



# WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS IN ELON MUSK'S TWEETS AND REPLIES: MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Yosua Timotius Natanael, Feby Septiani, Muhammad Johan

Universitas Putera Batam

Email: pb201210030@upbatam.ac.id<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT

Humans have been using creativity to invent new words and expression, through which resulting language to evolve. This process of creating words and expression is called word formation process. Word formation is important to be analysed in order to comprehend the morphological structure and the word origin. By this reason, the aim of this research is to analyse the types of word formation process as well as their part of speech changes in Elon Musk's tweets. Elon Musk's tweets and replies in Twitter are full interesting diction of words associated with economy, science and politics. Many words in Elon Musk's tweets were found unique and could possibly be invented by himself. The researchers used the theory of Yule (2010) in categorizing the types of word formation process, with the addition of two more types brought by O'Grady & Archibald (2015). Furthermore, the researchers categorized the collected data into their part of speech to know how some processes affect the word class. This research is qualitative, and data was collected by using observational method, which then reduced into the tweets and replies from May 15 to June 21, 2022. As the result of this research, it was found that there were 13 acronyms, 12 borrowings, 11 coined words, 7 blend words, 4 clippings, 3 backformations, 34 compound words, 1 onomatopoeia expression, 11 conversions, and 123 derivations, with the total of 218 words. It was also found that word formation process was crucial for the word's part of speech.

**Keywords:** word formation, Elon Musk, twitter, morphology

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are born with the capability of understanding language. As Yule (2010) stated, language itself cannot be considered debased, as humans have been using creativeness and vitality in forming and shaping the way language is used. Mendívil-Giró (2019) adds that there is a connection between the phenomena of language evolution as a defining trait of humans and the reality that languages change with time. As a result, language have been constantly evolving, as new words and expression are adapted to certain functions and conditions needed. According to this theory, through word-formation processes, language users can use the neologism ability to understand new words. Humans have been using creativity to invent new words and expression, through which resulting language to evolve. This process of creating words and expression is called word formation process. Word formation is important to be analysed in order to comprehend the morphological structure and the word origin (Booij, 2007).

Words are formed from structures and multiple processes. In order to investigate and study the words through its basic form, morphological analysis is conducted (Plag, 2003). Yule (2010) describes morphology as a study that investigate the basic form of words which we use to analyse structures and forms of the word itself. Yule (2010) compares linguistic morphology with the biology's morphology which actually have the same "elements". But in linguistic, the element takes place as morphemes. In biology, morphology is the study of shape, as morphology comes from the Greek word "morphē" which means form/shape, as linguistic version of morphology is used to study the shape or formation of words. In his description, Yule describes morphology to be used in analysing the elements of words that deliver the message and not just seeing words as just words. This context is also brought well by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) who stated that morphology deals with the structure of words and their interactions with the morphemes that make them up.

These processes affect the online media. Baron (2003) perceives that nowadays interactions in cultures and norms as well as language rules have come to the beginning of a new set as people especially youngsters tend to be more familiar and comfortable with new language pattern. Muliana & Mubarak (2022) stated that linguistic phenomena appears in online media. Twitter as a social media is used by language-users is full of conversational posts as stated in Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil et al. (2011). In gaining a certain purpose of using and understanding words, conversational posts in twitter consists of many types of word-formation process as the language users in it use the creativeness and vitality in forming the new way the words is used as described in Yule (2010).

The phenomenon of word formation process is happening in the society (Yurko et al., 2019). We often use expressions or words resulted from word formation process. For example, the using of the acronyms OTW or IKR are made in order to shorten the word based on generally "laziness" or shorten the time of saying or writing the words. Not just acronyms, Indonesians borrow many expressions from foreign languages like, "handuk" from Dutch language or even expressions like "sorry" from English Language which is now very often used by Indonesians, some examples are taken from Rumilah & Cahyani (2020). Ratih & Gusdian (2018) also stated that the phenomenon of word formation is very essential in language users. Ertekin & Pryor (2022) adds that.

Social media is a great place where this phenomenon exists. According to Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil et al., (2011), In terms of practical applications, social media users propose that matching the language style of automated dialogue systems to that of the user will improve the quality of the interaction, based on the concept that accommodation makes talks more enjoyable and effective. In the social media twitter, selecting tweets with styles that match the target user's tweets might also help with personalized ranking of tweets (Suparta et al., 2017). Word formation process such as abbreviation and others also take place in this phenomenon (Vladimirovna & Dmitrievna, 2022). Ertekin & Pryor (2022) stated that when posting comments on social media, internet users regularly shorten a variety of terminology, phrases, and slang. These abbreviations are a common part of regular internet usage.

The types of word formation process are based on the theory of Yule (2010) with the addition of two other types of word formation brought by O'Grady & Archibald (2015) who adds cliticization and onomatopoeia as another types of word formation process. Therefore, the researchers categorize word formation processes into eleven types which are Acronym, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, cliticization, derivation, compounding, onomatopoeia and conversion. Furthermore, every word has its position in parts of speech. Beck (2022) stated that at various levels of research, lexical classes, or components of speech, constitute the foundation of linguistic models. Parts of speech or word classes are important in lexicography, lexical semantics, syntactic theory, and morphological analysis, and they have always been important in the grammatical description of both familiar and exotic languages. At the same time, they are among the least well-defined and understood language terms. According to a theory brought by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) there are eight parts of speech which are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. They are important in morphology and word formation analysis (Hilpert, 2019)

Many results of word formation process can be found in almost everywhere (Hoai & Hai, 2022). Fatmawaty & Anggraini (2019) discovered borrowing, compounding, as blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and many processes. The researchers analysed the novel *Beats Apart* by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. Luthfiyati et al. (2017) analysed the word formation processes in the *Jakarta Post*

and found derivation as the most common used in the headline of ten articles of education in "Jakarta Post Website".

Triwahyuni et al. (2018) analysed the word formation process in Medical Terms found in The Jakarta Post's Articles. The researchers found 55 derivation data among the 105 data retrieved, indicating that derivation is used in the construction of most medical terminology. Fitria (2021) analyzed word formation process of Terms in COVID 19 Pandemic. The researcher found 55 derivation data among the 105 data retrieved, indicating that derivation is used in the construction of most medical terminology. The word classes are altered by derivation processes. Ishola (2019) analyzed social media as their data source. Code-switching, code mixing, clipping, blending, abbreviation, and contraction are the terms used to describe them. Purwaningrum (2019) analyzed word formation process in descriptive text (written). The researcher found 65 inflections, 46 derivations, 14 compounding, initializations & coinages, and 4 acronyms, and 1 clipping.

It can be seen that word formation process is a very essential part in morphological linguistic. And the phenomenon is widely perceived (Adha & Dania, 2020) And it is an interesting task to analyse the result of them as they are made by language users among the society. Social media (like twitter), is a huge influence in this problem which brings a big impact to diction of words and their formation process types (Lee et al., 2018). In fact, according to the previous research done by other scholars as explained above, many new words are now added based on their usage in media. Based on all the problems, examples, and explanation above, the researchers are interested to analyse the word formation process found in Elon Musk's tweets and replies. Elon Musk's tweets and replies in Twitter are full interesting diction of words associated with economy, science and politics. Many words in Elon Musk's tweets were found unique and could possibly be invented by himself.

## 2. METHOD

Quality of description is important in qualitative designs; rather than quantifying vast groups of individuals or units, qualitative designs rely on significant detail in characterizing human activities. Content analysis is one of the qualitative designs, which examines cultural objects to offer context and draw meaning from what people make. This research is done by the researchers based on content analysis. Deriving from content analysis, as a qualitative design, it gives thorough and rich descriptions of occurrences. And according to Abbott & McKinney (2013) this type of research used the design which examined cultural objects to offer context and draw meaning from what people make. In

this research, the object which the researchers analysed was the Elon Musk's tweets and replies. As it being said, this research was based on qualitative design.

The object of this research was using the theory of word formation process and its correlation with the word's part of speech in Elon Musk's tweets and replies, specifically referring to the tweets of Elon Musk in the social media Twitter from June 21 to May 13, 2022, with the replies of Elon Musk's own tweets. In collecting the data, the researchers used the observational method which according to Sudaryanto (2015). The data was collected through observation done by the researchers. In observing the data, the researchers took non participatory technique, as no participants are involved in this research. The data could easily be accessed in twitter app or in its browser version. Then, by using the note-taking techniques, the researchers then collected all the word formation results found in one thousand latest tweets and replies by Elon Musk official account. By using the theory of Miles & Huberman (1994) the researchers reduced the data into only the tweets of Elon Musk in the social media Twitter from June 21 to May 13, 2022, with the replies of Elon Musk's own tweets. In analysing the data, the researchers used the metode agih (distributional method) brought by Sudaryanto (2015) in order to assessing and analysing the data. Metode agih which was used by the researchers was a method to analyse the word forming process, which was basically the reason why the researcher used this method instead of the padan. Some steps that were done by the researchers in analysing the data were:

1. The collected data were parsed into its smallest element (morpheme) and then identified to their position in word class or part of speech.
2. The data were classified according the type of word formation process based on the theory of Yule and O'Grady.
3. After their types are known, the data were then classified more specifically according how they were used in the sentence.

The researchers presented the research result through words in paragraphs and verbal statement which is the main point of informal method of presenting research result brought by Sudaryanto (2015).

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This research identified the types of word formation processes found in the tweets of Elon Musk in the social media Twitter from June 21 to May 13, 2022. The types of word formation process are based on the theory of Yule (2010) with the addition of two other types of word formation brought by O'Grady & Archibald (2015). Therefore, the researchers categorize word formation processes into eleven types which are Acronym, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, cliticization, derivation, compounding, onomatopoeia and conversion.

The data is classified and described according to its types and parts of speech in a table below. As the result of the research, it is found that there were 220 words coming from the word formation processes, they are 13 acronym words, 2 borrowing words, 11 coinage words, 7 blending words, 4 clipping words, 3 backformation words, 34 compounding words, 1 onomatopoeia word, 9 cliticization words, 11 conversion words, and finally 123 derivation words. It was also found that the role of word formation processes is very crucial in determining the word's part of speech.

**Table 1.** Results

No.	Types	PoS	Data
1	Acronym	Noun	USA, AI, FSD, GPS, DOJ, LGBTQ, RVs. ESJ, US, RHD, USB, GB
		Adverb (phrase)	BTW
2	Borrowing	Noun	Déjà vu, coup de grâce
3	Coinage	Noun	Stinky (name), SpaceX, Falcon, Twitter, TikTok, wiki, Raptor, YouTube, SpaceX, Tesla, Doge, Netflix,
4	Blending	Noun	Cryptonight, socioeconomic, wifi, Biosphere, trilobite, Emblematic, psychedelics,
5	Clipping	Noun	Congrats, ads, Bots, Govt
6	Backformation	Verb	Manipulate, Donate, Photobomb,
7	Compounding	Noun	Dogecoin, social media, starship, high bay, demographic, youtube, backup, same-day, watermark, sunrise , starbase, supersonic, space shuttle, hardcore, streetfighter, white-shoe, elongate, playbook, wackivist, bullshit, home button, golden state, borderline, headcount, bots-friendly, hatestream, username, right-wing, border-line, countdowns, powerwall
		Verb	Photobombing
		Adjective	Semi-automatic
8	Onomatopoeia	Interjection	Haha
9	Cliticization	Noun + verb	They're, that's
		Verb	Can't, don't, doesn't, ain't
		Noun + possessive	Father's, life's
		Noun	Ur (your)

10	Conversion	Noun	Update, Collapse, Threat, link, attack, Hate, expand
		Verb	Fish (v), Stay (v), report, control
11	Derivation	Noun	Suggestion, congratulations, writer, ideocracy, documentary, civilization, landing, seeing, writing, dressing, citations, resolution, environmentalists, conservationist, endowment, creature, humanity, consciousness, intersection, leaning, competence, equality, remembrance , happiness, follower, billionaire, population, civilization, camper, litigation, department, ability, streetfighter, corruption, fighting, acquisition, kindness, division, wacktivism, acquisition, connectivity, burner, adoption, calculation, comparison, generation, credibility, regulatory, approval, desalination, lawyer, improvement, engineering, geosynchronous, humanity, transporter, journalist, recourse
		Verb	Encourage, enable
		Adjective	Sustainable, flawless, opening, sterilized, amazing, flying, expected, unusual, richer, fewer , beautiful, weirder, nonstop, released, competing, beauteous, multiplanetary, remarkable, incredible, diabolical, fortunate, executive, underrated, sustainable, personal, respected, learned, harshest, insightful, pejorative, contrary, exceptional, excited, unconnected, realistic, iconic, laconic, platonic, impossible, relentless, astronomical, cheesy, proportionate, independent, disincentive, sustainable, vulnerable, renewable, simultaneously, irreversible, achievable
		Adverb	Highly, annoyingly, goodly, directly, unfortunately, generally, tragically, explicitly, seriously, temporally

The Finding shows the results of word formation process found in Elon Musk tweets. One of them is the acronyms. Elon musk uses acronyms quite often to shorten some names such as: USA (United States of America), AI (Artificial Intelligence), FSD (Full-scale Development), GPS (Global Positioning System), DOJ (Department of Justice), LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning) and many more. These terms are widely used and is so common to be shortened into the first letter of the words. For the example, it can be seen in the tweet below:

### Data 1

*AI gets better every day*

(Tweeted, June 20, 2022)

<https://t.co/Lz5XfXRJjh>

The term AI is now a common acronym for the term Artificial Intelligence. The acronym is more often used and widely known than the term ‘Artificial Intelligence’ itself.

Another type of word formation process found is **borrowing**. Borrowing is one of the most common word formation processes. This process is simply adapting certain words from other languages (Yule, 2010). As the result of the research, there are two phrases derived from French found in Elon Musk’s tweets. They are *Déjà vu* and *coup de grâce* as seen in the data below:

### Data 2

*Feels like déjà vu all over again haha*

(Tweeted, June 18 & 4, 2022)

<https://t.co/ZokV7kPBV1>

The psychological concept of *déjà vu*, which literally translates as "already seen," refers to the perception that something has been seen before but is really being encountered for the first time. The expression is French, and Emile Boirac (1851–1917), a French philosopher and parapsychologist, is said to have originated it. In the early in the 20th century, the expression *déjà vu* came to English.

### Data 3

*Getty watermark is the coup de grâce*

(Tweeted, June 18 & 4, 2022)

<https://t.co/c4SHu4zXrU>



Another borrowed expression which is *coup de grâce* was adapted from the French phrase which means "ending strike." The expression originally referred to a kind act that ended the suffering of a fatally wounded person or to a prisoner's headshot after facing the firing squad. And another word formation result from the data above is the interjection 'haha' which is an **onomatopoeia** of laughter.

Beside borrowing, another type word formation result found is **coinage**. Yule (2010) defines coinage as the way words are invented from a totally new term. Words, which are the results of coinage, are invented then used widely as new vocabularies. For example, the unique role of coinage is used by Elon Musk in the tweet below:

#### Data 4

*We're changing **Starlink**'s default wifi name to **Stinky***

(Tweeted, July 18, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8ch4fa>

The data above is a very good example of how coined words are made. The word "Starlink" as a compound words from "star" and "link" is then coined to be a name of a brand. Moreover, the uniqueness of the data is found in how Elon Musk used the word "stinky" as a name, which suits the theory of Yule stating that coined words invented then used widely as new vocabularies. The word "stinky" which is supposed to be an adjective, is now a noun due to the fact that it is now a slang name for Elon Musk's jokes. Another example of coinage in the brand of Elon Musk's company itself, as stated in the data below:

#### Data 5

Congrats to **SpaceX Falcon** team for executing 3 flawless launches in 2 days!

(Tweeted, July 19, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2p9du6ry>

In the sentence that he wrote, SpaceX and Falcon are the results coinage. Elon Musk, as the CEO of SpaceX derived the company's name as the base of spacecraft manufacturer in addition with the X which stands for Exploration Technologies. The type of "Falcon" is also derived from a name of bird of prey. The name was coined by Elon Musk as a totally new name of a brand. The brand 'Tesla' as a famous brand of Musk is a coinage result form a scientist and inventor's name Nikola Tesla which now a brand of a car.

Another word formation process found in Elon Musk's tweets is **blending**. Blending is the process of creating words from non-morphemic elements of two

previously existent objects, generally the initial and last sections of one O’Grady & Archibald, 2015). One good example of blending is shown in the data below:

#### Data 6

#### *Cryptonight*

(Tweeted, June 15, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2rfwyuj9>

The single word which Elon Musk posted was “cryptonight”. The word is a very good example of blending result in word formation process which finally produces a new word. The compound word is explained in this table below:

Cryptonight		
Cryp	to	night
Crypto		Tonight

It was found that Elon Musk invented the word “Cryptonight” to relate the word with *crypto currency* which is a type of digital money where records are kept and transactions are validated by a decentralized system employing encryption as opposed to a central authority. The word “*crypto*” is combined with the word “*tonight*” relating to an activity to be done in the “*night*”. The letters of T and O exist in both words, which is why it is combined perfectly to become a new word. Another example is the word ‘wacktivist’ which is possibly to be invented by Elon Musk. It is a sarcasm pointed to a certain group of people who Elon Musk pointed as “Activist which are *wack*”. *Wack*, is an informal adjective which means bad, stupid, worthless or rubbish. And activist are people who comes with a campaign to bring a certain belief. When these words (*wack* and *activist*) are combined through the process of word formation called clipping as a method of reducing the length of a polysyllabic word by removing one or more syllables (O’Grady & Archibald, 2015), they became a new word. Other blending words are, socioeconomic (social and economic), wifi (Wireless Fidelity), Biosphere (Bio and Atmosphere), and many more.

Another word formation process found is clipping. **Clipping** is a method of reducing the length of a polysyllabic word by removing one or more syllables. One good example of clipping is stated in the data below:

#### Data 7

#### *YouTube seems to be nonstop scam ads*

(Tweeted, June 7, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2ue3wy9p>

The word 'ads' is a short term for advertisements. The word '*ads*' is more likely used than the longer term of '*advertisements*' to shorten the word especially for social media platforms. Other words as the result of clipping are Congrats (congratulations), Bots (robots), and Govt (government).

Another type of word formation found in Elon Musk tweets is **backformation**. Backformation is the opposite of derivation. In derivation, we add affixes, in backformation, we omit them. According to Yule (2010) backformation is a particularly sophisticated sort of reduction technique which most of them are verb from noun. One example of word as a result of backformation process is stated in the data below:

#### Data 8

*@spideycyp\_155 @AndrewYang I will **donate** to centrist candidates in both parties*

(Tweeted, June 1, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/bdzc38v5>

The word 'donate' is a result of word formation process called backformation. It comes from the word 'donation' which is a noun with the suffix of 'ion'. When the suffix 'ion' is omitted, it becomes a verb of action (to *donate*) which has changed the part of speech of the word. Other example of backformation in Elon Musk's tweet is the word *manipulate* which is derived from the word '*manipulation*' and *photobomb* from the word '*photobombing*'.

Another type of word formation process found in Elon Musk tweet is called **compounding**. From the name, compounding produces words by combining them. Yule (2010) stated that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. One good example of compounding result of word formation is in the data below:

#### Data 9

*@OwenSparks\_ Yeah, exactly. Also, other companies are using the Tesla name for solar and **Powerwall**. Will put a stop to that.*

(Tweeted, June 07, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/4h9ebxyx>

The word '*powerwall*' is compounded from the words power and wall. It is a brand name invented by Elon Musk for the Tesla product of charger built on wall. The problem of the name is that many people use the same name for another product which is the main aim

of the tweet he posted. Other examples of compounding in Elon Musk's tweets are Dogecoin (doge and coin), watermark (water and mark), bots-friendly (clipping of robots and compounded with 'friendly'), and many more.

**Cliticization** is another word formation process found in Elon Musk tweets. The procedure describes how some morphemes behave like words in terms of meaning and function yet are phonologically incapable of standing alone as separate forms. The shortened versions of several verbs in English, such as "m for "am," "s for "is," and "re for "are," are an excellent illustration of this. Cliticization found in Elon Musk tweets are *They're*, *that's* as nouns combined with verbs, *Can't*, *don't*, *doesn't*, *ain't* as negative verbs, and *Father's*, *life's* showing possessive. Another type is an possessive adjective 'ur' which is a slang for 'your'

Another type of word formation process found in Elon Musk tweets are **Conversion**. From the name 'to converse' this process makes a word to change its part of speech, without adding or omitting any affixes. One example is shown in data below:

#### Data 10

*Great potential to lift people out of poverty. Providing Internet is teaching people to **fish**.*

(Tweeted, May 27, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/mr3atayf>

This is a good example of how conversion process is done. The word fish is a verb but is also a noun. In this case the word fish refers to an action of 'to fish' which is a verb. And not 'to fish' literally, but the meaning of the word 'fish' refers to another meaning of the ability to search and understand through internet.

The last word formation process is **derivation**. This process is the most found in Elon Musk tweets due to the fact of how affixes are used to change a lot of things, including meaning and part of speech. One example of how affix changes the meaning and the part of speech of the word is shown in the data below:

#### Data 11

*@Shastada0 Absolutely. Normal **connectivity** is often lost when there are wild fires, storms or flooding, but Starlink still works.*

(Tweeted, May 24, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/33ybaekf>

The word connectivity as a noun is derived from the verb connect. The meaning and the part of speech are changed due to the addition of the suffix 'ity'. Another example of how affix change the part of speech of the word is shown in the next data below:

#### Data 12

*This will **encourage** people to change it haha*

(Tweeted, June 18, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2z8wrf6t>

The word courage which means (strength in the face of pain and grief) is a noun. When the suffix 'en' is added at the beginning of the word, the part of speech has now changed to verb. Other than that, affixes also changes verb to adjective, as shown in the data below:

#### Data 13

*"We are trying to accelerate **sustainable** energy, so what matters is how much someone can contribute to that goal..."*

(Tweeted, June 1, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/2nabd73p>

The word sustainable consists of the word sustain + able. The base word sustain is a verb. When the word is added with the suffix 'able' it has become an adjective to describe the word 'energy' as a noun that follows. Another example of how can change the part of speech is in the example below:

#### Data 14

*"Twitter deal **temporarily** on hold pending details supporting calculation that spam/fake accounts do indeed represent less than 5% of users*

(Tweeted, 13 May, 2022)

<https://t.co/Y2t0QMuuyn>

The word temporarily is formed with two affixes. The based word is *tempo* as a noun, then added by the suffix 'rary' becoming an adjective and finally by the addition of the suffix 'ly' the word is now an adverb. The adverb modifies the verb 'deal' which appears before the adverb. Another unique example of derivation is shown in the last data below:

**Data 15**

"@mtaibbi We are *simultaneously* being told that gender *differences* do not exist and that genders are so *profoundly different* that *irreversible* surgery is the only option..."

(Tweeted, June 11, 2022)

<https://tinyurl.com/5c7k9zkx>

There are four words as the results of derivation process in the data. They are *simultaneously*, *differences*, *profoundly*, and *irreversible*. The word 'simultaneously' is made of suffix 'ly' becoming an adverb, 'differences' comes from the word different (adjective) becoming a noun by the adding of the suffix 'ence' profoundly is made of the prefix 'pro' and suffix 'ly' becoming an adverb, and irreversible is made of the prefix 'i' adding the meaning of not' and the suffix 'ible' changing the word's part of speech into adjective.

**CONCLUSION**

According to the research analysis and the finding which the researchers have found based on the theory of word formation and part of speech in Elon Musk's tweets and replies, there are two conclusions that can be concluded and be drawn. First, it was found that there were 218 words coming from the word formation processes in Elon Musk tweets and replies, they are 13 acronym words, 2 borrowing words, 11 coinage words, 7 blending words, 4 clipping words, 3 backformation words, 34 compounding words, 1 onomatopoeia word, 9 cliticization words, 11 conversion words, and finally 123 derivation words. Second, it was also found that the role of word formation processes is very crucial in determining the word's part of speech. Derivation, conversion, backformation, and compounding are the word formation process which affect the part of speech of the word.

After conducting the research, the researchers have considered some suggestions for the reader and the future researchers who will be interested in analysing the same theory of word formation. Humans have been using creativity to invent new words and expression, through which resulting language to evolve. This process of creating words and expression is called word formation process. Therefore, word formation is important to be analysed in order to comprehend the morphological structure and the word origin. The findings of the research also showed how the words are influenced by the adding and omitting of other letters, words or affixes. Therefore, it is important for the words to be analysed well and structured to know the elements of the word which finally forms the whole word. Some of the words are very tricky to find, but the research is found interesting and very good to be implemented by the future researcher.

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