to convey a new meaning.

4. Clipping

   Clipping is shortening a word by removing one more syllables. For example, transforming "advertisement" into "ad" or "television" into "TV."

5. Acronyms and initialism

   Acronyms and initialism is creating a new words from the initial letters of a phrase (acronyms) or individual letters (initialism). An example could be "NASA" for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

6. Back Formation

   Back formation is creating a new word by removing what is mistakenly perceived as an affix from an existing word. For instance, the noun "editor" gives rise to the verb "edit" through back formation. This showcases the process of linguistic innovation by simplifying words through perceived morphological adjustments.

7. Conversion

   Conversion is changing the grammatical category of word without adding affixes (e.g noun as verb). An example is the noun "hammer" becoming a verb as in "to hammer." This demonstrates how words can shift seamlessly between different parts of speech in language evolution.

Bauer's theories likely underscore the various process like derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, back formation, and

conversion, showcasing how languages continually evolve through inventive word formation mechanisms.

D. TikTok

According to Mou (2020, p.6) *TikTok* became popular platforms for marketing campaigns because of the content being shared on these platforms are short, fun, trendy, creative and highly interactive. In addition, Maroof (2021, p.198) said *TikTok* has emerged as an application that has a micro-video featured. *TikTok* is one of smartphone application which has to be provided into the creative, image-based online life of young people. Instagram is a social networking application (app) which allows its users to share videos.If users update their videos in *TikTok*, users can write the title in their video that they created, the comments are usually in the form such as hashtags, comments, or other writing. Conversations in social media focus on specific subjects, fostering engaged and meaningful dialogue. According to Sahib Harlinah (2021, p.107) In other word, people involved in the dialogue concentrate a certain topic.

According to Xi'an (2020), most people know TikTok for dance and lip-sync videos, which are made possible by TikTok's extensive music library, called "Sounds", that licenses music from popular music labels like Sony Music, Warner Music and Universal Music. The process of recording such videos is fairly straightforward - once you've selected a piece of music, it will play from your smartphone's speakers in real-time as you're filming. Over the years, TikTok has evolved to include other forms of content, and

new TikTok users are prompted to select what they want to see on the app - choosing from categories like comedy, baking, food, sports, motion graphics, DIY, animals, facial treatments, etc.

Most TikTok users will browse the "For You" section, which uses an algorithm to showcase content that's personalised to the user based on their past activity. Videos are displayed one at a time and users scroll down to see the next video. Whenever a new video is uploaded, the algorithm will display it to a small subset of users. Videos with good user engagement (likes, shares, watch time) will be pushed to more users with similar interests, and if the process repeats itself enough times, the video can go viral. This process occurs regardless of how many followers the creator has, which follows TikTok's philosophy that good content will travel far.

Another statement of ErHuan (2020), at its core, the main reason why TikTok has become so popular, because the online community. TikTok is available in 155 countries and in 75 languages. As such, practically anyone with an internet connection can join the TikTok community. TikTok showcases some impressive user engagement figures: each user spends an average of 52 minutes per day on TikTok and an average of 1 million TikTok videos are watched every day. 90% of TikTok users access the app on a daily basis, and 41% of TikTok users are aged between 16 and 24.

TikTok's main community-building feature is "Duet", which allows users to record themselves alongside existing TikTok videos in a split-screen format. Users can also choose to use just the audio from the original

video, which is credited at the bottom of the video as the "Original sound". Tapping on the "Original sound" will link you to the original TikTok video, as well as all other TikTok videos using the same "Original sound". This encourages users to respond, parody or perform alongside other TikTokers, and in this way, it's easy to see how quickly memes and challenges can go viral on TikTok. Any video on TikTok can be downloaded and shared to other platforms - download videos will automatically include the TikTok logo and the TikToker's username. TikTok also allows users to include links to Instagram pages, YouTube channels and Twitter accounts on their profiles - making it easy for users to build their online presence.

According to Senft 2020, TikTok is a social media platform known for short-form videos that users can create, share, and discover. Here are several definitions and perspectives on TikTok:

1. From a User's Perspective:

TikTok is a popular social media app where users create and share short videos set to music, showcasing a wide range of creative content.

2. Social Media Industry Definition:

TikTok is a video-sharing platform that has gained widespread popularity for its unique format, algorithm-driven content discovery, and a diverse range of user-generated content.

3. Cultural Impact Definition:

TikTok represents a cultural phenomenon, influencing trends, memes, and shaping digital culture through its dynamic and engaging content.

4. Tech and Business Perspective:

TikTok is a social media application developed by ByteDance, allowing users to create and share 15 to 60-second videos. It employs an algorithm that enhances content discovery based on user preferences.

5. Youth Culture Definition:

TikTok is a platform that has become a significant part of youth culture, offering a space for self-expression, creativity, and the rapid dissemination of trends among younger generations.

6. Entertainment Industry View:

TikTok has emerged as a powerful tool for artists, influencers, and entertainers to connect with a global audience through short, engaging videos.
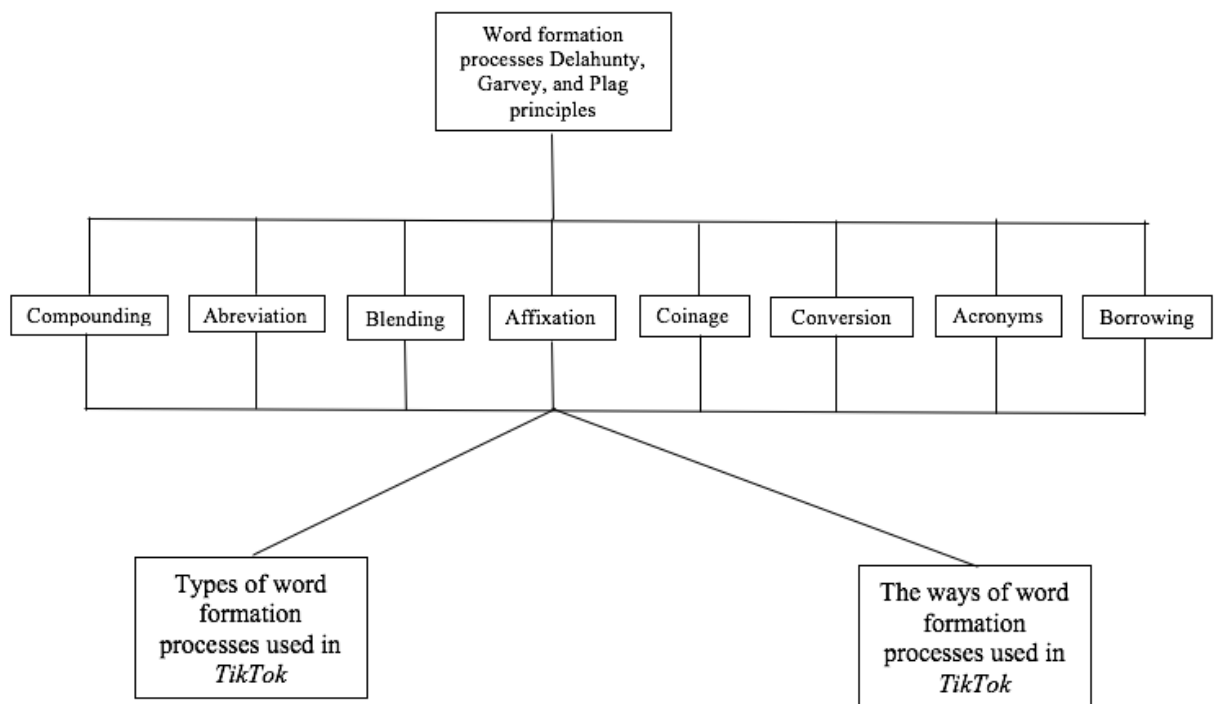
E. Conceptual Framework

Diagram 1.1 Conceptual Framework