An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Found in Instagram

Annisa Faradisa*1, Zulfadi A. Azizi1, and Burhanuddin Yasin1

1Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

*Corresponding author: Annisafaradisa78@gmail.com

Abstract

This thesis was conducted to focus on the word formation processes found in Instagram. Words also underwent some processes in their formation. The research method of this study was descriptive qualitative. This study used documentation as its instruments. The theoretical framework of word-formation processes was promoted by Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag (2003). The data were obtained through document analysis. The writer found that there were 38 words of acronym, 17 words of borrowing, 15 words of abbreviation, five words of blending, two words of coinage, and one word of affixation from the total of 78 data found. It can make the conclusion 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. Expectantly, it might be useful for other researchers who are interested in word formation processes.

Keywords: Morphology, Word Formation Processes, Instagram

1. INTRODUCTION

Rapid development of technology such as television and social media has resulted in appearing of new words in a language. Social media are believed to have contributed in creating some new words which are related to word formation types. On Instagram, for example, there are some particular words used such as LOL, BRB, blog, emoticon, frenemy, and so on.

The study of word formation is dealt in morphology. Booij (2012) says 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 used in sentences. As a native speaker of Indonesian, writer has wondered about knowledge of how Indonesian new words in social media are formed, and every day we find and understand new terms that we have never heard before.

The writer herself as the user of Instagram has found some problems in understanding some words on Instagram such as ‘brb soon guys’, ‘libur kerja, MAGER keluar’ and ‘oce otw kantor sekarang’. Based on the examples, the writer assumes that some people lack of knowledge about those words. The abbreviation
'brb' must be written in uppercase because 'brb' is derived from 'be right back' and it is an acronym. In addition, 'MAGER' is not an acronym word because it is created from two words specifically 'males gerak'; mager means somebody is lazy to do something. Besides, 'oce' is not found in any Indonesian dictionary. The writer assumes that 'oce' sounds nice so that some people usually use it instead of 'OK'.

Some people know how to use the words, the language used in Instagram 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. For example, 'kepo' and 'brb' are not written in lowercase but they are written in capital letters. In addition, the word 'proo' is not correct because this word is clipped from 'professional' and no need to add more 'o' letter anymore. Besides, we always found the word 'oce' on messages and hash-tag on Instagram. 'Oce' is derived from 'Okay' which is made acronym of 'OK'. The aforementioned explanation shows that some created words in Instagram should have undergone some word formation processes. The more people use Instagram, the more important the existence of Instagram in social media. Thus, it is necessary to regulate how to create new words in Instagram, which follow the correct formation of words. Based on the above problem, the writer formulates her research question as follows:

1. What types of word formation are mostly used in Instagram?
2. What types of word formation are improperly created?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of the forms of words and the ways in which words are related to other words of the same language (Yule, 2010). He further describes that morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. The structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes are analyzed by means of morphology. In addition, Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) declare that morphology is a distinct component of languages or grammars. Morphology differs from morphological typology, which is the classification of languages based on their use of words, and lexicology, which is the study of words and how they make up a language’s vocabulary. Furthermore, according to Lieber and Štekauer (2014), morphology is process acting on stems or words to produce complex forms. The morphological process refers to the whole morphological variation in the constitution of lexical items (Crystal, 2008). Fromkin, Hyams and Rodman (2011) say that the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is morphology.

In summary, based on the definitions presented by the experts above, the writer made conclusion that morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words. Through morphology the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes are analyzed. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress, and the ways context can change a word pronunciation and meaning.

Because morphology is study of words, there are few further definitions of words from linguists. Katamba (1993) stated that word is not only the basic form of language but also it has an internal structure. Morphology focuses on the internal structure of word. This word itself consists of two morphemes, 'morph' and 'ology'. The suffix -ology means "science of or branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, the
meaning of morphology is "the science of (word) forms. From the statement above, morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of forming the word. Word has the internal structure which forms the word from the smallest structure into the word which has a complex form and meaning. The internal structures which form the word are called morpheme. Thus, we can conclude that the main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes as the smallest element of morphology and their distributions, and combinations in forming words.

2.2 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 used the theory of word formation process from both Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) as the framework to analyze the data. There are some reasons that the writer picked this framework. The writer has her soft copy of books and there is a new word formation process called coinage that explained the new words derived from such as Honda, Toyota, Samsung, Youtube and so on.

2.2.1 Compounding

Compounding refers to combining two or more words to create new word forms. Plag (2003) says 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. Besides, according to Yule (2010) compounding is joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Then, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) say 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) + 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.

2.2.2 Abbreviation

Plag (2003) says 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. Besides, Yule (2006) says that clipping is a process of reducing some elements in a word, which occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. O’Grady and Guzman (1996) assume abbreviation as a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter. For example, professor – prof, sister – sis, brother-bro: examination ↔ exam, gasoline ↔ gas, gymnasiuim ↔ gym, influenza ↔ flu, laboratory ↔ lab, mathematics ↔ math, photograph ↔ photo, telephone ↔ phone

2.2.3 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. Similarly, Yule (2010) says that this process combines two separate forms to produce a single new term. It takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word that is typically blending. Besides, O’Grady and Guzman (1996) say that blending is two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one. 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

2.2.4 Affixation

Affixation is formed by adding other morpheme or constituent into another base morpheme or form (Matthews, 2009, p. 131; Jensen, 1990, p. 63). 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.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 Conversion

Delahunty and Garvey (2010) mention that conversion is a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). According to Yule (2010) 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. Example of conversion is the process whereby the noun burglar comes into use and then the verb ‘burgled’ 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).

2.2.7 Acronyms

Vlietstra (2012) says, “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).

2.2.8 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. Yule (2006) assumes borrowing is the process of taking over words from other languages. Throughout history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages. For instance: *tycoon* (Japanese) and *dope* (Dutch).

2.2.9 Back Formation

O’Grady and Guzman (1996) affirm that backformation is a process creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Furthermore, Yule (2010) states that backformation as typically a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). In simple definition backformation is the process of word formation which creates new word by changing the word class. For example: emote (verb) from emotion (noun), donate (from “donation”), enthuse (from “enthusiasm”), liaise (from “liaison”) and baby sit (from “babysitter”). Gamble (from “gambler”), haze (from “hazy”), obsess (from “obsessive”), and televise (from “television”)

2.3 Instagram

Instagram 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 pictures and videos with their friends. Instagram was founded by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger in 2010.

Instagram grants you to share photos, videos, hashtag pages, profiles and locations with a single person or small group of people (up to 15 people) right from a users’ newsfeed. You can access Instagram Direct via the Inbox icon in the top right-hand corner of the app. Instagram Stories allows users to post a selection of photos/videos into one story. The new feature works in much the same way as Snapchat Stories, with stories disappearing after 24 hours. Instagram Stories are not posted to a user profile or on the Newsfeed. Instagram Stories follow the same privacy settings as a users’ Instagram profile. For example if a user has a private account and posts a story, only the users’ friends will be able to view this story.
3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Parse (2001) states that the purpose of the qualitative descriptive method is to examine the phenomenon deeply in exploring the problem of life events. While Miles, Huberman, and Saldanha (2013) explain that a qualitative research is a kind of research procedure that generates descriptive data in words. In this research, the writer analyzes word formation processes based on the data which are obtained from captions, has-tags, and insta-story on Instagram. In order to collect the data for this research, an instrument of any kind is used. Gulo Wilkinson and Birmingham (2000) affirms that research instrument is a tool used to collect data of the research. Then, Schreiber and Asner (2010) say that instrument is anything used to collect data. As for, the instrument used to collect the data in this study is documentation (such as sheet file within Instagram). This is in line with the suggestion of O’Leary (2017) that document review is a mean of gathering data by reviewing existent documents.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Research Findings

The data collected for this research was through documentation. The writer transcribed the data from captions, hashtags, insta stories, pictures, and videos on Instagram. Then, the words were evaluated to find out the languages, especially the Indonesian and English words that were found on Instagram. As stated before, this research was focused on the word formation processes by Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey's theory (2010). Each of them was analysed and explained as follows; the data in focus was in bold type.

4.1.1 Acronym

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. The researcher found 38 of words. However, the acronym words found in this study are written in different form. Some letters are written in uppercase; whereas other letters are written in lowercase. The examples can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dm</td>
<td>DM is short for direct message, and it is used to send a private message on Instagram to a person you are following.</td>
<td>Justinbieber: You got a friend in me Lil bro! Hit me on dm and we can chat!!! Love you buddy!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lol</td>
<td>Laugh out loud, LOL is often used in messages and meaning of it is really funny.</td>
<td>Enyablanco: pegel lol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omg</td>
<td>Oh My God is Used to express surprise, excitement, disbelief, etc.</td>
<td>Kicksnarebass: Omg this is crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyi</td>
<td>To give information</td>
<td>Trishglammua: This is makeup #fyi gun not real. Special effect makeup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, it shows that the word ‘dm’ should be written in uppercase because dm is an acronym. DM stands for Direct Message, which means to send a message to a person you are following. Based on the second example, the word ‘lol’ has to be written in uppercase also because it stands for laughing out loud. The word ‘LOL’ is always used in text message and expressed something seems funny. The word ‘Omg’ in the example above is also written incorrectly because only the letter ‘O’ written in uppercase but the rest of it is written in lowercase. It has to be written in uppercase. ‘OMG’ is acronym for ‘Oh My God’. ‘OMG’ is popular word among teenagers.

In addition, in the example of word ‘fyi’, it is also written inappropriately because it is written in lowercase. It has to be written in uppercase and ‘FYI’ stands for ‘For Your Information’ based on the context above. On the other hand, there is another term stand for ‘FYI’, they are: ‘For Your Interest’, ‘For Your Indirectly’, ‘Forget You Idiot’, and ‘For You Inspection’.

Despite some incorrect writings of the acronyms found in this study, there are some which are written in appropriate forms. As we know the acronym should be written in capital letter Vlietstra (2012) says, the acronyms are written in capital letters. Some example could be seen in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Hand phone is a portable telephone that can make and receive calls, messages, photos, and so on</td>
<td>Situs.humor : Detik-detik menegangkan ketika HP kamu jatoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Homework</td>
<td>Sekolahnesia Dan PR nya dikumpul besok lagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMY</td>
<td>To long for a loved one who is far away.</td>
<td>Naadyaps : I look for you in everyone I see. #IMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOTN</td>
<td>Outfit of the night</td>
<td>Shentyfeliziana : Oh ini namanya jalan lenggang kangkung, no big bag needed. No Husband stuff to carry mahhh- OOTN by @pomelofashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWD</td>
<td>Happy Wedding Day, to say congratulation on somebody’s wedding day</td>
<td>Nadyakanadya: Adik kesayangan minta kado apaaa?? HWD cintakuu SAMARA saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>To wish happy new year</td>
<td>Argnatasha: Happy CNY 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTNS</td>
<td>Long time no see</td>
<td>Wd.hsuyeeuang_96 #LTNS With My Fri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBF</td>
<td>Resting bitch face</td>
<td>Elaine.tsay I hope everyone have fun and save Halloween #RBF#nope #halloween</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the example above, the word ‘HP’ is formed correctly because the writing of HP is based on acronym. It stands for hand phone but in other countries it is also known as mobile phone. In addition, the word ‘PR’ is written appropriately and it is acronym. The word PR stands for pekerjaan rumah which means homework assignment in English. Next example, on hastag, ‘IMY’ is an acronym of ‘I miss you’. This acronym is usually sent to someone you think special in your life. IMY is very prevalent among two love birds on Instagram. Besides, the word ‘OOTN’ is undergone word formation process. ‘OOTN’ is contraction of outfit of the night. This word is usually found on fashion blogs and Tumblr.

Besides, the next example, ‘HWD’ is an initial for Happy Wedding Day which is spoken as the three letters. We use this word to say congratulation on somebody’s wedding day. In addition, ‘CNY’ is written correctly in uppercase. Besides, CNY stands for Chinese New Year. However, CNY stands for other definitions such as Central New York, Catholic New York, and Charlestown Navy Yard. From the thirteenth examples displayed above, the only word ‘LTNS’ is written appropriately. LTNS stands for Long Time No See. Nonetheless, it also stands for Longer Than Normal Sentence and Little Thicket Nature Sanctuary.

Last sample from table above is RBF. RBF is written in appropriate form because it is acronym word. RBF stand for resting bitch face which means When your face makes you look like a huge bitch! However, RBF has another short for; it means Reel Big Fish is an American punk band from Orange County, California.

4.1.2 Borrowing

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary of other languages. Yule (2006) assumes borrowing is the process of taking over words from other languages. The writer found seventeen borrowing words. Table 4.3 below provides the samples of borrowing words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guys</td>
<td>To address a group of people</td>
<td>Situs.humor @myshoes_brand Hi Guys, Yuk Follow @myshoes_brand tempatnya sepatu Sneakers berkualitas Original Premium Terupdate, harga terjangkau. Fast Respons, dapatkan Promo setiap pembelian minimal 2 pasang sepatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow</td>
<td>To have a interest in something or watch something closely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneakers</td>
<td>A light shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share</td>
<td>To give something on social media website therefore other people can see and know it</td>
<td>Jamilhanafi BANTU SHARE VIDEO AKU INI YAH &amp; KALIAN BISA NONTON FULL DI YOUTUBE AKU @jamilhanafi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the finding in table 4.3 above, we could notice that the words follow, sneakers, and guys were taken from English words. In this case, the user of Instagram used English word to make his advertisement seemed enticing. The next sample is the word share which is taken from English. As we know that, when Instagram was released as the application on play store, the language system used is English at first time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mup on</td>
<td>To accept a situation changed and ready to leave it</td>
<td>Bangijal_tv Siapa coba disini yang belum <strong>mup on</strong>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merried</td>
<td>To start a legal relationship with somebody</td>
<td>Situs.humor gapapa jomblo yang penting <strong>merried</strong> nya sama dia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next example is the word ‘**mup on**’, the writer assumed that the word ‘**mup on**’ is taken from the word move on. The writer guessed that user did that in order to make his caption went viral on Instagram. The word ‘move’ is borrowed from English. The second sample in table 4.4 above is the word ‘**Merried**’ which is also borrowed from English. The writing of ‘merried’ is wrong because the user of Instagram writes the letter ‘e’ after ‘m’ instead of letter ‘a’.

**4.1.3 Abbreviation**

Plag (2003) says 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. There were fifteen words of abbreviation found by in this study as in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flu</td>
<td>Illness that causes running nose</td>
<td>Fransiscalenne: <strong>flu</strong> makes me powerless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro</td>
<td>A person who is good at something</td>
<td>Taytumandoakley @andreaespadatv kidnapped us!! She is a twin <strong>pro</strong>!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fam</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Justinbieber: <strong>Fam</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word ‘**flu**’ was derived from ‘influenza’ and went through shortening at the beginning and at the end. The next sample is the word ‘**pro**’. The word **pro** was derived from professional. ‘Pro’ is removing the end of a word as in ‘pro’ from ‘professional’. The third example is **fam** which is derived from ‘family’, and removed the ending of the word (**ily**).

**4.1.4 Blending**

Plag (2003) states that blending is amalgamations of part of different terms becomes a new term. While, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) state that blending is a process of joining two separate words to create a single new word. The writer found 5 words of blending. Here are the following samples which could be seen in the table 4.6 below.
An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Found in Instagram By Annisa Faradisa, Zulfadi A. Aziz, and Burhanuddin Yasin

Table 4.6 Findings of Blending Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunch</td>
<td>A meal combination of breakfast and lunch</td>
<td>Thebrewery_larnaca Brunch Alert!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabar</td>
<td>Play something together</td>
<td>Wahyuhidayat__mabar with @pubgm.area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baper</td>
<td>Get emotional</td>
<td>Willyisman magic bikin baper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobar</td>
<td>Watch something together</td>
<td>Siisilll Mala mini di @thecommentnet_jam 23:00 ajakin keluarga nobar genks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word ‘brunch’ is blended from the words ‘breakfast’ and ‘lunch’. The word ‘mabar’ is Indonesian term and it means playing game together. ‘Mabar’ is the combination of words ‘main’ (play) and ‘bareng’ (together). The word ‘baper’ is Indonesian word and ‘baper’ means get emotional. ‘Baper’ is amalgamated between bawa (carry) and perasaan (feeling). The word ‘nobar’ is also Indonesian word and means watching something together. ‘Nobar’ is combination of word nonton (watch) and bareng (together).

4.1.5 Coinage

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes. The writer found two words of coinage in this study. The list of words is provided in the following table.

Table 4.7 Findings of Coinage Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zenfone 5</td>
<td>Name-brand</td>
<td>Centralponsel sold Zenfone 5 Ram 4/64 warna Black stock ready banyak yaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivo V11</td>
<td>Name-brand</td>
<td>Centralponsel sold Vivo V11 Ram 4/64 stock ready banyak yaa khusus yg serius ayokkk merapat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the two examples in the table above, the word ‘Zenfone 5’ means a brand name of Android smartphones which is marketed and manufactured by Asus. Based on the second sample, the word ‘Vivo V11’ is also one of brand name of smartphone, and Vivo is an electronics company from Dongguan, China. Besides, the company produces smart phone, it also produces clothing and digital-services.

4.1.6 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 word ‘friendship’ is derived from word of ‘friend’ and ‘ship’ through adding suffix ‘ship’ at the end. The word ‘craziness’ went through adding suffix ‘ness’ at the end of the word.

Table 4.8 Findings of Affixation Word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Craziness</td>
<td>To do something in strange way</td>
<td>Mallpurnima Shhh #craziness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Discussion

Based on data finding and data analysis from the user of Instagram, one type of word formation processes predominantly found and that was acronym. Recently, in our language there are many words of acronyms which make many people really are seriously confused. It means that people have to have more knowledge about acronym in order to make them easy to understand what their abbreviation. Acronyms occur for efficient communication, appearance of creativity, and development of language. Shortening words does not only occur in direct communication, but also indirect communication. For example, through a cellphone, someone can send a message to a friend using acronym of words and phrases.

The acronym words found by the writer are not only from Indonesian word, but also from other languages. For example, OMG (Oh God, BTW) and TMA (Take my advice) are all from English. According to Walker (2012), an acronym is a word created from the initial components of a phrase or a word, usually individual letters as in NATO or USA. In this study, the writer found the acronym words written in the different form i.e. dm, lol, fyi, and cmiiw. Snowball and Bolton (1999) assume that acronym is created by taking first letter of each word and put them together as group to make a new term. Besides, Vlietstra (2012) says, "the acronyms are listed in capital letters". Subsequently, dm, lol, fyi, and cmiiw were written incorrectly. It has to be written in uppercase. For instance, people like using short words in delivering their thoughts in Instagram such as the word *HP* as example, which is short for 'Hand Phone'. According to Greener and Rospigliosi (2014), acronyms are partly created due to lack of time. People may prefer to use acronyms when they type because they can save their time to write shortened words.

There are two borrowing words found that become larky i.e. 'mup on' and 'merried'. The word 'mup on' is waggish term and derives from 'move on'. The writer presumed that user did that in order to make his caption went viral on Instagram. The word 'merried', the spelling is written incorrectly. After letter 'M', the letter 'e' it has to change to letter 'a'. The writer assumes that the user of Instagram wrote the word 'merried' due to the pronunciation 'married'('merêd/). Therefore, it is written based on recital of married ('merêd/).

In abbreviation, the writer found some words i.e. pro, bro, flu, and so on. According to Kosur (2014), abbreviation is the process of word formation by deleting part of the word itself and abbreviation is differed into four types such as back, fore, middle, and complex abbreviation. The word *flu* was derived from 'influenza' which is cropped at the beginning and at the end of the word. Hence, 'flu' undergoes complex-abbreviation. The word *pro* and *fam* are cut at the end of the words. They undergo back-abbreviation. The word *collab* undergoes through removing the end of the word and it is derived from collaboration. Gruyter (2016) claims that abbreviation is used to form shorter version of word by deleting one or more syllables of the words. People use abbreviation word because the word is shorter than original form of it.

According to Bauer (2007), blending can be defined as: "a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs". There are some of blending words found in this study. For Instance, *mabar*, which is Indonesian word. It is a combination of *main* (play) and *bareng* (together). Then, brunch is derived from the words 'breakfast' and 'lunch'. It can be concluded that blending is a word formation process that creates a new word from two words.
There are two coinage words found i.e. Vivo and Zenfone. According to Yule (2010), coinage is creating a new word from brand or invention of something that given by inventor. Vivo is one of brand name of smartphone also and Vivo is an electronics company from, China. Furthermore, the company produces smartphones, clothing and digital-services. Zenfone is also a brand name of smartphone, which is Android smartphones, marketed and manufactured by Asus from Taiwan. The last, Yule (2012) defines affixation is a process of word formation through adding prefixes and suffixes.

The writer presumed that the implementation of word formation by the users of Instagram inform that sometimes they wrote something inappropriate way such as acronym. They wrote them in lowercase other than to be written in uppercase. Instagramers 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.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

As stated in this research focuses on analyzing the word formation processes by means of the theoretical framework of Plag (2003), Delahunty and Garvey (2010) which consists of compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronym, and borrowing. The findings of this research may be explained as follow. The writer found that there were 38 words of acronym, 17 words of borrowing, 15 words of abbreviation, 5 words of blending, and coinage, and 1 word of affixation from the total of 78 data found. There are six types of word formation found in this research. Those are acronym, borrowing, abbreviation, blending, coinage, and affixation. Besides, there are 78 data found on Instagram in the form of captions, pictures, hastags, and videos.

Based on the conclusion above, the writer suggests that the result of this research finding might support the data for further research who are interested in investigating the word formation process. For further researcher, the writer suggests to conduct the same study with different data and giving information about word formation processes in depth.

6. REFERENCES


