

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

As human's important tools to communicate, language has more than one characteristic. We can define language into many definitions by its characteristics. To begin with, how language becomes important is because language is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others. According to Walija (1996:4) believes that "Talking to others is about the effort of processing sending our thought and how to describe our message from our brain into the language". The language may in a sounded word or another form such body language.

Someone who is not able to use language cannot give and take the information, send their vital message, and convey their ideas. Language applying is not just about how to produce the language but also how to understand is also important. The sender and receiver have to understand clearly their topic when they are talking. If not, there must be a misunderstanding. On the same hand, Language is a tool used to shape the mind and feelings, desires and deeds, a tool used to influence and be influenced, a clear sign of a good personality or bad, a clear sign of the family and the nation, a clear sign from the mind of humanity.

Human is the most crucial point to be connected to the language. Language is a system of sounds used by people as a tool for making the relationship among people in the world, especially in their social life. The human becomes a society when they can socialize with each other, and Language plays an important role within. According to Brown (2000:5) language is a system which includes spoken or written symbols that can be used as a tool to communicate with each other in people community. Therefore, without language, we cannot communicate, express

our feeling, and sharing with other people around the world. So, language and humans are two things that cannot be separated because language and humans have a strong relationship and cannot be understood one without another.

There are many kinds of languages all over the world. One of the languages that are used in many countries is English. More than half of the people in this world use it as a communication language since it is a *Lingua Franca*. It is in line with the statement from Seidlhofer (2011:8) that English as *Lingua Franca* has gradually been established as the main term of what earlier was referred to, and occasionally still is as English as an international language, English as a global language, or English as a world language.

As international language, English often used as a medium of communication between people from different countries throughout the world. also, it is used to get knowledge, to get information, to learn science and technology as well. English has an important role in all aspects of developing relationships in the international forum, for reading English books, to tighten the relationship among nations in this world.

In education, learning English is intended to obtain various knowledge, to comprehend and understand the textbook in English, to gain knowledge and skills, to enter university, and as one requirement test for students of senior high school, and so on. looking at the above important roles of English, that is why English is very important to the understand and to mastery by every people throughout the world since before.

In the learning process of English, people recognize the term Linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language scientifically, Laszlo (2010:3). Linguistics consists of some subfields such as Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Semantics, Pragmatics, Morphology, Phonology, etc. In this research, the researcher focuses on morphology. Morphology is the study of the internal structure

of words. Since morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, we recognize the term word-formation.

Nowadays, people are offered by technologies which can make the interaction of people easy. People are preferred to communicate in cyberspace using Social Network. Social Network or Social Media connects the people around the world through an internet connection. It makes social contact easier. As stated by Hudson(2017:1) who says that social media is a set of websites and applications which can help people to share content quickly and efficiently. Social media is very effective at spreading information rapidly to a broad audience. The availability to use social media creates global connections.

In this era, there are a lot of Social Media. One of them namely Facebook. Through this application, People can spread the information through the post on Facebook about what they are thinking about, doing, listening, looking for, and many more. Another person who has a Facebook account can see what the other share and give a response on it. This activity created an indirect social interaction. That is why Facebook has categorized social media. Facebook is also familiar in Indonesia. Because the internet had extent the whole of Indonesia then the Facebook user in Indonesia is increasing significantly. Facebook users in Indonesia were dominated by teenagers.

People teenagers created some variation in the language which hard to understand and also created those words into a new word. when it has been known and used widely. There are many sources of new English words such as clipping, blending, affixes, compounding, coinage, and acronym. The process of new word creation is called a word-formation.

The variety of language is not just because the speaker is not homogenous but the variety caused by the interaction of the speaker which is so various. In this case, there is a kind of style

of language that happens in social media especially by teenagers who are in love in doing their interaction and activity in social media. Indeed, in Social Media, we can find many language phenomena as a result. That phenomenon also happened in Indonesia where social media is also known and used commonly. One of the phenomena is the use of word-formation during the application of social media.

The reason for choosing this topic is because many teenagers started using their Facebook notes/status with a variation in the language which hard to be understood in English. Example: TFT (*Acronym*)→ “Thanks For Today”, BRUNCH (*Blending*)→ “Breakfast+Lunch”. From both of these examples, Acronym and blending are part of the kinds of word-formation. When a Facebook user talks to other people who are not familiar with the word-formation. Therefore, this study conducted to analyze the used of word formation and also identify the word-formation which has been taken up.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

Concerning the background of the study, the problems of this study are formulated as the following :

1. What kinds of word-formation are used on Facebook Notes?
2. What word formation is the most frequently used on Facebook Notes?

## **1.3 The Scope of the Study**

In this study, the writer used morphology theories that focused on word formation. There are some kinds of word-formation namely clipping, blending, affixation, compounding, coinage, abbreviations, and acronym. Also, there is so much social media as a social network can use to analyze the word formation, they are My Space, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Google+, etc. So the writer chose Facebook as media to analyze the kinds of word-formation on Facebook notes.

#### **1.4 The Objective of the Study**

The objectives of this study was to find out the kind of word-formation used on Facebook Notes and word-formation that is the most frequently used on Facebook Notes.

#### **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study hopelly can touch three points:

1. To society, this study can spread information to the society that there are sociolinguistics factors were applied in our social activities phenomenon especially in the language used activities in social media.
2. To the Facebook user, this study can give additional knowledge to the Facebook user especially in Indonesia that nowadays there is so much word-formation used in social media that they may not found and understand yet.
3. To the other researcher, the result of this study was expected for contributing another related case research. It can be an additional reference for another researcher.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1 Morphology**

In this research, the writer used morphology theories that focused on word formation. The writer used variants of language and word-formation theories because the research discussed new language variation. The writer used word-formation to know the language formation process. In general, morphology discussed forms of words and function changes the form of the word, both grammatical functions, and semantic functions.

Rochelle (2009:2) stated that morphology is the study of word-formation which is included the study about the way how new words have been created in a world language and also the way of language variation based on how it is used in a sentence. As a native speaker of your language you have an intuitive knowledge of how to form new words, and every day you recognize and understand new words that you have never heard before.

Aronoff & Fudeman (2001: 1&2) say, in linguistics morphology refers 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.

Packer (2001:598) Morphology is the study of word-formation of the structure of words. Some observation about words and their structure: (1) some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning. (2) many words have meaning by themselves. But some words have meaning only when used with other words. (3) some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. But others cannot. (4) these word parts that can occur only in combination must be combined correctly. (5) Language creates new words systematically.

Based on quotations above, it can be understood that morphology is the study of a language that contains about the intricacies of words and the process of its formation.

### **2.1.2 Words**

According to Raja (2014:81) Words have a pivotal role in communication both in written and oral form. Without words, communication is almost impossible because a sentence, a group of words that is semantically acceptable and grammatically correct, allows us to communicate effectively. Without communication, life could cease to exist. So important are the words we use that we have to select them carefully when we talk. Diction or word choice is an important factor to consider before we talk or write. We try not to hurt other people with words we use when talking or writing.

Words can be viewed in several aspects. If they are seen from their internal structure, they can be classified into simple and complex words. Simple words are those which cannot be further segmented. For example, *water* is a simple word because it cannot be further divided.

Whereas complex words are those which can be further divided. For example, *watered*, is a complex word, because it can be further segmented into water and {-ed} as a bound morpheme.

If words are viewed from their class, they can be grouped into content and structural words which altogether form the parts of speech. Content words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Structural words include conjunctions, prepositions, articles, numerals, pronouns, and interjections.

But, what is a word? It is not easy to give a precise definition of a word because what seems to be a word to the speakers of one language may not be a word to the speakers of another language. Delahunty & Garvey (2004:125) Words are notoriously difficult entities to define, both universal and in language-specific terms.

For example, **amo** in Latin, for most it seems like a word but actually, it is a sentence which means **I love**. Words are the minimum free form that is the smallest form that can occur by itself (Aitchison 1987: 3). Thus, a form that can stand by itself is called a word. The form *book* for example is a word because it can occur by itself. Richards (1985: 311) gives a similar definition that a b m-word is the smallest linguistic unit that occurs on its own in speech and writing.

The form “a” in English is a word although it consists of only a letter. However, {-s} in “books” is not a word even though it is also a letter. The word *undesirable* is a single word but has three morphemes. If the most elemental units of meaning are assumed to be the words of a language, then {un-} has the same meaning in *unlikely*, *untouchable*, and *unchangeable* as it has in *undesirable* because they all consist of two units of meaning: {un-} + desirable, likely, touchable, changeable (Fromkin and Robert, 1974: 103).

However, {un-} is not a word because it cannot stand by itself. Although it constitutes a certain meaning, it can only be meaningful if it is attached to another word. Therefore, a word



should be distinguished from a morpheme. A word must be a morpheme, that is a free morpheme, but a morpheme is not necessarily a word like in the example above “undesirable”, {un-} is not a word but a morpheme, a bound morpheme, which never occurs on its own but it is always attached to another morpheme. So, “undesirable” is one word but it has three morphemes.

Bauer (1983: 12-13) shows the difference between word form and lexeme. The word form “shot” is a form of the lexeme “shoot”. Likewise, the words “shoots”, “shooting” and “shot” are all the from the lexeme “shoot”. In other words, it can be said that the words, *shoots*, *shoots*, *shooting*, and *shot* are all subsumed under the lexeme **shoot**.

Todd (1987: 49) states that we can isolate four of the most frequently implied meaning of “word”: the orthographic, the morphological, the lexical, and the semantic word. An orthographic word is one that has space on either side of it. For example, *He had a book*. There are four words in this sentence because each has a space on either side of it. A morphological word is a unique form that considers only form not meaning. The word “table”, for instance, is one morphological word, but “tables” are two morphological words.

A lexical word covers the various forms of items that are closely related by meaning. Thus, *take*, *takes*, *taking*, *took*, *taken*, are five morphological words but only one lexical word. This is similar to what Bauer (1983:20) defines as lexeme and word form. A semantic word involves distinguishing between items that may be morphologically identical but have a different meaning. The word *table*, for instance, can refer to a piece of furniture or a schedule. Thus, they belong to the same morphological word but they are also two semantic words because they are not closely related in meaning.

### 2.1.3 Word Formation

Word formation is dealing with the formation of words. The word feature is described as “a small, the most basic units... or a basic block”. O’Grady & Archibald (2008: 83) creates a piece or element of a complete and organized structure. In phonology, for instance, they define a feature as “the smallest units of phonology and as such are the basic building blocks of human speech sounds” O’Grady & Archibald (2008: 83).

Word formation is the study of words, dealing with the construction or formation rules of words in a certain language, which in linguistics represents the study of construction rules of words Agiuo (2003: 1-2). Word formation is referred to all processes connected with changing the form of the word into a new word to Akmajian (1991: 21-24) new words can be formed by affixation, coining and compounding. Whereas Rachmadie (1985: 48-67) adds that words can also be formed by blending, clipping, abbreviation, and acronyms. Several word-formation processes may occur in a sentence. The kinds of word-formation are:

#### 2.1.3.1 Affixation

Affixation consists of adding derivational affixes (i.e., prefixes, infixes, and suffixes) to roots and stems to form new words. For example, if the suffix **-able** is added to the word *pass*, the word *passable* is created. Likewise, if to the word *passable* the prefix **in-** (or rather its allomorph **im-**) is attached, another word is formed, namely *impassable*. Affixation is a very common and productive morphological process in synthetic languages. In English, **the derivation** is the form of affixation that yields new words.

According to Katamba (1994:34) Affixes can be attached before or after the base. It means that Affixation is a process of attaching an affix to the root either to the left side or right side of the root. When an affix is attached to the end of the root or the right side of the root, it is called a

suffix. For example, free + {-dom} → freedom. When an affix is attached to the front of the root or the left side of the root, it is called a prefix. For example, {dis-} + continue → discontinue. Prefixes and suffixes are affixes attached to the bases or various combinations of the morphemes.

Wardhaugh (1987: 84) states that English does not use infixes, the nearest equivalent being the kind of situation that occurs in the plural of man → men. In general, suffix changes the category of the word, except those of inflectional morphemes. Whereas hardly any prefix changes the category of the word.

{dis-} + continue (verb) → discontinue (verb)

good (adjective) + {-ness} → goodness (noun)

free (adjective) + {-dom} → freedom (noun)

sleep (verb) + {-y} → sleepy (adjective)

{un-} + true (adjective) → untrue (adjective)

From the examples above, it can be seen that suffixes change the category of the word, while prefixes do not. However, there is a prefix that can change the category of the word, which is the prefix {en-}.

{en-} + danger (noun) → endanger (verb)

{en-} + rich (adjective) → enrich (verb)

This is the only prefix which can change the category of the word, other prefixes do not change the category of the word they are attached to. Nevertheless, the process of affixation is the most commonly used way to form new words.

### 2.1.3.2 Coined or Inventing

Coined words are those words that keep entering a language. The speakers invent new words to name previously non-existent objects that result from technology, such as Xerox, kleenex,

Kodak, laptop, computer, e-mail, digital, etc. according to Yule (2016:61) “Typical sources are trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any version of that product”.

In other words, coining words is the creation of new original words by writers, inventors, scientists, and others who need a term to express a certain meaning or to name a product like coca-cola, camera, tip-ex, laser disc, etc.

### 2.1.3.3 Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a longer word. It occurs when the long word has a very common use and the shorter form results because it is simpler and more easily understood. Of course, it means to be a new word. According to Katamba (1994:124) “Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump.”

These clipped forms are usually appropriate in informal conversation but some of them are also used in standard English.

Pub→clipped from public

Mag→clipped from magazine

Dorm→clipped from dormitory

Pro→clipped from professional

There is no exact rule of how to clip longer words. In general, only the first syllable and the first phoneme of the second syllable are taken as a clipped word if the word consists of two or three syllables. The clipped word “dorm” is taken from the first syllable and the first phoneme of the second syllable of the word *dormitory*.

However, this is not always the case. Sometimes, a word of four syllables is clipped into two syllables or one only. For examples :

Composition → compo

Professional → pro

Advertisement → ads

Cafeteria → café

Dormitory → dorm

From the examples above, the word *composition* and *cafeteria* are consistently clipped, but not with the other words despite being four syllables. In the word *composition* and *cafeteria*, the first and the second syllable are taken to form the clipped word, but the rest are not similarly treated. In the word *professional*, only the first syllable is taken to form the clipped word as if it were a word of two or three syllables. The word *dormitory* should be clipped as “dormi” like the previous examples of *composition* and *cafeteria*. But people say “dorm” instead of “dormi”. Therefore, the process of clipping cannot be applied to all words in the same way.

**Clipped forms** generally show a certain tone of informality, which is often reflected in their spellings; e.g., *showbiz* for *showbusiness*, *'cause* ('cuz or *cos*) for *because* *praps* for *perhaps*. Note that in some cases the spelling is adapted to suit the pronunciation of the original word, as in *mike* for a *microphone*, *Mike* for *Michael*, *nark* for *narcotics*, *bike* for a *bicycle*. In other cases, the pronunciation changes, as in *soc* \ "sAk\ (BrE) for *society* \s"sal'ti\. Still in other cases, neither spelling nor pronunciation changes as in *veg* \ "vedZ\ for *vegetable* (or *veggies* \ "vedZi\ for *vegetables*).

Also, some clipped forms retain finals present in the original longer forms, as in *maths* (esp. BrE) for *mathematics*, *specs* for *spectacles*. The tone of the informality of some clippings is usually lost when they become well established in the language; e.g., *plane*, *stereo* (from *stereophonic*), *taxi* (from *taxicab*), *cab* (from *cabriolet*), *pram* (BrE for *perambulator*) and so on.

In many long-established cases, the fuller form is rarely used or is not ordinarily known, as in *omnibus* for *bus* and *mobile vulgus* for the *mob* (cf. Quirk et al., 1985). Other common clippings are *cosec* \ "k'Usek\ from *cosecant* \ k'U"si...k'nt\ (in trigonometry) *demo* for *Demonstration*, *Doc* from *Doctor*, *French fries* (AmE) from *French fried potatoes*, *gas* from *gasoline*, *gents* from *gentlemen's room* (lavatory), *gym* from a *gymnasium*, *lab* from a *laboratory*, *lib* from *liberation* as in Women's Liberation Movement, *mart* from the *market*, *nark* from *narcotics* (*agent*), *photo* from the *photograph*, *a prof* from a *professor*, *pseud* (BrE) from *pseudo* (*-intellectual*), *lit* from *literature*, *the pub* from the *public house*, *Stat* from *Statistics*, *telly* (BrE) from *television*, *hanky* from the *handkerchief*, *tec or dick* from the *detective*, *turps* (BrE) from *turpentine*, the *van* from the *caravan* (or *vanguard*), etc.

#### 2.1.3.4 Blending

According to Yule (2010:53) “Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term”. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meanings.

For example:

motor + hotel → motel

smoke + fog → smog

breakfast + lunch → brunch

The word *motel* is used to mean a hotel for motorists, *smog* is used to mean smoke and fog, and *brunch* is used to mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch.

Again, the process of blending does not follow an exact rule. Like clipping, it is formed according to the speaker's ease, meaning easy to say and easy to recall. Here below some more examples of blends:

radio + telegram → radiogram

biological + mechanic → bionic

American + Asian → Ameronesia

medical + care → medicare

mono + rail → monorail

turbo+ propeller → turboprop

cheese + hamburger → cheeseburger

From the examples above, it can be seen that there is no exact rule in forming a blend as shown above. It seems that practicality becomes one of the factors taken into consideration to make a blend.

#### 2.1.3.5 Acronym

According to Plag (2002:161) “Acronym are most commonly formed by taking initial letters of multiword sequences to make up a new word”. And According to Kradilaksana (2009:162) “Acronym is the process of cutting one word, some parts of the word and the combination of words into words in the new form”. From the two explanations above the writer can make assumptions that acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase.

This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say, therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase. For examples:

*Aeronautics and Space Administration → NASA*

*Test of English as a Foreign Language → TOEFL*

*Very important person → VIP*

*World Health Organization → WHO*

*Teaching English as a Foreign Language* → *TEFL*

Besides the long phrases which are made into acronyms, there are some short phrases as well which one made into acronyms.

Down payment → D.P

Brought in dead → BID

Delivery order → D.O

Happy Birthday → HBD

These kinds of acronyms are now used a lot in text messages, and everybody understands their meaning even when seeing them for the first time. The phrase “by the way” is made into *btw*, and “God bless you” into *GBU*. Words are clipped irregularly such as “thanks” becomes *thx*, “you” becomes *u*, and Christmas becomes *Xs*.

According to Quirk (1985: 1580), there are two main types of acronyms, namely:

1. Acronyms which are pronounced as a word; e.g., *NASA* \ "noesʌ (= National Aeronautics and Space Administration), *radar* \ "reIÆdA...r\ *radar* \ "reIÆdA...r\ (radio detecting and ranging), *laser* (= light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), *UNESCO* \ju...neskʹU\ (= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), *BASIC* \ "beIsIk\ (= Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), *COBOL* \ "kʹUbÅl\ (Common Business Oriented Language), etc

As can be seen, acronyms of this type often derive from phrasal names. Many of them belong to the **jargon** (i.e., specialized language) of particular occupations, organizations, or fields of study (esp. scientific, administrative, political) and might be completely meaningless to the persons who are not familiarized with them. Notice also that some of these acronyms are of



so frequent an occurrence that people often use them without the slightest idea of what the words stand for; e.g., *laser*, *radar*.

2. Acronyms which are pronounced as sequences of letters (also called '**alphabetisms**'); e.g., *C.O.D.* \ Æsi...´ U" di... \ (= *cash on delivery*), *MIT* \ ÆemaI"ti... \ (= Massachusetts Institute of Technology), *VIP* \ Ævi...aI"pi... \ (= very important person). In writing, the more institutionalized formations have no periods between their component letters. This tendency is especially more common in British English than in American English; e.g., *DIY* \ Ædi...aI"waI \ (= do-it-yourself), *FBI* \ Æefbi... "aI \ (= Federal Bureau of Investigations).

Note that each constituent letter of these acronyms usually represents a full the word or constituent in the compound, or just a part of a word, as in the following examples: *TB* \ Æti... " bi... \ (= tuberculosis), *TV* \ Æti... " vi... \ (= television), *c/o* (= (in) care of).<sup>6</sup> Likewise, notice that some of these acronyms are given a quasi-phonetic written form; e.g., *Emcee* for *M.C.* (= Master of Ceremonies), *Deejay* for *DJ* (= disc jockey), etc.

#### 2.1.3.6 Abbreviation

According to Quirk. (1985:1580), acronym, clipping, and blending are three highly productive ways in which **abbreviation** is involved in English word-formation. According to Crystal (2008:1), the abbreviation is a shortened word which has been refined in linguistic study, this kind of word-formation has been familiar among people. It means that abbreviation is a words-shortening process through omission. Another opinion says that abbreviation is a mechanism of obtaining word-form by shortening existing lexeme.

There are Languages of the Internet as Abbreviation word, Language of the Internet, called also computer-mediated communication (CMC) includes emails, chats, or with the development

of mobile devices even instant messaging. According to Crystal (2008:178), The term CMC is though a little inaccurate and the more precise term would be simply Internet-based language.

Crystal (2001:84) mentions in his *Language and the internet* a radical opinion of Steve G. Steinberg, who says “When it comes to technology, the greater the number of acronyms, the higher the bullshit factor”. Barron (2008:162) claims that the general opinion of linguists towards the changes of the language in general and therefore also towards internet abbreviations is very positive.

#### 1) Internet abbreviations

Internet language consists of emoticons, logograms, and nonstandard spelling.

a) Emoticons, also called smiley's, first appeared in 1982. It was Scott

Fahlman who first used it. The difference between the face-to-face conversations and the internet communication lies also in the fact that when we are writing, we cannot express emotions by intonation, thus the language can become ambiguous, Crystal (2001:50).

The function of smileys is to remove this ambiguity by the usage of a combination of punctuation marks sometimes also character or number to create the picture of the face that expresses our feelings, sadness, surprise, happiness, and many others. Emoticons belong to the category of pictograms, meaning that the graphic sign shows visually the concept or information. The most used emoticons are ;-)= (winking) , :-)= (happy) , :-( = (sad).

b) Logograms are considered signs which represent words or parts of them, in the case of texting these are single letters, numerals, typographic symbols, or the combination of the part of the word with a number. Examples of logograms are 'x' (*kiss*), 'b4' (*before*), '2day' (*today*, Baron (2003:63).

c) Nonstandard spelling includes representations of informal and regional speech, for example, UK English, which penetrates to the language of the internet and thought form the new internet abbreviations. It is influenced by commercials, literary dialects. Examples of nonstandard spelling are: sorta (sort of), wanna (want to), gonna (going to).

#### 2.1.3.7 Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. For examples:

class (noun) + room (noun) → classroom

green (adjective) + house (noun) → greenhouse

sun (noun) + bathe (verb) → sunbathe

pick (verb) + pocket (noun) → pickpocket, cut-throat

hit (verb) + run (verb) → hitrun

cut (preposition) + cast (verb) → outcast

These compound words can be made of many combinations but the most frequent combination is those of noun and noun. This is the largest sub-grouping of compounds.

Many types of semantic relationships can be isolated within this grouping. Bauer (1983: 202). It can be difficult to decide whether a combination of words is a compound or simply a noun phrase. The criterion taken to distinguish between the two is the stress. If the stress is on the first word, then it is a compound. This is not difficult if the combination consists of a noun and a noun – like a *movie star*, *classroom*, *ticket agent*, etc. But when the combination consists of an adjective and a noun like *deep structures* or *dancing teacher*, it can result in a different meaning. When the stress is on the left, *deep structure*, then it is a compound word that refers to a part of transformational grammar.

When it is a phrase with the stress on the right or the second element, the meaning is “a Structure which is deep”. Likewise, “Dancing Teacher, when it is a Compound word with the stress on the left, it means a teacher who teaches dancing. Whereas when it is a noun phrase with the stress on the right, it means a teacher who is dancing. However, these cases are quite rare, and only those with the –ing form can result in difficulty.

One way to decide whether a form is a compound or a phrase is through its meaning. If the meaning can be unveiled by a relative pronoun, then it must be a phrase. On the contrary, if the meaning can be unveiled by a preposition, then it must be a compound. For example, the *dining table*, it must be a compound since the meaning is a *table for dining*, not a *table which is dining*. Some, however, can be confusing like dancing teachers, hunting dogs, flying planes, etc.

## **2.1.4 Social Network and Facebook**

### 2.1.4.1 Social Network

The social network is not a new term nowadays. Almost all people know what it is although they cannot define it. Based on my limited knowledge, I define a social network as an Internet-based social system consisting of many people from different places that are connected to allow communication and interaction between them.

According to Bartlett-Bragg (2006:3), “A social network is a range of applications that augments group interactions and shared spaces for collaboration, social connections, and aggregates information exchanges in a web-based environment”.

Merchant (2013:6) defines social networking as “the patterning of everyday Practices of social interaction, including those that take place within the family structures, between friends, and in neighborhoods and communities.”

According to Brass (1992:295), a social network is a generic way by a set of nodes (individuals or organizations) or actors who are connected by a set of social relationships, ties, or a specified type of ties by one or more specific types of interdependency, such as friendship, kinship, financial exchange, dislike, or relationships of beliefs, knowledge or prestige. The social network focuses on understanding how patterns of relationships connect individuals, people, groups, or organizations to generate opportunities and contexts for human behavior.

Another definition comes from Boyd & Ellison (2007:2), they define social network sites as “web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system”.

From the definitions above, we can state that the application such as :

- a. MySpace,



- b. Instagram



- c. Facebook



d. Twitter



e. Google+



f. Whatsapp, etc



belong to social networking sites. The application is usually referred to as Social Media. As defined by Kaplan and Haenlein (2010:61), social media is a set of applications in a web platform that can allow the users to share and exchange information through it.

In this era of technology, social networks become a part of human life. It is successfully integrated into human daily activity not only for social purposes but also in business yet educational ones. This is in line with Merchant (2013:6) who views social networks as a new way of building or maintaining a friendship or interest groups, extended family ties, professional, political, or religious affiliations.

#### 2.1.4.2 Facebook

Most everyone's familiar with Facebook, but in case you're not, it's the equivalent of a cocktail hour, where you may now & then associate with people you've never met, but mostly you hang out with your friends. You can post "status updates" or the cool name is "Notes" to let others know what you're doing, what you're thinking, where you're going, or just about anything else you want. According to Leon (2010), Facebook Notes is a simple word-processing feature for Facebook users. Notes let you write full-length posts with formatting, tagging, and pictures. Notes are the other name from Status. And on Facebook, you can post videos and photos, join groups, join fan pages, put things on the calendar, and on. Privacy is a concern but if you're careful, you don't need to worry about it.

Facebook is a global large social media that boasts more than 100 million followers, and it is one of the fastest-growing and best-known sites on the internet these days. Initiated and established by Zuckerberg in 2004, Facebook as a network at first targeted high school and college students but it goes globally and actively gains its popularity of all people ages, Blattner & Fiori (2009:17) Facebook has been a leading social media currently.

Many features such as the “like” button, comment application, and sharing button on Facebook have attracted users to create discussion and share their thoughts instantly. In line with the Facebook tagline “giving people the power to share and making the world more open and connected” creates space for autonomy and engagement in exchanging ideas and knowledge due to active roles consumed by learners.

The interactive feature of Facebook is believed to provide students with great opportunities to practice their writing. In other words, students post their written pieces, receive comments, write and post their comments, and reply to other Facebook group members. Therefore, this interactive communication enables students to actively engage in the writing process and improve their writing skills.

Also, the computer-based grammar checkers and spelling checkers that students use from time to time while interacting on Facebook groups, are considered to be powerful ways of providing immediate feedback on their written output. Further, the use of Facebook is deemed to have a positive impact on boosting students’ motivation and attitude Kabilan, Ahmad, & Abidin, (2010:179).

Facebook has been a platform for students to write in a way that is different from the writing done in school for academic purposes. Students regard the informal writing outside school (including Facebook, blogs, and Twitter) as “communication” and the school writing as “writing”, which is an exercise in test-taking Yancey (2009:24). The students are unable to see the connection between the two forms of writing (inside and outside school) and, the students are unable to consider writing as an enlarging activity to express themselves as well as a tool to perform in academic situations.



## 2.2 Previous of Study

First, Katedra (2012) conducted a study to investigate the “*Word formation Process and usage of internet abbreviations in English: a contrastive view as regard*”. This bachelor thesis deals with word-formation processes, which enable the creation of new words. Then it deals with concrete word-formation processes, which allow fast internet communication, thus processes that take part in the creation of different kinds of abbreviations. The practical part is formed by 50 most frequently used abbreviations in English and Czech chat room conversations. The similarity of previous of study with this study is the same as analyzing the word formation. While the differences in previous of study with this study is seen from the media. Previous of study used Czech chat room as media while this study uses Facebook notes.

Second, in Wasti (2013) research journal about “*The use of English word formation on Facebook*”. The objective of this research is to identify and to classify the use of word-formation of clipping, blending, compounding, acronym, and initialism based on the theories of O’Grady (1987), Lieber (2009) and supporting theory by Adam (2005). The result of this research shows that 7 kinds of English word formations are used in Facebook, such as clipping 20 data, blending 7 data, compounding 9 data, acronym 7 data, and initialism 8 data. The similarity of previous of study with this study is from the media. The media in both of these study is Facebook. While the differences in previous of study with this study is seen from the theory that used in word formation. Previous of study used theory of O’Grady, Lieber, and Adam while this study uses theory of Akmajian and Rachmadie.

Third, in Rustamaji (2015) research about “*Process on English word formation found in advertisement boards in Kendal regency*”. The qualitative approach and purposive sampling method were applied in this study. Therefore, description and interpretation were used. The

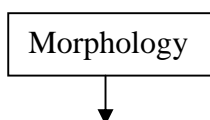
result of this study shows that 113 advertisement boards were containing English words found in the three main locations of Kendal regency. Those data of English advertisement boards were found in Kaliwungu (72 data), Kendal city (21 data), and Weleri (20 data). From 113 data of English advertisements, 202 English words were found and 11 kinds of English word formation process out of 13 types of English word formation were identified. The similarity of previous of study with this study is from research design. The research design in both of these study is descriptive qualitative research. While the differences in previous of study with this study is seen from the media. Previous of study used advertisement boards as media while this study uses Facebook notes.

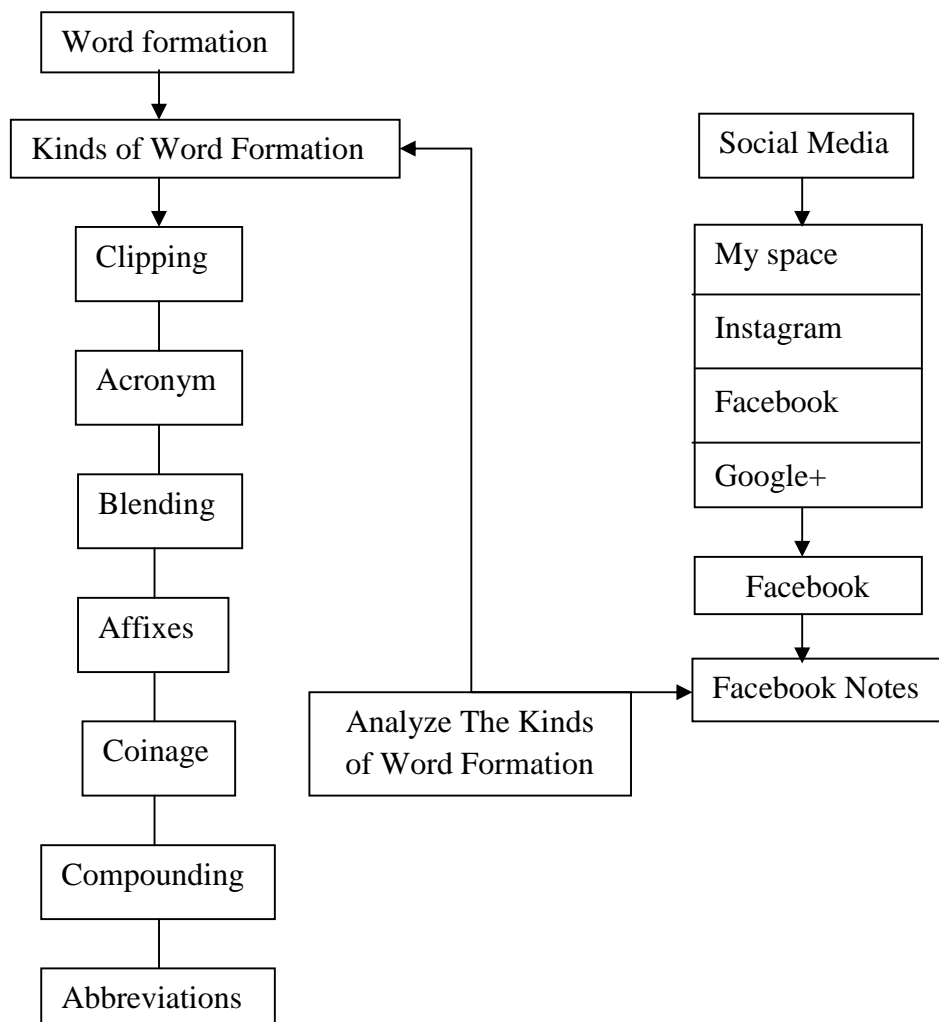
From the three types of research above, the writer assumed that on social media many things can happen to the language. Especially about the abbreviation word from word-formation. So, based on these researches the writer will analyze The language phenomenon that happened in this era by using word formation in social media, especially Facebook Notes(Status) on Facebook.

### **2.3 Conceptual Framework**

In this study, the writer used morphology theories that focused on word formation. There are some kinds of word-formation namely clipping, blending, affixation, compounding, coinage, abbreviations, and acronym. Also, there is so much social media as a social network can use to analyze the word formation, they are My Space, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Google+, etc. So the writer chooses Facebook as media to analyze the kinds of word-formation on Facebook notes.

**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The design used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative means this research is from a fact or phenomenon that is commonly happened in real life. According to John (2014:32), Qualitative approach is a kind of research approach which is used to explore and understand about ascribing of an individual or a group. It is different from the

quantitative approach used for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables.

### **3.2 The subject of the Study**

The Subject of the study was the eight-semester students of English Department students in Nommensen HKBP University who are using a Facebook account with English status and consist of 65 posts from 20 students.

### **3.3 Instrument of the Study**

The instrument in this study observed. Observation means also observing, watching, paying attention as a method of collecting research data. According to Supriyanti (2011:46) Observation is a method for collecting research data with naturalistic nature that takes place in a natural context.

From the quotations above observation is seeing and listening to events or actions carried out by people observed, then recording the results of observations with notes or other tools.

### **3.4 Technique of Collecting Data**

The data of this study was grab from [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) online. The writer used [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) as the prime source for the data collection to complete this study. Observation is a technique of research where the writer involved in the ongoing behavior of the object. The writer observed the data on Facebook as the field of research. During the observation, the writer took note of which important thing to be noted. The writer quoted the posts of Facebook users which appear while the writer doing observation online.

In this study, the writer used methodological triangulation as a triangulation technique to get the validity of data. Cohen (2000:113) explained, "Methodological triangulation is using the

same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of the study”. The writer collected the data by using observation and documentation

### **3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data**

To analyze the data, the writer used the following procedure

1. Selecting the data, as has been explained before, the data needs to be selected which have been available on this study as suitable data.
2. The next step was grouping the data. After the first technique above, the writer turned into making the group of data. The notes/status of Facebook users which contains the word-formation.
3. Analyzing the data. The data as main guidance tools was analyzed to finish this study and solving the problem that appears in the research question.
4. Get the validity of data by using methodological triangulation.