

Morphology: New Words Phenomenon Existed in Indonesian Language in Youth Communication

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Abstract

In morphology, the formation of new words is based on the word-formation process. The word-formation process itself is the concept of how new words can be formed. Several processes underlie the formation of new words in a language. This theory is based on Yule (2010). A comprehensive analysis requires answers to questions. 1. How new words are formed in Indonesian language communication, 2. What formations are dominant in the formation of new words? Observation serves as a data collection tool. The author collects new words to determine the natural word formation conditions used in communication and to identify the process of word formation without the intervention of the researcher. Finally, they are classified according to the process of word formation. This study uses data triangulation to ensure the research obtains valid data. The first-word formation process is blending which dominates the formation of new words in Indonesian with 13 processes found. The second process that dominates is the acronym with 8 found processes. The clipping process also includes the most processes in the formation of new words with 5 processes. The creation of new words found is not only blending, acronyms and clipping but also borrowing processes with 3 processes and compounding with 1 process. The first-word formation process is blending which dominates the formation of new words in Indonesian with 13 processes found. The second process that dominates is the acronym with 8 found processes. The clipping process also includes the most processes in the formation of new words with 5 processes. The creation of new words found is not only blending, acronyms and clipping but also borrowing process with 3 processes and compounding with 1 process.

Keywords: Morphology, word, language

Introduction

In everyday life, humans cannot be separated from language, because language is an interactive tool for human activities such as socializing with others, conducting transactions, and even teaching. From this, we usually conclude that language plays an important role in everyday life. When using speech in communication, language speakers and receivers need to understand each other's spoken context. The use of language as a communication tool must have a specific purpose that is adapted to the context of speech: speakers, language partners, and language situations. At this time, there have been many new vocabularies created by today's young people in communicating. This phenomenon is inseparable from the morphological process.

Morphology is a form of fundamental linguistic study, the study of word formation, including how new words are formed in the world's languages. Variations in word formation depend on how the word is used in a sentence. Therefore, morphology relates to basic language skills, especially in communication. "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences¹".

In morphology, the formation of new words is based on the word-formation process. The word-formation process itself is the concept of how new words can be formed. Several processes underlie the formation of new words in the language, namely; coinage, borrowing, acronym, clipping, blending, compounding, etc. This theory is based on Yule (2010).²

a. Coinage

The Coinage process is a way to create new words by referring to the latest sources under certain commodity trade names. After that, it became a general term used in society. For example, the word "Aqua" is used to buy mineral water products from various brands.

b. Borrowing

The borrowing process is a way of creating new words by taking words from other languages and using them continuously in society.

c. Compounding

The compounding process is a way of combining two separate words into one form to create a new word to represent something new. For example, the word "handkerchief" consists of two different words, namely the words "broom" and "hand".

d. Blending

The blending process is done by taking only the beginning of one word and joining the end of another word.

e. Clipping

Clipping is the process of reducing word elements. This process occurs when words with many syllables are shortened to their short form.

f. Back-formation

The reverse formation is a special type of reduction process. Usually, words of one type (eg nouns) are reduced to words of another type (eg verbs).

g. acronym

An acronym is a process of creating a new word formation from the initial letters of a set of other words.

h. Multiple-Process

Multiple-process is a way to create a new word with more than one process working on a particular word.

Some studies have revealed the process of word formation (Engliana, 2012; Fatmawaty & Anggraini, 2019; Hidayat & Mu'man, 2020; Luthfiyati & Kholiq, 2017; Azkiyah, 2013; Fitria, 2021; Florencia, 2016; Uzer, 2019; Enesi, 2017; Varatharajoo et al., 2015; Astuti, 2014).

¹ Lieber, R. *Introducing morphology*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.2009)

² Yule, G. *The study of language: 4th edition*. (Cambridge: 2010)

Word formation research is easy to find in the research world. This shows that word formation is still an interesting and large-scale study. Several studies have examined the types of word formation processes, such as Luthfiyati and Kholiq (2017). They discussed the word formation process on the Jakarta Post website. This study serves to explain how new words are formed through a morphological process (word-formation) by describing the theory of Yule (2010). The difference between previous research and this research lies in the data analyzed. Previous studies have used data such as morphemes from newspapers, advertisements and billboards. Based on observations, there are no researchers who have studied morphemes and formations in slang in Indonesian. For a comprehensive analysis, a survey requires answers to questions. 1. How are new words formed in Indonesian language communication? 2. What formations are dominant in the formation of new words?

Methodology

This research uses a qualitative case study research design. Observation is required to answer all questions. The findings are interpreted in detail to provide an overview and explanation to the reader. According to experts who conduct qualitative research, dual vision usually tries to understand how things happen by placing ourselves in a natural environment without interfering through observation. The object of research is new words that appear in communication. (sitasi)

Observation serves as a data collection tool. The author collects words to determine the natural word formation conditions used in communication and to identify the process of word formation without the intervention of the researcher. Finally, they are classified according to the process of word formation. This study uses data triangulation to ensure the research obtains valid data.

Finding and Discussion

Blending process in new Indonesian words

Words	Word-Formation Process
Daring	Formed from the words “dalam” and “jaringan”.
Luring	Formed from the words “luar” and “jaringan”
Gercep	Formed from the words “gerak” and “cepat”

Table 1. Blending process in new words in Indonesian

After analyzing the data, the writer found 13 blending processes that form new words in Indonesian. The new words that contain the first blending process are the words "daring" and "luring". These words appeared and were used for the first time when Indonesia was experiencing a pandemic that required people to carry out activities online. The word "daring" is formed from two different words namely "dalam" and "jaringan" which are mixed. The meaning of the word "daring" itself is doing activities online. Likewise, the word "luring" which is formed from two words namely "luar" and "jaringan" which are mixed. The meaning of the word "luring" is to carry out activities or activities offline.

Acronym process in new Indonesian words

Words	Word-Formation Process
Sob	Sob = Sobat
Sans	San = Santai
Halu	Halu = Halusinasi

Table 2. Acronym process in new words in Indonesian

From the data analyzed, the authors found the process of acronyms in the formation of new Indonesian words eight times. This process is the second most common process that forms new Indonesian words. This process appears in the word "PHP" which is taken from the first letter of each word, namely the words "pemberi", "harapan", and "palsu". The next acronym process can be seen in table 2.

Borrowing process in new Indonesian words

Words	Word-Formation Process
Kids Jaman Now	Kids (Eng), Jaman (Idn), dan Now (Eng)
Mantap Soul	Mantap (Idn), Soul (Eng)
Ngefans	Nge (Imbuhan Idn), Fans (Eng)
Ngedown	Nge (Imbuhan Idn), Down (Eng)

Table 3. Borrowing process in new words in Indonesian

Borrowing is a process in which words from other languages and speakers' languages are combined into phrases or sentences, thus giving rise to new words or phrases. This process can be seen from the word "ngefans" where speakers borrow noun from English (fans) which has the meaning of penggemar. by adding the affix -nge at the beginning of the word, so that it becomes a new verb (ngefans) which has the meaning of "menyukai" or "menggemari".

Compounding process in new Indonesian words

Words	Word-Formation Process
Warganet	Penggabungan dari kata "warga" dan "internet"

Table 4. Compounding process in new words in Indonesian

There is a process consisting of two words that are combined into one word with meaning called compounding or merging. The word "citizen" consists of two different words combined into a new word. They are "citizens" and "internet". The two words can stand alone as independent words.

Conclusion

This study focuses on how new words in Indonesian are formed through the process of word formation. Referring to the results of the previous data analysis, it can be concluded that this study found several forms of word formation processes. The first-word formation process is blending which dominates the formation of new words in Indonesian with 13 processes found. The second process that dominates is the acronym with 8 processes found. The clipping process also includes the most processes in the formation of new words with 5 processes. The creation of new words found is not only blending, acronyms and clipping but also borrowing process with 3 processes and compounding with 1 process.

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