

An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Found in *TikTok* Application

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the process of words formation and its impact on the part of speech of words in data words formation processes. This research used descriptive qualitative data, by using observation and capturing the data. Data source in this study is TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio. The data in this research are taken from the captions, hastags, and comments or words that consist of morphological process in TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio. The researcher used the theory of Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag (2003) which divides word formation into 8 types these are compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronyms, and borrowing. The result of the data showed that the researcher found 11 words formation of compounding, 7 words formation of abbreviation, 2 words formation of blending, 8 words formation of affixation, 7 words formation of coinage, 8 words formation of conversion, 16 words formation of acronyms, and 2 words formation of borrowing. The data findings and analysis from Charli Grace D'Amelio TikTok page indicate a predominant use of acronyms in word formation processes. The researcher presumed that the implementation of word formation by the users of TikTok inform that sometimes they wrote something inappropriate way such as acronym. They wrote them in lowercase other than to be written in uppercase. TikTokers tend to ignore the rule of word formation. It can be concluded that the aim of different types of word formation processes assisted people to understand the function of each word formation processes in order to avoid mistake in their writing. People have to use types of word formation processes which depend on their functions.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Published March 18th 2024



KEYWORDS

Application; TikTok; Word Formation Process.

ARTICLE LICENCE

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1. Introduction

The development of information technology can develop in the current era of globalization works to facilitate and provide for communication and human convenience to obtain information. One of the developments in information technology is social media. Social media have been growing rapidly during the past decade. However, social media does not always provide positive impact to people, even it causes them emotional.

There are some platforms known nowadays, those are namely instagram, facebook, and TikTok. Jin et al., (2015, p. 20) stated, Instagram is a picture of social application with functions of photo shooting, photo beautifying and sharing. Kosinski et al., (2015, p. 52) suggested that, facebook is rapidly gaining recognition as a powerful research tool for the social sciences. It constitutes a large and diverse pool of participants, who can be selectively recruited for both online and offline studies. Additionally, it facilitates data collection by storing detailed records of its users' demographic profiles, social interactions, and behaviors. Differently, TikTok is a new media platform, Montag et al., (2021) suggested that TikTok (in Chinese: DouYin; formerly known as musical.ly) currently represents one of the most successful Chinese social media applications in the world. Additionally, TikTok has seen widespread distribution, in particular, attracting young users to engage in viewing, creating, and commenting on "LipSync-Videos" on the app.

The researcher used TikTok as medium to do research about word formation processes and object of this research is TikTok of Charli d'Amelio. Charli Grace D'Amelio is an American social media personality. She was a competitive dancer for over 10 years before starting her social media career in 2019, when she started posting dance videos on the video sharing platform TikTok. She is one of the famous TikTok girls in 2023 with over 151,6 million followers in TikTok. The researcher curious to do research about word formation processes appeared in commenting

charli's fanbase, because many comments by Charli's fanbase are not suitable for words formation processes written by them.

Social media have result in appearing of new words in a language. Social media are believed to have contribution in creating some new words which are related to word formation types (Adriyana, 2021, p. 39; Machmoed et al., 2023; Sukmawaty et al., 2022; Rahman et al., 2019). However, word formation process in tiktok is difference with another word formation process in language such as morphological process. The process of word formation can be see in the examples of *fyp* (for you page), *pick me girl*, *pov* (point of view).

The study of word formation is dealing with morphology. Booij (2012 p. 257) suggested that morphology is the study of word formation, including the process of new word creation in the languages of the world, and the way of forming new words are various depending on how words are use in sentences. As a native speaker of Indonesian, writer has wonder about knowledge of how Indonesian new words in social media are form, and every day we find and understand new terms that we have never heard before. Some people know how to use the words, the language use in TikTok in particular, but they may not know how those words are created. The creation of any new words are made through some processes of word formation.

1.1. Previous Studies

A number of researches have been conducted about word formation process. Firstly, Luthfiyati (2017) in her research entitle the analysis of word formation processes in the Jakarta Post Website. The process of word formation in creation of new English words is called derivation, one of the language phenomenon is in the practice of language used in online news specifically Jakarta Post Website. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily Indonesian that has used is English language. The Jakarta post presented with various of news, such as sport, entertainment, education, etc. The purpose of this study is identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten education articles in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses qualitative method. The result show that the most common of derivation words that is used in headline ten article education in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations. The researcher used qualitative research method. The writer found 17 adjective derivation words, 26 noun derivation words and 9 verb derivation words and total all of the derivation are 52 words.

The next researcher, Mustafa (2015) in his research entitle an analysis formation process in everyday communication on Facebook. This study aimed at looking the most common word formation process among Malaysian Facebook users. The main objectives are to describe the common features of word formation process used by Malaysian young adult Facebook users and identify the causes for employing these features on Facebook communication. The result showed that the participants used three most common word formation processes; abbreviation (clipping, acronyms and combination of letters), blending and the use of emoticons in everyday communication on Facebook. Abbreviation found as the most common word formation process among the three features with 73%. There are several reasons of this occurrence identified through online interview of the participants. Almost all the participants provided similar reasons for employing these features. Mainly, the participants intend to save time, fill the communication gap or barrier among the users, indicate the group membership and show some excitements that represent the emotions and feelings through communicating on Facebook.

In addition, Puturu (2021) his researcher title about word formation processes in the song Edamame by BBNO\$ ft Rich Brian. He further stated that word formation is a morphological process where new words are produced or modified and become a part of the language. This morphology process can be found in a song that uses colloquial English. Song is a short of musical composition of words and music. There are many genres of the song. One of them is a Hip-Hop song. Example of a Hip-Hop song is Edamame by bbno\$ ft. Rich Brian recently went viral on Tik-Tok. Since the writer combined some words that become phrases while the writer wrote the lyrics. The researchers analyze the data collected from the lyrics of Edamame using a morphological approach and descriptive qualitative method. This research discussed how the words are formed in Edamame by bbno\$ ft. Rich Brian's lyrics. From the analysis, the researchers found eight words formation processes, which are acronyms, blending, borrowing, compounding, conversion, clipping, derivational, and multiple processes. The researchers also found that clipping dominates the song lyrics since the song is a Hip-Hop genre. The song writer or the singer uses clipping words because Edamame has a fast-paced rhythm and clipped some letters in the word because the genre of the song is Hip-Hop/Rap that mostly uses slang words. The purpose of using colloquial language so that the listener can imagine easily and make it more memorable.

The last researcher is Oktavia and Zaim (2022), in their research title is about An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Used by Food Vloggers. The aim of this research is to analyze and to find out the types and the most dominant types of word formation process of words related to food used by food vloggers. The data of this research were utterances from the food vloggers namely Luke Martin, Trevor James, Mark Wiens, Mina Oh, Mike Chen, and Sonny Side in their vlogs on YouTube. The data were analyzed based on several word formation process theories. This research used descriptive method. Based on the data analysis, the result of this researchers are 196 words containing the word formation process related to food and 7 out of 11 types of word formation process. They are (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping, (4) conversion, (5) derivation, (6) inflection, and (7) multiple process. The finding shows that this research is dominated with borrowing process with the frequency of 60 data (31%) .

From all previous studies above it was found that similarities and differences between the previous researchers and the present research. The similarity with the four previous studies and this research on the analyzed. The analyzed is about word formation processes. While. the differences with four previous studies. Firstly, the object of the analysis. The first researcher used Jakarta Post Website by as an object analysis. The second researcher used Malaysian Facebook users as the object of the analysis. The third researcher used the song Edamame by BBNO\$ FT. Rich Brian as the object of the analysis. The last researcher used by food vloggers Here, the writer will use TikTok as the different object of analysis. Secondly, the most common word formation processes. The first researcher, showed that derivation is the mostly used. The second researcher, showed that abbreviation is the mostly used. The third researcher, showed that clipping is the mostly used. The last researcher, showed that borrowing is the mostly used.

1.2. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. It is concerned with the forms of lexemes (inflection) and the processes by which lexemes are generated (word-formation). Patterns of the form-meaning relationship between existing words are used to create new words. Morphology cannot be thought of as 'the syntax of morphemes' or syntax below the word level' unless there are paradigmatic links between words. Morphology contributes to the expansion of a language's lexicon or the collection of established words, but it is not the only source of lexical units, nor is it the source of all complex words, which also emerge through borrowing, univerbation, and word formation (Booij, 2012, p. 76 – 80; Zhu et al., 2022; Rahman & Weda, 2019; Andini et al., 2022).

1.3. Word Formation Process

Delahunty and Garvey (2010), on the other hand, propose that word formation process includes coinage, conversion, acronym, borrowing. In this research, the researcher will be use the theory of word formation process from both Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) as the framework to analyze the data. a) Compounding, b) Abbreviation, c) Blending, d) Affixation, e) Coinage, f) Conversion, g) Acronyms, h) Borrowing.

1.4. TikTok

According to Mou (2020, p.6) TikTok became popular platforms for marketing campaigns because of the content being shared on these platforms are short, fun, trendy, creative and highly interactive. In addition, Maroof (2021, p. 198) said TikTok has emerged as an application that has a micro-video featured.

The allure of TikTok for marketing campaigns lies in its capacity to deliver succinct yet impactful messages through its micro-video format. This feature, as noted by Maroof (2021, p. 198), sets TikTok apart, offering marketers a unique avenue to captivate audiences within seconds. By leveraging this format, brands can craft content that aligns seamlessly with the platform's ethos, fostering genuine connections with users while staying attuned to the latest trends (Sharabati et al., 2022; Yaumi et al., 2024). In essence, TikTok's blend of brevity, creativity, and interactivity has positioned it as a powerhouse in the realm of digital marketing, paving the way for novel approaches to brand promotion and consumer engagement.

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1.5. Conceptual Framework

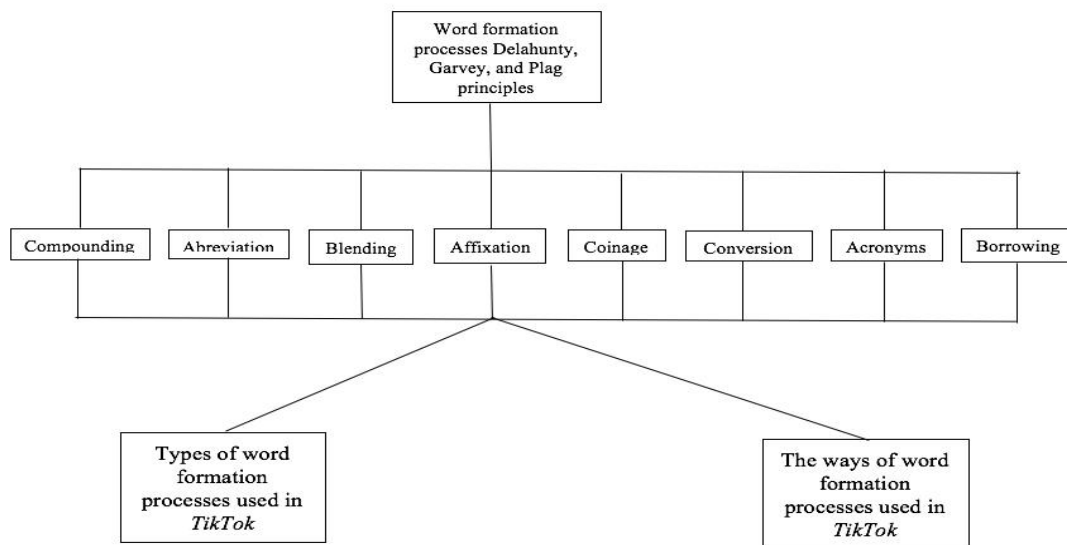


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method that focused on analyzing some data. Qualitative descriptive method is a kind of research procedure that generates descriptive data in words. In this research, the researcher used an application on handphone namely TikTok, the researcher analyzed word formation processes based on the data which are obtained from captions, has-tags, and comment on the Charli's page account TikTok.

2.2. Object of the Research

Object of research has an important role in doing this research, because it can help the researcher to decide the data that will be obtained. Object of this research is TikTok of Charli d'Amelio. Charli Grace D'Amelio is an American social media personality. She was a competitive dancer for over 10 years before starting her social media career in 2019, when she started posting dance vidos on the video sharing platform TikTok. The researcher is interested to research this object because she is one of the famous TikTok girls in 2023 with over 151,6 million followers in TikTok.

2.3. Techniques of Data Collection

The data of this research were collected several techniques. To obtain reliable data, the researcher has to employ some data collection techniques. The data of the research is collected by observation and capturing. Firstly, is observation, as for the observation technique, the researcher observed several TikTokers. Next, the researcher decided which TikTokers has captions, hastags, and comments that related to the researcher purposes. A part for deciding the TikTokers that has comments related to the researchers, the researcher saw that Charli's fanbase comments are relevant with the researcher purpose is to see the word formation processes in TikTok. Secondly is capturing, capturing techniques was conducted by taking picture on Charli's page account TikTok. Such as the picture which contains are captions, hastags, and comments as well.

2.4. Technique of Analyzing Data

After gaining and collecting the data, the researcher takes the next step that is analyzed the data. The researcher analyzed data used theory of Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag 2023 about word formation processes. There are several word formation processes, there are compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronyms, and borrowing.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

The data collected for this research was through documentation. The writer transcribed the data from captions, hastags, and comments on TikTok. Then, the words were evaluated to find out the languages. As stated before, this research was focused on the word formation processes by Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey's theory (2010). Each of them was analysed and explained as follows: the data in focus was in bold type.

a. Compounding

Word wood and ford become 'Woodford' → Wood (verb) + Ford (noun); Fanpage → Fan (noun) + Page (noun); Overslept → Over (adjective) + Slept (verb); Superstar → Super (noun) + Star (adjective); Everywhere → Every (adjective) + Where (conjunction); Outfit → Out (adjective) + Fit (verb); Storytimes → Story (noun) + Times (preposition); Downglow → Down (adverb) + Glow (noun); Skincare → Skin (noun) + Care (noun); Wholesome → Whole (noun) + Some (pronoun); Spotlight → Spot (noun) + Light (noun).

b. Abbreviation

The word 'Acc' was derived from 'Account'. The word 'Bro' was derived from 'Brother'. The word 'Gorg' was derived from 'Gorgeous'. The word 'Min' was derived from 'Minutes'. The word 'Bio' was derived from 'Biography'. The word 'Fav' was derived from 'Favorite'. The word 'Pro' was derived from 'Professional'. From the sample above, all sample are removing the end of a word.

c. Blending

Plag (2003) expresses blending is amalgamations of parts of different terms becomes a new term. Additionally, according to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) blending is a process of joining two separate words to create a single new word. Blending is the process of forming words by combining two or more words by eliminating certain sections. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. Some examples that we can find in daily conversation are the words of smog which is a combination of word smoke and fog. For instance: motor + hotel → motel, prim + sissy → prissy, simultaneous + broadcast → simulcast, smoke + fog → smog, Spanish + English → Spanglish, spoon + fork → spork.

d. Affixation

The word 'completely' is derived from word of 'complete' and 'ly' through adding suffix '-ly' at the end, it is called adverb suffixes because the suffix attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as adverb. The word 'stunner' is derived from word of 'stun' and 'er' through adding suffix '-er' at the end, it is called person suffixes because the suffixes attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as a person who does something, related to the root word which is usually a verb. The word 'collection' is derived from word of 'collect' and 'tion' through adding suffix '-tion' at the end, it is called noun suffixes because the suffixes attached the end of the root word and change its function to be noun. The word 'rewatch' is derived from word of 're' and 'watch' through adding prefix 're-' at the beginning, it is called noun prefix because the prefix attached the beginning of the root word and change its function to be verb. The word 'absolutely' is derived from word of 'absolute' and 'ly' through adding suffix '-ly' at the end, it is called adverb suffixes because the suffix attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as adverb. The word 'unreal' is derived from word of 'un' and 'real' through adding prefix 'un-' at the beginning, it is called negative prefixes because its attached at the beginning of the root word in order to generally indicate the negative meaning of the new word. The word 'unbelievable' is derived from word of 'un' 'believe' and 'able' through adding prefix 'un-' at the beginning and suffix '-able' at the end, it is called negative prefixes because its attached at the beginning of the root word in order to generally indicate the negative meaning of the new word. The word 'relationship' is derived from word of 'relation' and 'ship' through adding suffix '-ship', it is called noun suffixes because the suffixes attached the end of the root word and change its function to be noun.

e. Coinage

The word 'ceraVe' means a brand name of skincare such as facial cleansers, body cleansers, facial serums, sunscreens, ointment, eye creams, facial moisturizers, body moisturizers, and makeup removers. The word 'Walmart' means a chain of hypermarkets brand that selling a wide range of goods such as toys, electronics, clothing, shoes, accessories, and etc. The word 'Prada' means fashions brand, it specializes in leather handbags, travel accessories,

shoes, eyewear, and other fashion accessories. The word 'Dunkin' means coffee and doughnuts companies brand. The word 'Takis' means a brand name of snack the rolled corn chips. The word 'Starbucks' means a brand name of coffeehouses and roastery which is introduced a wider variety of coffee experiences. The word 'Netflix' is means the name of streaming platform brand and distributed original and acquired films and television shows various genres.

f. Conversion

Delahunty and Garvey (2010) mention that conversion is a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reducing a form to word of another type (usually a verb). Example of conversion is the process whereby the noun "burglar" used and then the verb 'burgle' is created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are 'donate' (from "donation"), 'emote' (from "emotion"), 'enthuse' (from "enthusiasm"), 'liaise' (from "liaison") and 'babysit' (from "babysitter"). According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996: p. 157), conversion is the process assigns as already existing word to a new syntactic category

g. Acronyms

Vlietstra (2012) suggested, "the acronyms are listed in capital letters". Besides, According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. The word 'OMG' it stands for 'Oh My God'. The word 'FYP' it stands for 'For You Page'. The word 'BF' it stands for 'Boy Friend'. The word 'LYSM' it stands for 'Love You So Much'. The word 'LOL' it stands for 'Laugh Out Loud'. The word 'RN' it stands for 'Right Now'. The word 'OML' it stands for 'Oh My Lord'. The word 'NGL' it stands for 'Not Gonna Lie'. The word 'ASAP' it stands for 'As Soon As Possible'. The word 'TB' it stands for 'Throwback'. The word 'RIP' it stands for 'Rest In Peace'. The word 'DWTS' it stands for 'Dancing With The Stars'. The word 'NYC' it stands for 'New York City'. The word 'GRWM' it stands for 'Get Ready With Me'. The word 'DC' it stands for 'Dance Credits'. The word 'TBH' it stands for 'To Be Honest'.

h. Borrowing

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary of other languages. For Indonesian language, there are some words that come from other language such as word of guru which borrows from Hindi and word of 'trottoar' which is borrowed from French. Throughout history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages. For instance: tycoon (Japanese) and dope (Dutch). The word 'Duo' from French means two. The word 'Gemma' from Italian name, means precious stone.

3.2. Discussion

Based on data findings and analysis the researcher identified all the ways or the processes of word formation outlined by Delahunty, Garvey, and Plag from the page TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio. Firstly, According Delahunty and Garvey suggested that compounding is involves combining two or more words to create a new form, while Plag recommended that compound is built of two (or more) independent words. In addition, the theory of Laurie Bauer (1983) aligns with this idea, emphasizing the creation of new words by merging existing ones through compounding, such as in table 1.11 the word wood and ford become 'Woodford' → Wood (noun) + Ford (noun); Fanpage → Fan (noun) + Page (noun); Overslept → Over (adjective) + Slept (verb); Superstar → Super (adjective/adverb) + Star (adjective); Everywhere → Every (adjective) + Where (conjunction); Outfit → Out (adverb/preposition) + Fit (verb); Storytimes → Story (noun) + Times (noun); Downglow → Down (adverb) + Glow (noun); Skincare → Skin (noun) + Care (noun); Wholesome → Whole (adjective) + Some (pronoun/determiner); Spotlight → Spot (noun) + Light (noun). The researcher observed instances where users coined the term 'downglow,' as indicated in Table 1.11. It is noteworthy that, while users combined the words 'down' and 'glow,' no dictionary entry for 'downglow' was found. Interestingly, the dictionary includes 'glow down' as a slang term, traditionally written as two separate words. Common usage in English typically features expressions like 'glow up' or 'glow down,' rather than combining 'down' and 'glow' into a single word.

Secondly, Plag stated that the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping, moreover Delahunty and Garvey suggested that abbreviation is the process of word formation by dropping part of the word itself, furthermore Laurie Bauer's perspective aligns with this, clipping is shortening a word by removing one more syllables, such as in table 1.12, the word 'Acc' was derived from 'Account'. The word 'Bro' was derived from 'Brother'. The word 'Gorg' was derived from 'Gorgeous'. The word 'Min' was derived from 'Minutes'. The word 'Bio' was derived from 'Biography'. The word 'Fav' was derived from 'Favorite'. The word 'Pro' was derived from 'Professional'. From the sample above, all sample are removing the end of a word. Users often shorten words on social media to save characters, streamline communication, and adhere to the platform's character limits. This practice is driven by a need for brevity and efficiency in online interactions.

Thirdly, Plag expressing that blending involves amalgamating parts of different terms to create a new one. Subsequently, Delahunty and Garvey suggested that blending is a process of forming words by combining two or more words by eliminating certain sections. Then Laurie Bauer stated that blending is combining parts of two words to create a new one, such as "copas" for "copy and paste," in table 1.13 is a linguistic phenomenon driven by convenience, efficiency, and informal communication styles. Blending allows individuals to create compact and catchy terms that convey the combined meaning of the original words. In the case of "copas," it simplifies the expression of the common action of copying and pasting, aligning with the fast-paced nature of online communication and digital environments. The merging of parts of two words, like "viral" combining "virus" and "virtual," often occurs to create new terms that succinctly capture a concept or trend. In this case, "viral" is used to describe content or information that spreads rapidly across online platforms, akin to the way a virus can quickly disseminate. Blending allows for the creation of neologisms that efficiently convey a combination of meanings, contributing to the dynamic and evolving nature of language, particularly in the context of digital and internet culture.

Fourthly, Plag reveals affixation is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. In addition, Delahunty and Garvey stated that affixation is a process of word by adding prefixes and suffixes. Next, Laurie Bauer's perspective aligns with this, emphasizing that derivation is process of forming new words by incorporating affixes, which can be either prefixes or suffixes, such as in table 1.14 the word 'completely' is derived from word of 'complete' and 'ly' through adding suffix '-ly' at the end, it is called adverb suffixes because the suffix attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as adverb. The word 'stunner' is derived from word of 'stun' and 'er' through adding suffix '-er' at the end, it is called person suffixes because the suffixes attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as a person who does something, related to the root word which is usually a verb. The word 'collection' is derived from word of 'collect' and 'tion' through adding suffix '-tion' at the end, it is called noun suffixes because the suffixes attached the end of the root word and change its function to be noun. The word 'rewatch' is derived from word of 're' and 'watch' through adding prefix 're-' at the beginning, it is called noun prefix because the prefix attached the beginning of the root word and change its function to be verb. The word 'absolutely' is derived from word of 'absolute' and 'ly' through adding suffix '-ly' at the end, it is called adverb suffixes because the suffix attached at the end of the root word in order to indicate it as adverb. The word 'unreal' is derived from word of 'un' and 'real' through adding prefix 'un-' at the beginning, it is called negative prefixes because its attached at the beginning of the root word in order to generally indicate the negative meaning of the new word. The word 'unbelievable' is derived from word of 'un' 'believe' and 'able' through adding prefix 'un-' at the beginning and suffix '-able' at the end, it is called negative prefixes because its attached at the beginning of the root word in order to generally indicate the negative meaning of the new word. The word 'relationship' is derived from word of 'relation' and 'ship' through adding suffix '-ship', it is called noun suffixes because the suffixes attached the end of the root word and change its function to be noun.

Fifthly, Delahunty and Garvey mentioned that coinage is the process of forming word which is from brand name or product, such as in table 1.15, the word 'ceraVe' means a brand name of skincare such as facial cleansers, body cleansers, facial serums, sunscreens, ointment, eye creams, facial moisturizers, body moisturizers, and makeup removers. The word 'Walmart' means a chain of hypermarkets brand that selling a wide range of goods such as toys, electronics, clothing, shoes, accessories, and etc. The word 'Prada' means fashions brand, it specializes in leather handbags, travel accessories, shoes, eyewear, and other fashion accessories. The word 'Dunkin' means coffee and doughnuts companies brand. The word 'Takis' means a brand name of snack the rolled corn chips. The word 'Starbucks' means a brand name of coffeehouses and roastery which is introduced a wider variety of coffee experiences. The word 'Netflix' is means the name of streaming platform brand and distributed original and acquired films and television shows various genres. All the coined terms on Charli D'Amelio's TikTok account seem to be aimed at promoting brands.

Sixthly, Delahunty and Garvey stated that conversion is a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reducing a form to word of another (usually a verb). Moreover, in Laurie Bauer's linguistic theory, both conversion and back formation involve changes in word category but they occur through different process, conversion is the process of changing the grammatical category of a word without altering its form, in conversion, the word adapts to a new grammatical role without any overt morphological change, back formation is the creation of a new word by removing what appears to be a morpheme, often leading to the formation of a word that looks like a simplified form, such as in table 1.16, The process whereby the noun 'slayed' and then the verb 'slay' is created from it. Other samples of words created by this process are 'return' from 'returning', 'smile' from 'smiling', 'dance' from 'dancing', 'pretty' from 'prettiest', 'match' from 'matched', and 'get' from 'getting'.

Seventhly, Delahunty and Garvey suggested that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of others words. Then, Laurie Bauer's perspective aligns with this, emphasizing that acronyms or initialism is creating a new words from the initial letters of a phrase (acronyms) or individual letters (initialism). Finally, in our language there are many words of acronyms which make many people really are seriously confused. It means that people have to have more knowledge about acronym in order to make them easy to understand what their abbreviation. Acronyms occur for efficient communication, appearance of creativity, and development of language. Shortening words does not only occur in direct communication, but also indirect communication. For example, through a cellphone, someone can send a message to a friend using acronym of words and phrases. The acronyms found by the researcher are OMG (Oh My God), FYP (For You Page), BF (Boy Friend), LYSM (Love You So Much), LOL (Laugh Out Louder), RN (Right Now), OML (Oh My Lord), NGL (Not Gonna Lie), ASAP (As Soon As Possible), TB (Throwback), RIP (Rest In Peace), DWTS (Dancing With The Stars), NYC (New York City), GRWM (Get Ready With Me), DC (Dance Credits), and TBH (To Be Honest). Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that acronyms are listed in capital letters. But the researcher found in TikTok, there are some user who used word formation in lowercase letters based on usage in Table 1.17. The researcher presumed that the implementation of word formation by the users of TikTok inform that sometimes they wrote something inappropriate way such as acronym. They wrote them in lowercase other than to be written in uppercase. TikTokers tend to ignore the rule of word formation. It can be concluded that the aim of different types of word formation processes assisted people to understand the function of each word formation processes in order to avoid mistake in their writing. People have to use types of word formation processes which depend on their functions.

Eighthly, Delahunty and Garvey proposed that borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary of other languages, such as in table 1.18, the word 'Duo' from French means two. The word 'Gemma' from Italian name, means precious stone. Used other language into the host language can enriching the vocabulary of the host language with terms that might not have direct equivalents. This is particularly evident in fields such as technology, cuisine, or culture. Borrowed words often carry cultural connotations from their origin, fostering cultural exchange and understanding between linguistic communities. However, there are potential challenges such as pronunciation and adaptation, borrowed words may undergo pronunciation changes or adaptations to fit the phonetic patterns of the host language, leading to variations. Next, the meaning of a borrowed word might evolve or undergo a semantic shift in the host language over time. Additionally, some language purists may express concerns about the influence of borrowed words, fearing a dilution of the language's purity. Finally, while borrowing enhances linguistic diversity and cultural exchange, it also introduces complexities and requires careful consideration within the context of language evolution. Plag (2003) divides word formation processes into four kinds : compounding, abbreviation, blending, and affixation. Delahunty and Garvey (2010), on other hand, propose 8 word formation processes include compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronyms, and borrowing. Laurie Bauer's word formation processes into 7 include derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, and iniatils, as well back formation and conversion.

4. Conclusion

The most type of word formation is mostly used in TikTok of Charli Grace D'Amelio showed that this researcher dominated with Acronyms processes with the 16 words formation. The researcher found 11 words formation of compounding there are woodford, fanpage, overslept, superstar, everywhere, storytimes, downglow, skincare, sholesome, and spotlight ; 7 words formation of abbreviation there are acc, bro, gorg, min, fav, and pro ; 2 words formation of blending there are viral and copas ; 8 words formation of affixation there are completely, stunner, collection, rewatch, absolutely, unreal, unbelievable, and relationship ; 7 words formation of coinage there are cerave, walmart, prada, dunkin, takis, starbucks, and Netflix; 8 words formation of conversion there are slayed, returning, smiling, dancing, prettiest, matched, and getting; 16 words formation of acronyms there are OMG, FYP, BF, LYSM, LOL, RN, OML, ASAP, RIP, NGL, TB, DWTS, NYC, GRWM, DC, and TBH; and 2 words formation of borrowing there are duo and gemma.

The researcher meticulously identified all word formation processes guided by the frameworks presented by Delahunty and Garvey (2010) and Plag (2003). The exploration of word formation processes on Charli's TikTok account revealed a comprehensive adherence to the theories proposed by Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010). These encompass compounding, abbreviation, blending, affixation, coinage, conversion, acronym, and borrowing.

Delving into the content on Charli's TikTok page showcased a rich array of linguistic creativity. Compounding, where words are combined to create new meanings, was prominently featured. Abbreviations, demonstrating the concise use of shortened forms, emerged as a common linguistic strategy. Blending, the amalgamation of partial words, contributed to the platform's diverse lexicon.

Affixation, through the addition of prefixes or suffixes, played a notable role in linguistic versatility. Coinage, the introduction of entirely novel words, underscored the platform's dynamic language evolution. Conversion, exemplifying the transformation of word classes, was observed as an influential linguistic phenomenon. Moreover, acronyms, formed by initials, were prevalent throughout the analyzed content, showcasing a trend aligned with Plag (2003) and Delahunty and Garvey's (2010) theories. Borrowing, incorporating words from other languages, exemplified the multicultural and inclusive nature of word formation on TikTok. This comprehensive examination not only validates the applicability of the chosen linguistic theories but also contributes to our understanding of how users on TikTok creatively navigate and shape language within the established frameworks.

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