

SEX AND AGE INFLUENCE ON NEW WORDS CREATED BY INDONESIAN TEENAGE FACEBOOK USERS

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Abstrak

Proses pembentukan kata merupakan sebuah proses dalam terciptanya kata-kata baru. Di Indonesia, perkembangan bahasa ini menciptakan perubahan dan gaya baru dalam berkomunikasi. Selain pengaruh dari proses pembentukan kata itu sendiri, faktor gender dan usia juga berpengaruh dalam fenomena ini, karena dalam usia tertentu saja yang cenderung menggunakan cara ini, khususnya remaja. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pembentukan kata dari (Yule, 2010) dan teori gender dan usia dari (Holmes, 1992) untuk menganalisa jenis pembentukan kata-kata baru yang digunakan dalam Facebook. Menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis jenis pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam status dan komentar yang ditulis oleh pengguna Facebook. Instrumen utama adalah peneliti sendiri. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 4 proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam menciptakan kata-kata baru di Facebook, yaitu *borrowing*, *clipping*, *acronyms*, dan *abbreviation* yang sangat dipengaruhi oleh faktor gender dan usia.

Kata kunci: Facebook, Gender dan Usia, Proses Pembentukan Kata-kata Baru.

Abstract

Word formation is a process of creating new words. In Indonesia, the development of language makes some changes and creates new style of communication. Besides the influence of word formation process, sex and age factors also affect this phenomena, because only some ages tend to use this term, especially teenagers. This research used theory of word formation process from (Yule, 2010) and sex and age theory from (Holmes, 1992) to analyze new words in Facebook. It used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection is conducted by collecting and analyzing the words from the statuses or comments which were written by Facebook users. The main instrument is the researcher herself. The result of this research showed that there are four types of word formation process used in creating new words in Facebook, they are *borrowing*, *clipping*, *acronyms*, and *abbreviation* which have influence of sex and age factors..

Keywords: Facebook, Sex and Age, Word Formation Process.

INTRODUCTION

Social media is a very important thing nowadays in people's life. There are so many social medias that can be accessed easily by many kinds of gadget that people have these days. It is also supported by the great development of technology in this era. In Indonesia, social media becomes a trend that is able to affect the existence of a person in a society. They tend to express everything by their own way including the language that they use in their interaction and communication. It automatically shows the word formations that people use in their language.

Word formation is a creation of a new word. Yule (2010: 53-60) stated that there are several types of word formations they are Coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, affixation, onomatopoeia, multiple processes and reduplication. People use this terms in their daily activities. They use their social medias very often as their daily needs. Their conversations and comments sometimes use the mixing of word formations. They sometimes borrows some words from English. The Indonesian social medias users mix the languages of Indonesian and English because of the phonological, morphological, and other aspects that can influence the occurring of the word formations in the conversations of Indonesian social medias users.

This word formation is influenced by phonological processes and morphological processes. In phonological process, a new word is created by adapting recipient speakers' phonological system. In morphological process, a new word is created by adapting word structure of recipient speakers' language. The last, a new word is categorized happens because of a process that can not be in both of phonological and morphological processes.

Here the researcher will analyze the language which is used by Indonesian social medias users in their daily conversations in their social medias to describe the types of word formation that exist inside and also the characteristics. The researcher uses one social media Facebook that he has, as the biggest social media, especially in Indonesia. He uses Facebook as the instrument to identify the types of word formation that happens in the conversations of Indonesian social medias users in Facebook because of the impossibility to interact with all of the users. It can be taken from the statuses, comments, private chat, group postings, etc.

Here, the reasercher will also relate the process of word formation with the theory of sex and age. Men, women, teens, children have their own language. Men and women have different language, the children and teens do too. The language forms used by women and men contrast in all speech communities (Holmes, 1992, p. 164). There are other ways too in which

the linguistic behaviour of women and men differ. It is claimed women are more linguistically polite than men, for instance, and that women and men emphasise different speech function. Meanwhile, according to Llamas (2007), age is as fundamental a dimension of our social and personal identities as our gender or ethnicity.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Thus, descriptive method was used in order to describe word formation processes social media Facebook. This study focused on the influence of sex and age to word formation process. The data used in this study are some new words in Facebook. Meanwhile, the source of the data is taken from the statuses, comments, private chat, etc.

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument to collect the data. In collecting the data the researcher used internet access as the main tool. It is the effective media to find and observe new words in Facebook which are created by teenagers. Besides, pen and paper were used to note the data that had been found. The data analysis technique was done in three steps: 1. Identifying the data; 2. Analyzing the data; 3. Drawing and verifying conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Word formation types that are commonly found in Facebook are borrowing, clipping, acronyms, and abbreviation. Borrowing is the word

that takes over from other languages, and mostly all the data here come from English. It may be adapted to borrow language's phonological system.

Table 1

| No. | Word | Origin | Indonesian Pronunciation | Original Pronunciation |
|-----|---------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Komen | Comment | /ˈkɔm.en/ | /ˈkɔm.ent/ |
| 2. | Konek | Connect | /konek/ | /kəˈnekt/ |
| 3. | Donload | Download | /don.lod/ | /daʊnˈləʊd/ |
| 4. | Apdet | Update | /apdet/ | /ʌpdeɪt/ |
| 5. | Leptop | Laptop | /leptop/ | /læp.tɒp/ |

These examples are words that contain borrowings in Facebook which are used by teenage users. All those words have the original forms and also the new forms. The new forms above are formed by Indonesian teenage Facebook users. We can see that most of the words above come from English, then they are transformed into Indonesian teenage users form. The changing does not only come from the form of the words but also from the pronunciation. The changing process of their vowels and consonants are affected by phonological process.

It is different from clipping. Clipping is used by Indonesian teenage Facebook users to shorten an original words become the new one in a form of morpheme. Here we provide some examples of words that have influence of clipping.

Table 2

| No. | Word | Origin |
|-----|------|-----------------|
| 1. | Pic | <u>P</u> icture |

| | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| | /ˈpɪk/ | /ˈpɪk.tʃə r / |
| 2. | Fav /fav/ | <u>Favorite</u> /ˈfeɪ.v ə r.ɪt/ |
| 3. | Ava /ava/ | <u>Avatar</u> /ˈæv.ə.tɑː r / |
| 4. | Apps /æpz/ | <u>Application</u> /ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃ ə n/ |
| 5. | Notif /ˌnəʊ.tɪf/ | <u>Notification</u> /ˌnəʊ.tɪ.fiˈkeɪ.ʃ ə n/ |

These examples are clipping words in Facebook that are used by teenage users. All those words have the original forms and also the new forms. The new forms above are formed by Indonesian teenage Facebook users. All of the words above come from English, then they are transformed into new forms like a morpheme. It is affected by morphological process. Although the changing process mostly happens in their form of words, there are some words that have the changing process in their vowels and consonants.

The other processes are acronyms and abbreviation. Teenagers in Indonesia tend to shorten an English utterance or an English sentence into a form of acronyms or abbreviation. These are the examples of acronyms and abbreviation.

Table 3

| No. | Word | Original Form | Meaning |
|-----|------|--------------------|---|
| 1. | YOLO | You Only Live Once | A proverb. You only live your life once, so you must enjoy it |
| 2. | YODO | You Only | A proverb. You |

| | | | |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Die Once | only die once. Don't regret it |
| 3. | PIN | Personal Identification Number | The identification number of BlackBerry Messenger |
| 4. | KEPO | Knowing Everything Particular Object | Being curious about everything and tend to ask until getting the point |
| 5. | OL | Online | To be connected to computer |

These are the example of acronyms words. The example of abbreviation words are in the table below.

Table 4

| No. | Word | Original Form | Meaning |
|-----|------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | OTW | On The Way | Used when you still in progress (usually goes to a place) |
| 2. | BBM | Blackberry Messenger | Internet-based instant messenger and videotelephony application included on Blackberry devices that allow messaging between Blackberry users |
| 3. | BTW | By The Way | An adverb, commonly used to start a conversation |
| 4. | FB | Facebook | A very popular social media that has many functions |
| 5. | IG | Instagram | A very popular social media mainly to share nice pictures |

From the data above, we can see the significant difference between

acronyms and abbreviation. Acronyms word is pronounced as a single word, while abbreviation word is pronounced in each single letters, it is because there are not supporting vowels to connect them to be a word.

All the words in the table actually have influence of the sex and age factors. Those words are created by Indonesian teenagers. Although those words are written in English, not all of them are common as an utterance or a word in English. Gender and age have big influence in word formation process in the language that used by Indonesian teenage Facebook users. The teenage users have tendency to use new language and new form of words that has been created by the lifestyle of youth for many reasons. According to the data analysis above, the lifestyle of teenagers affects to the language they use in social medias, especially Facebook.

According to Llamas (2007), age is as fundamental a dimension of our social and personal identities as our sex (gender) or ethnicity. All people in this world use language in all their daily life. Men, women, teens, children have their own language. Men and women have different language, the children and teens do too. The language forms used by women and men contrast in all speech communities (Holmes, 1992). Here, it can be said that Indonesian teenagers want show their identity in their life by using this term. It relates to the reasons: to show that they have *up to date* lifestyle in the way of communication and also to follow the

latest trend in social media, especially Facebook, as the biggest social in Indonesia. According to Kusuma and Mardijono (2013), teenagers tend to follow the style of their group done, especially the use of Indonesian slang words as a 'prestige' in their social group.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes several things. There are some types of word formation that are actually very popular and exist in social media Facebook. They are borrowing, clipping, abbreviation, and acronyms. These types of word formation are mostly used by Indonesian teenage Facebook users in their daily activities like their private status, status comment, group posting, private chat, uploaded pictures, etc.

The teenage Facebook users, especially in Indonesia, tend to use this term of new form of words because of many reasons, even it is unexplainable. Teenage have their own style in their way of communication. Men, women, teens, children have their own language. Men and women have different language, the children and teens do too. The language forms used by women and men contrast in all speech communities (Holmes, 1992). By having deep observation and research in word formation, people who have a big tendency of social media usage will have more knowledge about new lifestyle in communication, especially in Facebook, as the biggest social media in the world.

Then the writer hopes that all the analysis about sex and age influence on new words created by Indonesian teenage Facebook users will be able to help all the readers to understand the word formation process and improve the readers' perspective about the study of linguistics, especially for the theory of word formation in morphology.

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