CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Everyday we live with words. We communicate by stringing up those words to form sentences. Words also have structure. The branch of linguistics which studies the word structure and the way to form words is called morphology. According to Lieber (2009: 2) "morphology is the study of word formation including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world and the ways form of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences". There is a term in morphology called morpheme. There is a distinction between word and morpheme. Lieber (2009: 2) "word is one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language". Word consists of one morpheme is called simplex word, for example *cat,* while word consists of two morphemes or more than one morpheme is called complex word, for example *friendship* (Lieber, 2009: 3). Morpheme is a smallest meaningful unit (Katamba, 1993: 19).The language always develops from time to time because people always follow the development of current, science and technology. These factors also influence the language which is used everyday. So, people are demanded to produce the new words that are never used before.

There are processes of forming words in morphology. They are not only used to analyze the existing words but also to create the new words. According to Stageberg and Oaks (2011) there are eleven word formation processes such as compounding, for example *downpour*, derivation, for example *disadvise*, invention, for example *nylon*, echoism, for example *click*, clipping, for example *exam*, acronym, for example *NATO*, folk etymology, for example *the*

virgin islands, antonomasia, for example *frisbee*, reduplication, for example *pooh-pooh*, blending, for example *gasohol,* and back-formation, for example *tell-teller*.

One of the places where the language develops very fast is in social media. People compete to reach the popularity by publishing photos, posting things which they think it is interesting and automatically, it influences the language development. For example, people use their creativity to create the new words by combining the letters and the numbers to form words, for example **l8** and **w8,** which is discussed in the chapter three. The writer takes one social media, Facebook.

Facebook is a social media which is used to interact and communicate created by Mark Zuckerberg. Most people in the world use Facebook because it has many functions. Firstly, it can be used to communicate and interact. Secondly, it can be used to express our feeling. Thirdly, it can be also used for business.

In this paper, the writer discusses the types of word formation processes of words commonly found on facebook. She also discusses the morphological process along with the rules and the creativity of human beings in creating the new words. The writer takes three months to collect the data from Facebook because she needs to observe the new terms that are used by people on Facebook.

There are two main reasons why the writer decides to collect the data from Facebook. Firstly, it is very popular and used by most people across the world. Secondly, there are a lot of new words that the writer finds out on facebook. The main reason why the writer decides to analyze the word formation processes of words commonly found on it is because it is interesting to discuss those new words by applying the word formation processes theory. Based on the

explanations above, the writer entitles this study with *An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Commonly Found on Social Media "Facebook".*

1.2 Identification of the problem

It is important to identify the problem which is discussed. In this thesis, the writer formulates on the following questions:

1. What are the types of word formation processes commonly found on Facebook ?
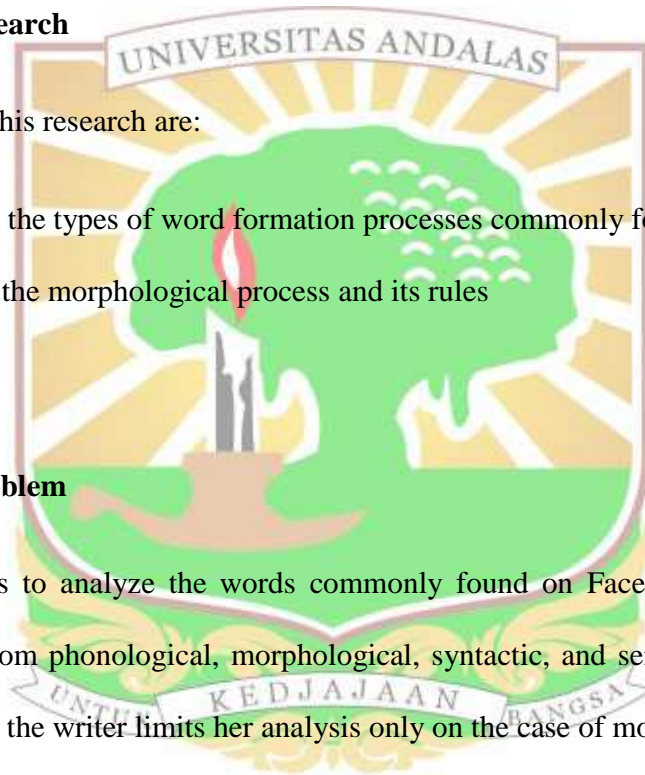2. What are the morphological processes and its rules?

1.3 Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of word formation processes commonly found on Facebook.
2. To explain the morphological process and its rules

1.4 Limitation of the Problem

The writer decides to analyze the words commonly found on Facebook. Actually the words can be analyzed from phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic approaches. However, in this research, the writer limits her analysis only on the case of morphology.

1.5 Method of The Research

1.5.1 Population and Sample

The data of the research are in the form of simple and compound sentences written by facebookers on facebook. All sentences contain the words which undergo the word formation processes, they are appropriate to be the data of the research. Object of the research is the word formation processes, while the context is the constituents which surround them, for example, *brunch (**br**eakfast l**unch**).* **Br and unch** are the object of the research while *eakfast and l* are the context.The populations of the research are all sentences containing the words which undergo the word formation processes. Samples are the words which undergo the word formation processes. There are 29 facebookers and they are American and British. Most of them are females.

1.5.2 Source of Data

The data are taken from Facebook. The writer takes the statements written by British and American facebookers on Facebook.

1.5.3 Procedure of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer follows three steps proposed by Sudaryanto . They are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis (1992: 57). In doing this research, the writer collects the data taken from the Facebook. She applies non-participant observation method to collect the data and uses note-taking technique. She reads the statements on Facebook and then, notes the words which are analyzed. She only takes some words that are commonly found on Facebook relate to the word formation processes.

The writer makes the list of those words. She relates the data to the theory of word formation processes proposed by Rochelle Lieber (2009). In this case, she observes the base of each word then analyzes the data by using the distributional method. Those words are classified in order to determine the types of word formation processes and to find out the morphological process along with its rules. Furthermore, she writes the finding and the conclusion. She presents the result of her analysis by using the formal and the informal method. The formal method is in the form of sentences while the informal method is in the form of tree diagrams. She uses the tree diagrams to make the explanation clearer.