1.1 Literary Reviews

There are several researches related to this topic of study which also discussed about word formation process which occur in study of word structure, morphology. Therefore the literature reviews were needed in order to know how the other researchers analyse the topic, thus we can avoid the possibility of duplication. There are some theses and journal related to this topic are reviewed.

Ingriani (2009) in her thesis, “An Analysis of Word Formation Processes used in Internet Relay Chat (IRC)” discusses about word formation processes in which the data was taken from IRC (Internet Relay Chat) as communication media which connected to people around the world. The data were collected using observation method and taking note technique. Furthermore, data was presented using formal method (table) and informal method (descriptive). She concluded that there are four processes which dominantly used for chatting expression in IRC: (1) Clipping expression 41%; (2) Acronym expression 20%; (3) Pronounced alike expressions 26%; and (4) Blending 13%. However, there are some differences and similarities between this study and her study. Similar to her study, this study also use communication media as data source.
Furthermore, the aims of this study are to classify the types of word formation found on Instagram hashtags and to determine the meaning which contained in each hashtags. That is different from Ingriani’s research which merely focuses on identifying word formation of new uncommon expression in IRC (Internet Relay Chat) which related to process of word formation. Another difference is Ingriani’s research merely used one theory proposed by Yule, whereas this study uses two theories proposed by Lieber (2009) and Chaer (2007).

A thesis entitled “Word Formation in Music Magazine Total Guitar” compiled by Sika Karisman (2012) has aims to describe and to explain the word formation that occurs in music terms and to understand meaning contained in the words formation in terminological of music so as produce a new term. The data of this thesis were taken from Total Guitar Magazine. This research used descriptive analysis as its method which focusing on the word formation. This research used several theories, they are: word formation theory by Lieber (2009,) McMannis (1998), McCharty (2002), O’grady (1996), also meaning theory by Saeed (1997). The result of this research shows that the processes of word formation that occurs are affixation, compounding, coinage, acronyms, and clipping. In semantic terms, there are terminology meaning, word meaning, grammatical meaning and lexical meaning of music terms. However, there are some differences and similarities between this study and her study. Sika’s study used
magazine as data source, contrast to this study which uses Instagram as data source. Furthermore, this study focuses on the types of word formation found on Instagram hashtags and the meaning which contained in each hashtags which is different from Sika’s research which discusses about the word formation, he meaning, and terminology. The similarity is she used the same theory to this study, word formation theory proposed by Lieber (2009).

Lisa Candra Dewi (2014) in her research entitled “Meaning and Word Formation of Slang Words in ‘Gangster Squad’ Movie Script” discusses about types of slang, types of meaning of slang, and how the slang words were formed by using word formation processes. She concludes that there are two types of slang occur; primary and secondary slang. From seven types of meaning, there are only four types found in the slang used in the movie script. Furthermore, the collected data were analysed based on several theories; theory of slang proposed by Chapman (1988), meaning theory proposed by Leech (1981) and word formations theory proposed by Plag (2003). The data were collected through documentation and taking note. However, there are some differences and similarities between this study and her study. Lisa used movie script as data, different from this study which using social media as data source. As mentioned in chapter one, this study was aimed to classify the types of word formation found on Instagram hashtags and to determine the meaning which contained in each hashtags.
Contrast to her study, this study would not discuss about the types of slang. Similar to Lisa’s research, data of this research were also collected through documentation and taking note. Furthermore, this study used several theories; word formation theory proposed by Lieber (2009) and meaning theory proposed by Chaer (2007).

Cristina Maria (2011) in her journal entitled “Word-Formation Types in the English for Marketing” deals with some linguistic phenomena specific to the language of marketing, such as: collocations, blends, clippings, acronyms and abbreviations. The aim of this research is to deal with the main issues related to the teaching of marketing vocabulary, the emphasis being laid on several word-formation types very frequent in this vocabulary. The similarity between this journal and this study is both analyze about word formation types, such as: blending, clipping, acronym and abbreviation. However, the differences is topic discussion of this journal is related with marketing terms which is pedagogical implication, while this study discusses about the linguistics terms and morphology specifically about the word formation processes.

Veronika Burdová (2009) in her journal entitled “Student Slang” represents comparisons between an English-Czech slang which used by the students in Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic. The aims of her research are the current situation in use of slang terminology in the Czech and American student field in a form of graphs showing the top slangs in
both languages, considering their word-formation processing with respect to theoretical knowledge, and producing dictionary of all used slang words among Czech and American students in various categories connected to school. The similarity between this study and her study is both of the study discusses about word formation processes. The differences can be seen from the theory which is used to analysing the data. In her journal, Veronika Burdová uses two theories which are related to word formation. The theories are proposed by Yule (1996) and Eble (1996) while this study only used one theory to analyse the types of word formation that is Lieber theory (2009) and the rest is meaning theory proposed by Chaer (2007). Furthermore, her journal also discusses about sociological properties of slang, the phonological properties of slang, and the classification of slang within non-standard varieties. While this study merely focuses on meaning and the types of word formation processes.

1.2 Concepts

In conducting this research, there are several concepts that will be used in relation to word formation process. The concepts of this study are based on several ideas proposed by experts in the field of morpholigy and word formation.
1.2.1 Morphology

Linguistics has several branches of study; a branch of linguistics that studies the process of word formation is morphology. According to Yule (1985:67), morphology is the study of the basic element of a language, and the element is called a morpheme. Katamba (1993:19) identifies morphology is the study of word structure. Lieber (2009:15) defines 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 are used in sentences.

1.2.2 Morpheme

From the definitions above, there is a term called morpheme. Matthews in Bauer says that a morpheme can be defined as the minimal unit of grammatical analysis (1983:14). Hatch and Brown (1995:261) state that a morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit that contains no smaller meaningful units. From the definition above, we can make a conclusion that a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that cannot be separated again and it has a meaning where one or more morpheme can form a lexeme.

There are two kinds of morphemes; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Yule (1996) defines that “Free morphemes that can stand
by themselves as single words”, whereas “bound morphemes” are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form”.

Free morphemes occur as part of words. For example: *colourless* and *furioulsy*. Colour and furious are free morphemes, whereas *-less*, and *-ly* are bound morphemes. A bound morpheme is a morpheme that can only occur when it is attached to free morphemes. Affixes are bound morphemes. Common English bound morphemes include: *-ing, -ed, -er, and pre-*.

### 1.2.3 Root, Stem, and Base

A root, stem and base are terms used in linguistics. A root is a form which is not further analysable, either in terms of derivialional or inflectional morphology. A stem is a form that concerns only when it is dealing with inflectional morphology. A base is any forms to which any kinds of affixes could be added (Bauer, 1983:20-21).

For example, word *drive* is a root as there is no affix attached to it. If suffix *–s* is attached to it to indicate that the subject is third person singular in the simple present tense, the word *drive* is called a stem. If the word *drive* is attached by suffix *–er* and becomes *driver*, the word *drive* is called base.
1.2.4 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics, which is the study of language; it is an area of study interacting with those of syntax and phonology. A person's linguistic abilities are based on knowledge that they have. One of the insights of modern linguistics is that speakers of a language have different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to construct sentences, and about the meaning of individual words and sentences (Saeed, 1997).

It has often been pointed out, and for obvious reasons, that semantics is the youngest branch of linguistics (Ullmann 1962, Greimas 1962). Furthermore, Chaer (2007) stated that “Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences or semantic is the study of meaning communicated through language”.

1.2.5 Instagram

Instagram is an online mobile photo-sharing, video-sharing and social networking service that enables its users to take pictures and videos. A distinctive feature is that it confines photos to a square shape, similar to Kodak Instamatic and Polaroid images, in contrast to the 4:3 aspect ratio typically used by mobile device cameras. Users can also apply digital filters to their images. The maximum duration for Instagram videos is 15 seconds.
Instagram was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and launched in October 2010. The service rapidly gained popularity, with over 100 million active users as of April 2012. Instagram is distributed through the Apple App Store, Google Play, and Windows Phone Store. The service was acquired by Facebook in April 2012.

1.2.6 Hashtag

A hashtag is the ‘#’ symbol before a word or series of words (all run together without a space). The purpose of the hashtag is to categorize the images and make them searchable. The use of hashtags on Instagram is to show how an image was created (the applications or filters applied), the style applied (vintage, classic, etc.), who the image is for (business, a certain purpose, etc.), describe what is in the image, or to simply group with other similar images. Because of its widespread use, the word, hashtag, was added to the *Oxford English Dictionary* in June 2014.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

1.3.1 Types of Word Formation

1.3.1.1 Major Process

There are three most common ways of forming new words, such as:

(1) Affixation

New lexemes that are formed with prefixes and suffixes on a base are often referred to as derived words, and the process by which they are formed as affixation. There are two kinds of affixes which are explained as follows: prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a word like re-, un-, in-, etc., and suffix is an affix added to the end of a word like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, -ed, etc. Languages frequently have affixes that fall into common semantic categories. Among those categories are:

a. Personal affixes: These are affixes that create ‘people nouns’ either from verbs or from nouns. Among the personal affixes in English are the suffix –er which forms agent nouns (the ‘doer’ of the action) like writer or runner and the suffix –ee which forms patient nouns (the person the action is done to).

b. Negative and privative affixes: Negative affixes add the meaning ‘not’ to their base; examples in English are the prefixes un-, in-, and non- (unhappy, inattentive, non-
Privative affixes mean something like ‘without X’; in English, the suffix –less (shoeless, hopeless) is a privative suffix, and the prefix de- has a privative flavour as well (for example, words like debug or debone mean something like ‘cause to be with-out bugs/bones’).

c. Prepositional and relational affixes: Prepositional and relational affixes often convey notions of space and/or time. Examples in English might be prefixes like over- and out- (overfill, overcoat, outrun, outhouse).

d. Quantitative affixes: These are affixes that have something to do with amount. In English we have affixes like –ful (handful, helpful) and multi- (multifaceted). Another example might be the prefix re- that means ‘repeated’ action (reread), which we can consider quantitative if we conceive of a repeated action as being done more than once.

e. Evaluative affixes: Evaluative affixes consist of diminutives, affixes that signal a smaller version of the base (for example in English –let as in booklet or droplet) and augmentatives, affixes that signal a bigger version of the base. The closest we come to
augmentative affixes in English are prefixes like *mega-*(megastore, megabyte).

(2) Compounding

Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. We can classify compounds more closely according to their forms.

a. Closed form

Closed form of compounding is a type of compounding that derives from two words melded together forming a single word. It most likely consists of short units that often have been established in the language for a long time. Examples of closed form are waterfall, keyboard, newspaper, and so on.

b. Hyphenated form

The hyphenated form in is type of compounding which two or more words are connected by a hyphen. Compounds that contain affixes, as well as adjective-adjective compounds and verb-verb compounds are often hyphenated. Compounds that contain articles, prepositions or conjunctions are also often hyphenated. For example: open-minded, right-handed, well-being, etc.
c. Open Form

The open or spaced form of compounding consists of two or more word forming a single term. For instance: post office, full moon, real estate, etc.

(3) Conversion

In English it is possible to form new lexemes merely by shifting the category or part of speech of an already existing lexeme without adding an affix. This means of word formation is often referred to as conversion or functional shift.

a. Verb that comes from noun, example; to table

b. Verb that comes from adjective, example; to cool

c. Verb that comes from preposition, example; to out

d. Noun that comes from verb, example; a kick

1.3.1.2 Minor processes

Affixation, compounding, and conversion are the most common ways of forming new words, at least in English. In addition, there are a number of less common ways in which new lexemes may be formed:
(1) Coinage

It is of course possible to make up entirely new words from whole cloth, a process called coinage. However, we rarely coin completely new words, choosing instead to recycle bases and affixes into new combinations. New products are sometimes given coined names like Kodak, Xerox, or Kleenex, and these in turn sometimes come to be used as common nouns: kodak was at one time used for cameras in general, and xerox and kleenex are still used respectively for copiers and facial tissue by some American English speakers. But it’s relatively rare to coin new words, this happens perhaps because the words themselves give no clue to their meaning. Context often clarifies what a word is intended to mean, but without a context to suggest meaning, the words themselves are semantically opaque. It is no wonder that many of the pure coinages that creep into English come from original product names: the association of the coined word with the product makes its meaning clear, and occasionally the word will then be generalized to any instance of that product, even if manufactured by a different company.
(2) Backformation

There are words that historically existed as monomorphic bases, but which ended in a sequence of sounds identical to or reminiscent of that of certain affixes. When native speakers come to perceive these words as being complex rather than simple, they create what is called a backformation.

For example, historically the word *burglar* was monomorphemic. But because its last syllable was phonologically identical to the agentive –*er* suffix, some English speakers have understood it to be based on a verb to *burgle*. Arguably for those speakers, then, burglar is no longer a simple word. Similarly the verb *liaise* has been created from *liaison*. Another case for *peddle* and *edit*, both of which are historically backformations from *peddler* and *editor*, respectively. From the examples above we may conclude that backformation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

(3) Blending

Blending is a process of word formation in which parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme. Familiar examples of blends
(sometimes also called portmanteau words) are words like brunch, a combination of breakfast and lunch, or smog, a combination of smoke and fog. While not one of the major ways of forming new words, blending is used quite a bit in English in advertising, product naming, and playful language.

(4) Acronyms and initialisms

When the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are used to create a new word, the results are called acronyms or initialisms. In acronyms, the new word is pronounced as a word, rather than as a series of letters. For example, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome gives us AIDS, pronounced [aidz]. And self-contained underwater breathing apparatus gives us scuba.

Initialisms are similar to acronyms in that they are composed from the first letters of a phrase, but unlike acronyms, they are pronounced as a series of letters. So most people in the US refer to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the FBI pronounced [fbi]. Other initialisms are PTA for Parent Teacher Association, PR for either ‘public relations’ or ‘personal record’, and NCAA for National College Athletic Association.
Clipping

People usually use the longer term if the situation is more formal and the shorter term if the situation is more informal. However, the new term may entirely replace the longer original word but it does not change the word class and the meaning of the word itself. Clipping is a means of creating new words by shortening already existing words. For instance, we have *info* created from *information*, *blog* created from *web log*, or *fridge* from *refrigerator*. Although clippings are often used in a colloquial rather than a formal register, some have attained more neutral status. The word *lab*, for example, is probably used far more frequently in the US than its longer version *laboratory*.

The four types of clipping are back clipping, fore-clipping, middle clipping, and complex clipping. **Back clipping** is removing the end of a word as in *gas* from *gasoline*. **Fore-clipping** is removing the beginning of a word as in *gator* from *alligator*. **Middle clipping** is retaining only the middle of a word as in *flu* from *influenza*. **Complex clipping** is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in *sitcom* from *situation comedy*. 
1.3.2 Lexical, Grammatical, and Contextual Meaning

Chaer (2007:289) defines lexical meaning as a meaning possessed by a lexeme without any context. It is the actual thing that is observed through human senses. For example, the lexeme ‘horse’ has a lexical meaning ‘a large animal with four long legs’. And lexeme ‘house’ has lexical meaning ‘the building made for people to live in’.

Unlike lexical meaning, grammatical meaning is meaning possessed by a stem because of grammatical process, such as affixation or tenses. For example, in the affixation of suffix –s attached to a stem ‘chair’ produces ‘chairs’. It changes the meaning of the word ‘chair’ from one chair (singular) into many chairs (plural). Grammatical meaning can include information about number (singular vs. plural), person (first, second, third), tense (past, present, future), and other distinctions as well. (Lieber, 2009:88).

Furthermore, Chaer (2007:290) stated contextual meaning is meaning of a word within a certain context. For example, the question of ‘What is a war?’ may have two different contextual meanings. They are as follows:

a. If teacher asks a child of preschool, the child will answer ‘That is horrible’.

b. If we ask to a soldier, he will consider a war as an attitude to get peace.