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Analysis of Word Formation Process in Twitter
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Abstract

Word formation process covers the issues of creating new word in twitter focused on 30 accounts with education background for one month and a half. The aims of this research is to find out types word formation process which appear in twitter also to analyze the process of creating new word by using morphological analysis and phonological analysis. This research uses word formation process classification by Yule as morphological analysis and the structure of English syllable as phonological analysis. A qualitative method is applied in this research while linguistic feature in twitter which contains new word as the source of data. As the result, there are 8 types of word formation process that occur in twitter. Morphological process happened in 8 processes while phonological process happened in 2 word formation process. Acronyms type is mostly occur in creating new word. Additionally, there is a socio-pragmatic aspect occur in creating and interpreting new word in twitter.

Keywords: New Word, Morphological Process, Phonological Process, Socio-Pragmatic Aspect.

Introduction
Social networks have already attracted millions of people in this world which give them opportunities to connect and communicate each other via internet by using computers or smart phones. One of those social networks is Twitter. Word even language can change quickly as new words which is borrowed from other languages, combined or shortened. Word creation occur in every people’s activities. One of those activities is social networks such as Facebook, Path, Instagram, Twitter etc. Researcher prefers choose Twitter because it is unique. There are some uniqueness of Twitter. First, in Twitter there are many words that only have consonants, while the vowel in that word is not written. Some words that do not exist in dictionary will be found in it. For example word “omg” and “ppl”. When those words submit in dictionary, there is no meaning of them. Second, Twitter only provides limited characters. It is only provides 140 characters in every tweet. Thus, users of Twitter write some new words. The new words created because of the limit of character in Twitter. Third, Twitter is the social network that mostly gives researcher the data that the researcher looks for. Twitter is different with Facebook, Path and Instagram. In those three social network do not limit the characters when users want to make a status. So, the users of Facebook, Path and Instagram will not create any new word because they do not need to think about the limit of characters. Because of that, researcher interested to know what are they types and how the process of those words in Twitter are formatted by using word formation process. This research focused in analysis of those new words by using morphological process and adding phonological analysis. It used word formation process
classification by Yule (2006). Data of this study is limited in new words that occur in Twitter of 30 active accounts which do not appear in dictionary. Researcher used Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th edition as a tool guide and also an online dictionary called Urban Dictionary. As to limit the data, researcher collected the data in one month and a half from April 15th, 2015 to Mei 31st, 2015.

2. Theoretical Bases

Morphological Analysis

In linguistics, especially in English morphology, there is an analysis called Morphological Analysis. Morphological analysis is done when several questions appear. First, what pieces does this word have? Second, what does each of them mean? And third, how are they combined?

Word Formation Process

According to Yule (2006), word formation process happens in sentences. There are thirteen types of word formation.

1. Etymology

The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek (’etymon ‘original form’ + logia ‘study of’), and is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek (’entomon ‘insect’).

2. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. The examples are nylon, teflon etc.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (piano (Italian), pretzel (German).

4. Compounding

There is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, Lehn and Wort are combined to produce Lehnwort in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food)as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time job.

5. Blending

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In a few blends, we combine the beginnings of both words.

6. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is
reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. A particular type of reduction, favored in Australian and British English, produces forms technically known as hypocorisms. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the end. This is the process that results in movie (‘moving pictures’) and telly (‘television’).

7. Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type. Examples of words created by this process are: donate (from ‘donation’).

8. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. A number of nouns such as bottle, butter, chair and vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with guess, must and spy as the sources of a guess, a must and a spy.

9. Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD (‘compact disk’) or VCR (‘video cassette recorder’) where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO.

10. Derivation

This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small ‘bits’ of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small ‘bits’ are generally described as affixes.

11. Prefixes and suffixes

Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, we can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -ish) and are called suffixes.

12. Infixed

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. Absogoddamlutely! Unfuckinbelievable! We could view these ‘inserted’ forms as a special version of infixing in English.

13. Multiple processes

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a word. For example, the term deli seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing delicatessen (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.

**English Syllable**

The syllable is one of the oldest constructs in the study of language, and most studies of Phonology have found a place for the syllable within them. (Goldsmith, 2009, p.2). While according to Whitney (1874) as cited in Goldsmith (2009), “the ordinary definition of a syllable...amounts to this: a syllable is that part of a word which is uttered by a single effort or impulse of the voice.” in addition, Crystal defines syllable is “an element of speech that
acts as a unit of rhythm, consisting of a vowel, a syllabic consonant or vowel / + consonant combination” (1989, p.164). On the other hand, Hancock believes that “a syllable is often described as a group of one or more sounds with a peak or nucleus” (2003, p.50). thus, it can be conclude that syllable is a phonological unit consisting of vowel which is known as nucleus.

**Structure of Syllable**

The syllable is a phonological unit that consists of two parts, onset and rhyme, where in rhyme, nucleus and coda are found. The structure of the syllable can be shown as follows:

```
          S
         /    \\
Onset --> Rhyme
         \    \\
Nucleus --> Coda
```

For example word dog /dɔg/

```
          S
         /    \\
Onset --> Rhyme
         \    \\
D    Nucleus --> Coda
```

**Types of Syllable**

**Simple and Complex Syllable**

According to structure, English syllable is divided into simple and complex syllable. The simple syllable is a syllable that consists of a nucleus only or a nucleus with cluster of consonants before it and/or another consonant after it. The example of simple syllable as in word knee /nˈiː/ and if /ɪf/. Whereas, complex syllable is syllable that has cluster of consonants before and/or after the vowel. The example of complex syllable as in word scrounged /skrˈʌndʒd/.

**Open and Close Syllable**

Syllables are classified into open and closed based on their ending of syllable. Open syllable is syllable that ends with vowel or diphthong. Whereas closed syllable is syllable that ends with at least one consonant. Open syllable also called free syllable, while closed syllable also called complete or block syllable (Hartman and Stork, 1976, p.228). For example word beacon /ˈbiːkən/, it has two syllables. The first syllable is open syllable, while the second syllable is closed syllable.

Close syllable is a syllable that has a branching rhyme while open syllable does not has branching rhyme (Roach et al., 2014). The most common structure of closed syllable is CVC as in word “died” /dˈaid/. in the other hand, the most common structure of open syllable is CV as in word “we” /wi/.

**Light and Heavy Syllable**

Smith (1982, p.10) refers to strong syllables using the terms “heavy” and “long”, and to weak syllable using terms “light” and “short”. These two types of syllable can be described in part in terms of stress since they are closely associated with this aspect. In addition, Crystal (2003, p.493) states that syllable can be metrically “heavy” or “light”. A light syllable is a syllable that contains short vowel and followed by single consonant. In other words, a light syllable is
one which has short vowel nucleus and or followed by a coda of no more than one consonant. Thus, its structure is CV or CVC. Meanwhile, a heavy syllable is a syllable that contains long vowel or diphthong and possibly followed by one or more consonant. The structure of heavy syllable is CV:C, CVCC, V:CC, V:C.

2. Methodology of Research

Method of Research

This research used qualitative method. Qualitative method concerns to the understanding of a phenomenon in which cannot be explained by numbers or some counting and measuring things. This method is used to describe the data and requires the sensibilities and perceptions of the researches to get the best result in this research (Sandelowski, 2000).

Source of Data

Corpus or corpora is a spoken or written data collected by the researchers to analyze the use of language in general (Heigham and Croker, 2009, p.309). In this case, corpus is statuses taken from 30 members of Twitter accounts that have education background. While its data is tweet, retweet or favorite from 30 accounts that consist of new word. In this case, new word that taken as data is word that do not appeared in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary.

Technique of Collecting the Data

Create a new twitter account

The first step of collecting the data is creating a new twitter account. Actually researcher already has a twitter account. The creating of new twitter account here for making researcher easier to browse every tweet, retweet or favorite from each owner of twitter account that will be followed. After it created, researcher searched 30 twitter accounts that have education background. Their education known based on their bio in their twitter account. The reason why researcher take 30 accounts is those accounts can give the data that researcher needs.

Browsing Twitter

Browsing Twitter is the next step in this research. Browsing Twitter is needed for checking every tweet, retweet or favorite. Sometimes researcher does not have an internet connection for few days. Thus, researcher browse those accounts one by one for checking their new post when researcher has an internet connection.

Documentation

During browsing the data, researcher did a step called documentation. In this step, researcher captured part where linguistic feature which contains new word appeared. After capturing the data, researcher wrote every new word which found.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, I used theory of word formation process by Yule (2006) with these steps:

Reading the data

In this step, researcher read every captured picture that researcher did when browsing twitter.

Categorizing

Categorizing is a step for categorize every new word that researcher found into word formation process classification by Yule (2006).
Analyzing

For analyzing the meaning and the structure of new word, this research use morphological analysis and phonological analysis. Morphological analysis did with analyze the new word by word formation process. In using phonological analysis, the new word that include in process is like process which taking part of a word or created by shortening process need deep analysis. That is why this research use structure of English syllable to find the structure of words that included in shortening process to find out which part of word that taken.

3. Findings and Discussions

Findings

There are only seven word formation processes which occur in Twitter.

Table of new word based on word formation process classification by Yule (2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Word Formation Process</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>First + Round</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Brown-eyed</td>
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<td>I don’t know</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- IDC</td>
<td>I don’t care</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- LMAO</td>
<td>Laugh my ass off</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- LMFAO</td>
<td>Laugh my fucking ass off</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- OMG</td>
<td>Oh my god</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- RN</td>
<td>Right now</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- RT</td>
<td>Re-tweet</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- SMH</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be honest</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>That feel when</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
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<td>- Shittiest</td>
<td>Shitty + est</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Shirtless</td>
<td>Shirt + less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Compounding

According to Yule (2006, p.54), compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. In other words, compounding is a combination of two words to create a new word or a new term. Through combining process, two separate words can be a single word that has different meaning with those original words. There are combination of noun, adjective, noun plus adjective, and verb plus noun in compounding process.

Data 1

“WOW: Pacquiao had “significant tear,” needs surgery? WHY DIDN’T HE POSTPONED? Unbelievable how well he fought one-handed”

One → handed → one-handed

*One-handed* is a noun plus noun compounding with the first noun as a modifier. In this context, owner surprised that a boxer, Pacquiao does not postponed his surgery. Owner of account wrote that he cannot imagine how Pacquiao fight only use one hand.

Data 2

“I feel this is really under-appreciated”

Under + Appreciated → Under-appreciated

*Under-appreciated* is a word that created from two different word classes, *under* is an adjective while *appreciated* is a verb. This is a combination of adjective-verb compound. *Appreciate* means to be grateful for something that somebody has done (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition). In this context, *under-appreciated* means less of grateful.

Data 3

*Byron Jones, Randy Gregory and La’el Collins and it only took one first-round pick”*

First + round → first-round

*First-round* is the example of noun plus noun compounds with the first noun as a modifier. In this context, owner wrote *first-round pick*. It means that, he picked Byron Jones, Randy Gregory and La’el Collins once. He did not need to pick them one by one. By first-round, three of his friend can be picked.

Data 4

“You, my brown-eyed girlll

Brown + eyed → Brown-eyed

*Brown-eyed* is a compound of words *brown* and *eyed*. This is a noun plus noun compounding. First noun is a modifier of second word. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, *brown* is having the color of earth of coffee while *eye* means either of the two organs on the face that you see with. In this context, *brown-eyed* means having brown eyes.

Data 5
“Winnable game. Nobody on this team besides Marte is clutch. Jordy can’t even hit the fucking ball in play”

Win + Able → Winnable

Win is a verb while able is a noun. Word winnable is a compounding word by compound verb and noun. In Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, win means to be the most successful in a competition, race, battle etc. Whereas able means to have the skill, intelligence, opportunity. In the context of his posting, he wrote winnable game which means a game that can be won by the team.

Data 6

“Cavelli Drops a lot of balls. Easily a catchable ball. Cmon. You would never see that from Russ :(

Catch + Able → Catchable

Catchable is a compound of two words, they are catch and able. This is a verb plus noun compounding where catch is a verb and able is a noun. Catch means to stop and hold a moving object, especially in your hands while able means to have the skill, intelligence, opportunity (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition). Thus, word catchable in that posting means a skill or an opportunity to stop ball using hands.

2. Blending

Yule in his book “The Study of Language” (2006, p.55) states that “the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending.” Blending is defined as a word that combined by two separate words. In blending process, that two separate words will omit or delete material from one or two source words. It means that, this process is only taking some part of two words. In this case, English syllable structure of those two words is needed to be analyzed. In order we can know which part of word that the owner took. After analyze blending words through morphological process, I analyze them through phonological process.

Data 7

“since I cant instapic any pictures with this babe because I suck, happy 21st to @SammieFordd I cant wait to go out with you soon! <3 #drinkup”

Instagram + Picture → Instapic

Instagram → gram is omitted → Insta

Picture → ture is omitted → Pic

Instagram /ɪnˈstæɡræm/

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{nucleus} \\
\text{ns} \\
\text{V} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{coda} \\
\text{cc} \\
\text{r} \\
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{onset} \\
\text{cc} \\
\text{g} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
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\text{æ} \\
\text{m} \\
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{onset} \\
\text{cc} \\
\text{r} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{rhyme} \\
\text{v} \\
\text{c} \\
\end{array}
\]

Word picture /ˈpɪktʃər/

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{onset} \\
\text{r} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{rhyme} \\
\text{m} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{onset} \\
\text{r} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
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\begin{array}{c}
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\]
Word *instapic* is combined by words *instagram* and *picture*. *Instagram* is a social network sites. User can upload her/his pictures and adding caption, tag people and tag a place where she/he is at. *Picture* is a painting or drawing, etc that shows a scene, a person or thing (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition). In blending process of word *instapic*, owner of the Twitter account take the first and second syllable of word *instagram*, then take the first syllable of word *picture*. In this context, *instapic* is interpreted uploading picture in Instagram account.

Data 8

“@BrodyMorgan1 leaving for Cigarfest? Yes I am ready for it”

Cigar + Festival → Cigarfest
Cigar → no omitting → Cigar
Festival → ival is omitted → Fest

Word *cigar* /ˈɡɑːr/  

![Graph for Word cigar](#)

Word *festival* /ˈfestvl/  

![Graph for Word festival](#)

*Cigarfest* is a combination of two different words. As said by Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, *cigar* is a roll of dried tobacco leaves that people smoke, like a cigarette but bigger and without paper around it. In other words, *Cigarfest* is a showing of cigar. In word *cigarfest*, the whole part of word *cigar* is taken then join it with the first part in word *festival*. Not only that, the way of taking first part or first syllable in word *festival* also did not correct. The first syllable of that word is /ˈfes/.

3. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process describe as clipping (Yule, 2006, p.55). This process is reduced one or more syllable of words and only take one syllable of it. One syllable that taken from a word can be the beginning of word or the last syllable of word.

Data 9
"Marshmallows around campfire sounds perf rn"

Perfect →  ect is omitted →  Perf

Word perfect / pɜːrfɪkt/

Word perf is a word that appear by clipping process. The syllable that is taken in this word is from the beginning of word. The owner of that account posted perf for word perfect. The owner wrote perf for shortening word perfect. It can be seen that the owner did not pay attention to the syllable of origin word, because if she did, she will write per for perfect, not perf. If she wrote perf, she already take the first sound of the second syllable /f/.

Data 10

"RT for this dog taking a s**t, fav for Iggy

Favorite →  orite is omitted →  Fav

Word favorite / fɪˈvɜːrɪt/

Through clipping process, word favorite becomes fav. That process is taking first syllable. In that post, word fav is asking to choose option favorite in Twitter if they love Iggy Azaleas’s picture.

Data 11

"@nickyd230 true it’s just gonna be tough to not be able to get Mister Taco every day, tryna look forward to the litty summer and NEXT SEM!!

Semester →  ester is omitted →  Sem

Word semester / sɪˈmɛstər/

Word sem is shorten by using clipping process. Sem is taken from first syllable of word semester. In word semester, it has three syllables, /sɪˈmɛstər/ with structure of first syllable /sɪ/ CV, second syllable /ˈmɛs/ CVC and third syllable /ˈtər/ CVC. In my data, owner
wrote *sem* for *semester*. It should not be like that, because when he wrote *sem*, it means that he already take the first sound of second syllable /t/.

Data 12

"This is the ep where the White Walkers finally show up. RT @kenjeong: My emotions"

Episode → *isode* is omitted → Ep

Word *episode* /'epɪsɒd/  

Word *ep* is taken from first syllable in word *episode*. That process is happening through clipping process. In this context, word *ep* described about episode of a film that White Walkers show up.

4. **Conversion**

In forming new words, the process of changing in function of words called conversion. Other name of this term named “category changed”. The conversion process can occur since human beings, as the members of speech community sometimes have difficulties in finding particular term in a context. The sample taken from the data below is a good example of conversion.

Data 13

“since I cant *instapic* any pictures with this babe because I suck, happy 21” to @SammieFordd I cant wait to go out with you soon! <3 #drinkup”

The word *instapic* is a noun, because it created from word *instagram* and word *picture*. Both words are noun. Based on the context, word *instapic* becomes verb.

5. **Acronyms**

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words (Yule 2006, p.57). Acronyms can be spelled with capital letter. They also can be pronounced by naming each first letter.

Data 14

“Somewhere between *idk* and *idc*”

The acronyms *idk* and *idc* are examples of acronyms. *Idk* is taken from first letter of *I Don’t Know*. Same with *idk*, *idc* also taken from first letter of *I Don’t Care*.

Data 15

“Someone really hacked into my twitter *lmao*”

*LMAO* is a word that can be spelled by first letter which is taken from the first of each words. *LMAO* is *Laughing My Ass Off*. In this context, Marishika wrote that word to describe how she wants to laugh.
“@lizziemcguiree LMFAO I think we were the only car to enter that lot over... Until next time..”

LMFAO is an acronym that takes first letter of each word. LMFAO means Laughing My F***ing Ass Off. LMFAO is similar with LMAO, but by putting word F***ing, it means that he really wants to laugh.

Data 17

“@rebeccalind93 @b_gaspersic hahaha omg I look like I am trying to eat you guys.

Through acronyms process, word Oh My God pronounced with omg. It is taken from the first letter of words.

Data 18

“crying rn because I have so many bug bites

Another example of acronyms is rn. Rn means right now. In this context, Kennedy was crying when she was writing that tweet because many bug biten her body.

Data 19

“RT for this dog taking a s**t, fav for Iggy”

In this posting, there are two pictures, first is dog taking s**t, second is a picture of Iggy Azalea. In the caption of that picture, there are an acronyms, it is RT. RT means re-tweet. In twitter, re-tweet means you choose an option “retweet” if you like a posting. In this context, owner told that u can re-tweet if you like picture of dog taking s**t.

Data 20

“people honestly have no integrity these days, loan people money and never get it back smh…”

Word smh is an acronym that is taken from first letter of words. Smh means shaking my head. In this posted, Dillon want to tell that he is confused with people these days, because they loan money but never give it back.

Data 21

“becoming a morning person was a great idea tbh”

As previous examples of acronyms, tbh also formed by first letter of word. Tb means To Be Honest. Thus in this context, she truly say that wake up in the morning, which is do not be overslept is a good idea.

Data 22

“Tfw you’re in college and you don’t know where you wanna go to college :-/”

Word tfw I taken from the first syllable of words that feel when. That acronyms is usually followed by some feel that should be able to relate to.

6. Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes is a process that adding affixes in the beginning of a word. While suffixes is a process that adding affixes in the end of a word.

Data 23

“seeing someone’s tweet and thinking “why are you subtweeting yourself?”
*Subtweeting* is derived from word *tweet*, prefix *sub-* and suffix *–ing*. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, *tweet* means a message sent using Twitter social networking service, while prefix *sub-* means below; under. Thus word *subtweeting* in the context means messages that disparage his/her own self.

**Data 24**

> “Every now and then I go back and **rewatch** the In The Woods episode of Louie bc it’s one of the greatest episode of television ever made”

*Rewatch* is derived from word *watch* and prefix *re-. In Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, *re-* means (in verbs and related nouns, adjectives and adverbs) again. While *watch* means to look somebody or something for a time, paying attention to what happens. Thus, word *rewatch* in this context means look or paying attention again in an episode of a television show.

**Data 25**

> “17 Days until #Grey comes out. I think that’s enough time for me to **reread** all three books.”

The word *reread* is derived from word *read* and prefix *re-. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, *re-* means (in verbs and related nouns, adjectives and adverbs) again, then *read* means to look at and understand the meaning of written or printed words or symbols. So in this case, the word *reread* means understanding again of three books.

**Data 26**

> “It’s really nice day but I’m the **shittiest** mood possible”

The word *shittiest* is derived from word *shitty* and suffix *–est*. Shitty is a slang which means unpleasant or very bad, while suffix *–est* makes superlative adjectives and adverbs (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition). As a result, word *shittiest* in this context means she is in the most unpleasant mood on a really nice day.

**Data 27**

> “Is it illegal to drive **shirtless**? #replytweet”

The word *shirtless* is derived from word *shirt* and suffix *–less*. In Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, word *–less* means without. Thus, word *shirtless* means without shirt or do not use shirt.

**Data 28**

> “[extreme white person voice] but why are the **protestors** damaging their own ‘neighborhood, I just don’t get it’”

Word *protestors* is derived from word *protest*, suffix *–or* and *–s* as plural marker. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, word *protest* means the expression of strong disagreement with or opposition to something; a statement or an action that show this. While suffix *–or* means a person or a thing. In a result, word *protestors* in the context means people that express their disagreement. This word is not right. If we find it in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, people who express their disagreement to something called *protester*. The owner of account that posted this word is totally does not know the name of *protester*. Just because suffix *–or* means a person or a thing, the owner
attached that suffix to word protest. That case is not typo, because in keyboard, letter O to letter E still have 5 spaces. In conclusion, the owner totally does not know that word.

Data 29

“I got patron in my cup and I don’t give a f**k, the **baddest** b***h in the club right hereeeeee”

The word **baddest** is derived from word bad and suffix –est. suffix –est makes superlative adjectives and adverbs (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition). As a result, word baddest in the context means the most bad or we usually say the worst.

7. **Multiple process**

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a word name multiple process.

Data 30

“since I cant **instapic** any pictures with this babe because I suck, happy 21st to @SammieFordd I cant wait to go out with you soon! <3 #drinkup”

The word **instapic** actually comes from word instagram and picture. Those both words become word instapic through blending process. Word instagram is a noun, then it becomes a verb through conversion process.

During research, researcher found two words that do not appear in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition also in Urban Dictionary. They are word **almos** and **complelty**. There is a term named typo. In Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition, word typo means a small mistake in a typed or printed text. After reading, submitting then reading again, it can make a decision that word almos is almost while word complelty is completely. In conclusion, words almos and complelty are just a mistake that owner did when typing that word.

Beside typo, there are new words that do not include in 13 types of word formation process classification by Yule. Those words are bc, w, yr, btwn, hr, ppl. For analyzing them, researcher use steps like when I was analyzing typo words. Researcher reading it, submit it into Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 11th Edition and also Urban Dictionary, then reading it again with the whole context. After doing those steps, I can make a conclusion that bc is because, w is with, yr is year, btwn is between and ppl is people.

Related to the theory of Whorf (1956) that language is affected by culture and knowledge, it can be seen that 30 twitter user with education background posted many new word in their twitter. Thus, it can be said that their education background is not a guarantee that they will post a right words in their conversation. Those new words created because of their creativity, not because of their education thought.

Beside morphological process and phonological process, there was also socio-pragmatic aspect that appeared in this research. In socio-pragmatic aspect, researcher looked for the reason why they post that new words. There is a term called tweeps and tweetland. Tweeps means people who use twitter, while tweetland means the whole part of twitter. The reason why they created the new words because they are tweeps and they know they can write everything while they are in tweetland. They created new word in their post because they know that tweeps can understand what they mean. Language shows identity. Based on the findings in this research, one new word did not only post by a person, but it posted by more than a person. It means that the new words that they used in twitter are already known by
It can be said that the new words that those 30 members posted in twitter can be understood by tweeps that live in tweetland.

4. Conclusions

This research found seven types of processes that occur in Twitter. They are compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronyms, prefixes and suffixes and multiple processes. There are 31 data that I found in twitter. 6 words created by compounding process, 2 words created by blending process, 4 words created by clipping process, 10 words created by acronyms process, 7 words created by prefixes and suffixes process and 1 word created by multiple processes. Based on the data that researcher found, it can be seen that the acronyms process is mostly occur in Twitter. It shows that people like shortening some different words for becoming one new word or term.

At the side of morphological process and phonological process, there is another process happened. That process is socio-pragmatic aspect. Based on the discussion of my data and findings, there are some words in different process that do not match with theory of word formation process and English syllable. They are cigarfest in blending process, perf and sem in clipping process, protestors in prefixes and suffixes process.

Beside it, there are typo process and shortening process that occur in Twitter. There are 2 words that include in typo process. While the shortening process means omitting some letter of a word. In that process, I found 6 words. Those both are not include in my data.

References


