

NEOLOGISMS IN SOCIAL NETWORKING AMONG YOUTHS

Sakina Shahlee & Rosniah Mustaffa

Abstract

Neologism refers to a newly formed word that accommodates the usage of a language at a particular time. Some of the newly formed words are not established. However, due to their significant use, they are widely accepted in social networking. Social networking has greatly impacted everyone especially the youths. The limitations set by certain social networking platforms escalate the formation of neologisms. This paper aims to examine the neologisms used by youth on social networking platforms in terms of morphological process and word class. Data were collected from a group of students majoring in English at one of the local university in Malaysia. 90 neologisms were identified and captured through several social networking platforms. Findings revealed that youth tends to create new words by using acronym process. Moreover, most of the neologisms formed are verbs. This study enlightens on the use of neologisms among youth on social networking platforms. Besides, it contributes to the chronological history of the English language.

Keywords: Neologism, morphological process, social networking, English language

1. INTRODUCTION

With the emerging social networks and technology, communication between people regardless of the geographical distance becomes easier and smoother. Communication utilises vocabularies, and some of the new vocabularies, words or terms used are not even officially established and recorded in the dictionary. The newly formed words are based on different processes and the processes are termed as *morphological processes*. Neologisms are significantly different from the existing English vocabularies structurally. According to Murray (1995), many morphological processes were adapted to create neologisms especially for English conversations such as abbreviations, acronyms, compounding, derivation and loan words. Users' creativity to communicate faster and more interestingly has accelerated the transformation language rhythm and words. Limitation in the number of characters allowed by social networking platforms such as *Instagram*, *Twitter*, *Facebook* and *WhatsApp* escalates the phenomenon.

2. NEOLOGISM AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

2.1 Neologism

The term *neologism* is a combination of two distinct words, a French word, *neo* meaning *new* and a Greek word *logos* meaning *word*. Thus, neologism as the combination of both terms refers to a new word with a new meaning. It is a new word or phrase formulated recently by a person, publication, period or event and it emerges to be used by most people (Peterson & Ray, 2013). Moreover, the new word has no academic reference in terms of its definition.

Neologisms are fabricated in many ways (Peterson & Ray, 2013). Neologisms have different word structures and various processes are implemented to form the word structurally. The processes are termed as *morphological processes*. Some neologisms are formulated based on entirely new lexical items and some are altered according to the existing established words. The invention of new words is mostly to attend to something (may it be a noun, verb, adjective or else) that cannot be referred to using the existing words. However, the role of neologism may have changed as to cater to the needs of the new generation in today's globalised era especially when technology is capable to connect people around the World easily. Social networks have been the best media for the people to interact and younger generations are most prone to use these media. Therefore, younger generations mostly constitute to the development of neologisms recently.

2.2 Morphological process

Morphology is a study of word structure in linguistic field. It is a process to study the word-formation across or within a language. While words are accepted as the smallest units of syntax, most languages relate a word to another based on certain rules. The rules comprehended by the speaker in each case reflect specific patterns in the way words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech or in written form. A *morpheme* is the smallest meaningful unit of language and therefore the smallest unit of grammatical function. Morpheme may stand on its own or sometimes it needs to combine with at least one other morpheme to form a word (Devlin, Jamison, Matthews, & Gonnerman, 2004). Hence, morphology is the most initial process in creating neologisms which is important in any language.

There are certain mechanisms used to produce neologisms. For instance, neologisms may have been created through some processes such as derivation, back-formation, compounding, conversion, borrowing, abbreviations, clippings, acronyms and onomatopoeia. Nevertheless, a study has revealed the most commonly used processes in the development of neologisms are which that shorten the existing words such as clippings,

abbreviations and acronyms (Lehrer, 2007). Murray (1995) has outlined eleven morphological processes namely affixation, compounding, acronyms, blending, abbreviation, clipping, conversion, reduplication, onomatopoeia, antonomasia, and borrowing. Table 1 summarises the different kinds of processes.

TABLE 1: Morphological process and its definition

Morphological process	Definition
Compounding	A process whereby two or more roots or free morphemes combine to produce a new word. Example: Photobomb
Reduplication	A process whereby a free morpheme is repeated or duplicated to form a new word. There are several kinds of reduplication, i.e. (i) exact reduplication whereby the entire morpheme is repeated without any overt change, e.g. bye-bye, (ii) rhyming reduplication which refers to partial reduplication with changes of the consonant in the first part of the morpheme, e.g. hocus-pocus, and (iii) ablaut reduplication which is partial reduplication with changes in the vowel part of the morpheme, e.g. ping-pong.
Borrowing	A process whereby words from one language are used in another with or without some phonological and autographic changes, e.g. Uber (from French Language).
Affixation	There are several kinds of affixations, i.e. (i) prefixation where by bound morpheme is attached in pre-position before the free morpheme, e.g. repost, (ii) suffixation whereby the bound morpheme occurs in post position after the free morpheme, e.g. bulkers, (iii) confix or circum fixation whereby a bound morpheme occurs in both pre and post position to the free morpheme, e.g. bio-informatics, (iv) in fixation where by the bound morpheme occurs within the free morpheme usually after the first consonant or within the first syllable, e.g. bitcoin, and (v) super fixation where by the supra segmental affix such as tone or stress is used to change the morphemic status of the free morpheme or the base word, e.g. produce (noun) → produce (verb).
Conversion	A process whereby a word changes its morphemic status without overt addition to its form, e.g. Google (verb) → Google (noun).
Abbreviation	A shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase, e.g. Tweet becomestwt.
Acronym	All the words that combine in a title are shortened to only the initials or first few letters of each word, e.g. dm (direct message).
Clipping	A process which occurs when a multi syllabic word is shortened by subtracting one or more of the syllables, e.g. thru (through or true).
Blending	A process when two or more morphemes are combined after at least one of them is shortened or some part of the syllables between the two are joined, e.g. socmed (a short-form of integration between social and media).
Onomatopoeia	The morpheme indicates the sounds involved in the meaning of that morpheme. Such morphemes are also known as echoisms, e.g. bomb becomes boom.
Antonomasia	A process when a personal name, a place name or a brand name adapts a new meaning usually referring to common noun related to the proper noun, e.g. WhatsApp.

3. NEOLOGISM STUDIED

3.1 Source of neologisms studied

This study utilises data from some Bachelor of English Language Studies (ELS) students at a university in Malaysia (session 2017/2018). Neologisms in English conversations or sentences were extracted from four most commonly used social media applications by Malaysian teenagers namely WhatsApp,

Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. The extraction of neologisms was by a process called *screenshot* which is a new word formed in social networking. The word *screenshot* is an example of neologism created by using a morphological process called compounding of the words *screen* and *shot* that refers to a process of taking a shot on the image displayed on the screen of gadgets such as mobile phone or laptop.

3.2 Analysing neologisms: Morphological process

Researcher then classified the extracted neologisms into eleven different morphological processes based on their structural

form. 90 neologisms were identified and extracted from the four social media utilised. The recurrence of morphological process based on the extracted neologisms is tabulated in Table2

TABLE 2: Recurrence of the morphological processes

Morphological processes	Frequency of usage	Percentage (%)
Acronym	27	30.00
Abbreviation	12	13.33
Compounding	11	12.22
Clipping	10	11.11
Conversion	9	10.00
Blending	9	10.00
Antonomasia	8	8.89
Borrowing	6	6.67
Affixation	4	4.44
Onomatopoeia	3	3.33
Reduplication	0	0.00

Based on Table 2, out of eleven processes, acronym is obviously the most frequent morphological process adopted whereby it constitutes to 30.00% of all neologisms. The frequency is followed by abbreviation, compounding, clipping and the rest. There were no neologisms found to adopt reduplication.

3.2.1 Acronym

Acronym was most frequently adopted morphological process. There were 27 acronyms extracted which comprised of 30.00% of all neologisms used by studied individuals. An example of

the neologism based on acronym is the word *ty* that means *thank you*. The use of the word on WhatsApp application is as presented in Figure 1 while the rest example acronyms are presented in Table 3.

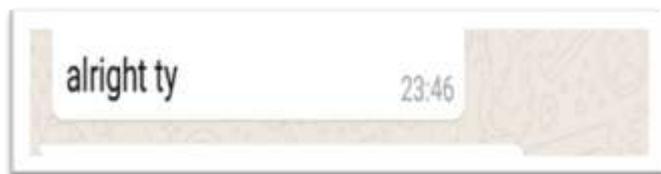


FIGURE 1. An acronym used on WhatsApp

TABLE 3. Neologisms based on acronym.

Neologism	Morphological Process
AF	It comes from the words <i>AsandFuck</i> .
BAE	It comes from the words <i>Before, Anyoneand Else</i> . BAE is used to indicate someone special or a lover.
DM	It comes from the words <i>DirectandMessage</i> . DM is a term which usually used in the Instagram application to send messages to someone privately.
FB	It comes from the words <i>FaceandBook</i> . FB (Facebook) is an online social networking application site.
FML	It comes from the words <i>Fuck, MyandLife</i> . FML is usually used to explain that someone's life is in a chaotic or in trouble state.
FU	It comes from the words <i>FuckandYou</i> . FU is a curse word which is usually used when someone is angry.
IKR	It comes from the words <i>I, Knowand Right</i> . IKR is used to show understanding towards someone's statement.
IDGAF	It comes from the words <i>I, Don't, Give, AandFuck</i> . IDGAF is also a curse word which used to explain that someone does not care or mind about a situation or action in anger.
HB	It comes from the words <i>Happy and Birthday</i> .
LYFE	It comes from the words <i>Live, Your, Fears and Everyday</i> . LYFE has many definitions from different situations but mostly it is defined with <i>Live your fears everyday</i> by the ELS students at UKM. It is also defined as the real definition of the word <i>Life</i> but they used a <i>Y</i> instead of <i>I</i> to spell it in social media to modernise the word.
MV	It comes from the words <i>MusicandVideo</i> . MV is a term used to indicate a video to a music or song usually by a singer/musician/artist/celebrity.
OOTD	It comes from the words <i>Outfit, Of, TheandDay</i> . OOTD is a trend term in social media especially the Instagram which is used to caption a post of the outfit or fashion style.
SMH	It comes from the words <i>Shaking, My and Head</i> . SMH is an action which usually to indicate disapproval or sigh.
YNWA	It comes from the words <i>You, Never, Walkand Alone</i> . YNWA is actually a slogan used by Liverpool football team and has becoming a building slogan to remind people that someone is there for you through ups and downs.

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<i>PM</i>	It comes from the words <i>Private</i> and <i>Message</i> . PM is a term used on social media to send message privately.
<i>YOLO</i>	It comes from the words <i>You, Only, Live</i> and <i>Once</i> . YOLO is a slogan which is used spiritually to remind people to enjoy life and live it to the fullest.
<i>P/S</i>	It comes from the words <i>Post</i> and <i>Script</i> . P/S is written after or additional information usually when someone forgot after posted something in social media.
<i>LOML</i>	It comes from the words <i>Love, Of, My</i> and <i>Life</i> . LOML is used to describe someone that is being loved by another person.
<i>TTYL</i>	It comes from the words <i>Talk, To, You</i> and <i>Later</i> . TTYL is used when someone need to stop the conversation and as a sign that he/ she wants to end the communication.
<i>MYOB</i>	It comes from the words <i>Mind, Your, Own</i> and <i>Business</i> . MYOB is used as a warning to stop a person from interrupting another people problem or “business”.
<i>ROFL</i>	It comes from the words <i>Rolling, On, Floor</i> and <i>Laughing</i> . ROFL is used to describe an action of having a sense of humour when sending a message.
<i>HMU</i>	It comes from the words <i>Hit, Me</i> and <i>Up</i> . HMU is used to ask another person to reach or call or send a message, e.g. HMU when you are free.
<i>LMAO</i>	It comes from the words <i>Laughing, My, Ass</i> and <i>Off</i> . LMAO is used to a describe an action of having a sense of humour, e.g. LMAO he is so funny!
<i>ASAP</i>	It comes from the words <i>As, Soon, As</i> and <i>Possible</i> . ASAP is used to ask for something to be done in an immediate action, e.g. please call your sister ASAP.
<i>COC</i>	It comes from the words <i>Clash, Of</i> and <i>Clan</i> . COC is a trending mobile strategy video online game which can be played on mobile phone.
<i>ROS</i>	It comes from the words <i>Rules, Of</i> and <i>Survival</i> . ROS is a free-to-play online multiplayer battle royale game developed by NetEase Games which is a trending game around the globe.

3.2.2 Abbreviation

The second most frequently adopted morphological process was abbreviation. 12 neologisms (which is equivalent to 13.33% of total words) identified were based on abbreviation. An instance of the 12 words is the word *ppl* that refers to *people*. The use of the word was extracted from Instagram and it is displayed in Figure 2 while the rest neologisms based on abbreviation are tabulated in Table 4. The use of the word *ppl* is due to the character limit set by Instagram.



FIGURE 2. Example of abbreviation used on Instagram.

TABLE 4. Neologisms based on abbreviation.

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Bro</i>	It comes from the word <i>Brother</i> . Bro is taken from the word ‘Brother’. However, it does not refer to a real biological brother, but as mostly used to call a male friend or other male strangers.
<i>Ig</i>	It comes from the word <i>Instagram</i> .
<i>Kayh</i>	It comes from the word <i>Okay</i> .
<i>Lil</i>	It comes from the word <i>Little</i> .
<i>N</i>	It comes from the word <i>And</i> .
<i>Sis</i>	It comes from the word <i>Sister</i> . Sis is not used to refer to only a biological sister but to other female friends or even strangers.
<i>Tb</i>	It comes from the word <i>Throwback</i> . Throwback is an action of rewinding something in the past or a memory.
<i>Tmrw</i>	It comes from the word <i>Tomorrow</i> .
<i>Wc</i>	It comes from the word <i>Welcome</i> . Wc is used to reply when someone is saying ‘thank you’. Instead of replying ‘You’re welcome’, people tend to use “Wc”.
<i>Twt</i>	It comes from the word <i>Tweet</i> . Tweet is a post/ writing by someone on the Twitter application.
<i>W/a</i>	It comes from the word <i>WhatsApp</i> . WhatsApp is an application to interact with someone online.

3.2.3 Compounding

According to Table 2, 11 neologisms (which is equivalent to 12.22% of total words) identified are based on compounding. The words are *starlike*, *dropdead*, *facebook*, *hashtag*, *photobomb*, *saltbae*, *screenshoot*, *softquoted*, *softserved*, *throwback* and *bitcoin*. The use of the word *starlike* in Instagram is presented in Figure 3. The word is a compound of two different morphemes i.e. *star* and *like* that means the appearance like star. The rest neologisms based on compounding are shown in Table 5.



FIGURE 3. Example of compounding-based neologism used on Instagram

TABLE 5. Neologisms based on compounding.

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Dropdead</i>	It comes from the words <i>Drop</i> and <i>Dead</i> . Dropdead is a parable used to add on how magnificent or amazing on a thing or person, e.g. she is dropdead gorgeous.
<i>Facebook</i>	It comes from the words <i>Face</i> and <i>Book</i> . Facebook is an online social media application.
<i>Hashtag</i>	It comes from the words <i>Hash</i> and <i>Tag</i> . Hashtag is a symbol of “#” which is becoming a trend on social media to indicate something, e.g. #iloveyou, #weddingoftheyear.
<i>Photobomb</i>	It comes from the words <i>Photo</i> and <i>Bomb</i> . Photobomb is term used for an action of disturbing or getting into someone’s photo spontaneously.
<i>Saltbae</i>	It comes from the words <i>Salt</i> and <i>Bae</i> . Saltbae is a title referred to an artist/chef which uses a technique in sprinkling salt to the food.
<i>Screenshot</i>	It comes from the words <i>Screen</i> and <i>Shot</i> . Screenshot is an action of taking a shot or image being displayed on the gadgets.
<i>Softquoted</i>	It comes from the words <i>Soft</i> and <i>Quoted</i> . Softquoted is a term used to indicate how graceful a poem or speech is delivered by someone.
<i>Softserved</i>	It comes from the words <i>Soft</i> and <i>Served</i> . Softserved is a term used to indicate something/someone’s behaviour which is gentle
<i>Throwback</i>	It comes from the words <i>Throw</i> and <i>Back</i> . Throwback is a term used to indicate an action of rewinding a memory in the past.
<i>Bitcoin</i>	It comes from the words <i>Bit</i> and <i>Coin</i> . Bitcoin is a term used to indicate a type of digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.

3.2.4 Blending

Nine neologisms (which is equivalent to 10.00% of total neologisms) identified were based on blending. An instance is the word *twas* that refers to *it was*. The use of the word *twas* was extracted from Instagram and it is displayed in Figure 4 while the rest neologisms based on blending are tabulated in Table 6.



FIGURE 4. Example of blending used on Instagram.

TABLE 6. Example of blending neologism.

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Dya</i>	It comes from the words <i>Do</i> and <i>You</i> (?).
<i>Instagram</i>	It comes from the words <i>Insta</i> and <i>Gram</i> .
<i>Socmed</i>	It comes from the words <i>Social</i> (Soc)and <i>Media</i> (Med).
<i>Vlog</i>	It comes from the words <i>Video</i> (V)and <i>Log</i> .
<i>Wakanda</i>	It comes from the words <i>What</i> , <i>Kind</i> and <i>Of</i> (?).
<i>WhatsApp</i>	It comes from the words <i>What</i> , <i>is</i> and <i>App</i> . It is an online application for interaction or sending messages.
<i>Yall</i>	It comes from the words <i>You</i> and <i>All</i> .

3.2.5 Clipping

According to Table 2, 10 neologisms (which is equivalent to 11.11% of total words) identified are based on clipping. An

instance of the 10 words is the word *thru*. The word *thru* here may have two different definitions, the first is *through* and the second is *true*, depending on the conversation. The use of the word *thru* in conversation was extracted from WhatsApp and it

is displayed in Figure 5 while the rest neologisms based on clipping are tabulated in Table 7.



FIGURE 5. Example of clipping used on WhatsApp

TABLE 7. Example of clipping neologism

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Geddit</i>	It comes from the words <i>GetandIt</i> (?).
<i>Iszit</i>	It comes from the words <i>IsandIt</i> (?).
<i>Kpop</i>	It comes from the words <i>KoreanandPop</i> . Kpop is a pop music genre by Korean singers. It can be referred to the music or the singers.
<i>Nanya</i>	It comes from the words <i>Non, OfandYou(r)</i> . Nanya is a new trending slang on social media, e.g. <i>nanyabusinessmeansnone of your business</i> .
<i>Obike</i>	It comes from the words <i>Oandbike</i> (bicycle). Obike is a title of a company which offers a bicycle business. People can borrow and use the bicycle by using the QR (Quick Response) code on the mobile phone to pay the bills.
<i>Supp</i>	It comes from the words <i>What, IsandUp</i> (?). Supp is a trending slang on social media used by the youth or the ELS students specifically to greet their fellow friends informally.
<i>Wakanda</i>	It comes from the words <i>What, KindandOf</i> . Wakanda is a new trending slang which is practically taken from a blockbuster movie “ The Black Panther” where Wakanda is one of the venue existed in the movie. People are using the term and change the definition of its original purpose to a questionnaire of “What kind of...?”, e.g. <i>wakanda place is this?(What kind of place is this?)</i> .
<i>Yall</i>	It comes from the words <i>YouandAll</i> e.g. <i>I love Yall!</i>
<i>Def</i>	It comes from the word <i>Definitely</i> , e.g. <i>def will come here again soon!</i>

3.2.6 Conversion

Out of 90 neologisms, nine (which is equivalent to 10.00% of total neologisms) were based on conversion. An instance of the words is the word *following*. This word is a new term used in social networking. The word *following* is defined as adding someone to a list of friends which allows people to access the person’s page or newsfeed. The use of the word *following* was extracted from Instagram and it is displayed in Figure 6 while the rest neologisms based on clipping are tabulated in Table 8.



FIGURE 6. Example of conversion used on Instagram.

TABLE 8. Example of conversion neologism

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Block</i>	Original meaning: Block means an obstacle which to prevent something. Building blocks is a subdivided building for flats or tall buildings. New meaning: “Block” in social media means to hide or prevent someone’s social media account to have the access of connecting, accessing or even sending online message
<i>Dropdead</i>	It comes from the words <i>DropandDead</i> . Original meaning: Practically drop dead is a verb of an action which cause dead in dropping action. New meaning: Dropdead has been used differently on social media which is used as an adverb to indicate something amazing and magnificent.
<i>Friend</i>	Original meaning: A person or a companion to another person with bond of mutual affection. New meaning: Being a friend in social media means to have the access and connections to a person’s social media account and this does not define that there is a bond of mutual affection as a real friend.
<i>Google</i>	Original purpose: Google is a noun for a website application which acts as a searching engine to find information online. Conversion: Google has also been used as a verb generally to transform the word “search” into “Google” instead.
<i>Grab</i>	Original meaning: Grab is a verb which is an action of holding something. Conversion: Grab is used as a noun to indicate an online transportation application which is most likely a taxi service but in the help of a gadget and the Internet.
<i>Lit</i>	Original meaning: Lit is the past tense of light. Conversion: Lit is a trending adjective to indicate something awesome, cool, amazing and others related definition.

<i>On</i>	Original meaning: Physically in contact with or supported by a surface. It can be defined as continuation of movement or action. Conversion: “On” is a verb which is used as an action of approval or agreed to do something, e.g. she said she is on with the reunion plan.
<i>Story</i>	Original definition: A story is a noun for a narrative, tale or recital. Conversion: It is converted into a verb to deliver story (tale, narrative, recital, or event) on the social media which there is a “story” section in social networking applications such as Instagram for the users to tell their daily story. It is also used as a verb when it comes to those applications, e.g. I want to story this event in my Instagram.

3.2.7 Antonomasia

Antonomasia is another neologism identified from the sample of the study. Table 2 depicts that eight neologisms identified are

TABLE 9. Example of antonomasia neologism

based on antonomasia. The neologisms based on antonomasia are tabulated in Table 9.

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>WhatsApp</i>	Compounding process: Compounding the words <i>What</i> , <i>Is</i> and <i>App</i> (abbreviation of “application”). It refers to an online application for messaging and communicating.
<i>Facebook</i>	Compounding process: Compounding the words <i>Face</i> and <i>Book</i> . It refers to a social media for social networking and entertainment.
<i>Grab</i>	Conversion process: <i>Grab</i> (verb) → <i>Grab</i> (Noun). It refers to an online application for transportation services (taxi).
<i>Instagram</i>	Blending process: Blending the words <i>Insta</i> (instant) and <i>Gram</i> . It refers to a social media for social networking and entertainment.
<i>Netflix</i>	Blending process: Blending the words <i>Net</i> (Internet) and <i>Flix</i> (Flicks). It refers to an online web page for movie or television series streaming.
<i>oBike</i>	Blending process: Blending the words <i>O</i> and <i>bike</i> . It refers to an online bicycle services company.
<i>Twitter</i>	A company of social networking applications.
<i>Noob</i>	Conversion process: <i>Newbie</i> → <i>Noob</i> (A new trend term in social networking). It indicates an individual who is innocent.

3.2.8 Borrowing

Six neologisms (which is equivalent to 6.67% of total words) were identified based on borrowing. An instance of the 6 words is the word *voila*. The word *voila* is a borrowed word from the French which means *there you are* or *there it is* in exclamation intonation. The use of the word *voila* in English conversation was extracted from WhatsApp and it is displayed in Figure 7 while the rest neologisms based on borrowing are tabulated in Table 10.

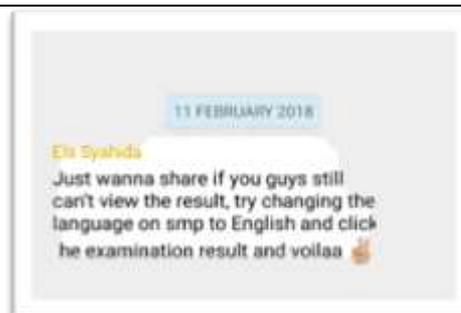


FIGURE 7. Example of borrowing used on WhatsApp

TABLE 10. Example of borrowing neologism

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Boomerang</i>	It is a borrowed word from Dharuk which is used to indicate a curved flat piece of wood in Australia. <i>Boomerang</i> is an application which captures a repeated short movement. It is a trending phenomenon on the social media.
<i>Candid</i>	It is a borrowed word from Latin which is used to indicate a truthful or straightforward and without acting action. This term is usually used on a photo or someone (candid photo).
<i>Kudos</i>	It is a borrowed word from Greek language. It is used to show praise or honour for an achievement. Eg. She won the last debate amazingly. <i>Kudos</i> to her!
<i>Oppa</i>	It is a borrowed word from Korean language to indicate a boy or man who looks like a Korean or the real Korean men themselves.
<i>Uber</i>	It is a borrowed from German language which originally means a great or extreme degree. <i>Uber</i> is a name for an online transportation application for taxi services which is well-known around the world.

3.2.9 Affixation

Four neologisms were recognised based on affixation. An instance of the neologisms based on affixation is the word *preorder* which is an action of booking something earlier

before it is available for purchasing. The bound morpheme *pre* is attached to the front of the free morpheme of *order* by prefixation process. This action usually occurs in online business or shopping which is popular in social networking. The use of the word *preorder* was extracted from WhatsApp and

it is displayed in Figure 8 while the rest neologisms based on affixation are tabulated in Table 11.

FIGURE 8. Example of affixation used on WhatsApp



TABLE 11. Example of affixation neologism

Neologism	Morphological Process
<i>Newbie</i>	It comes from the words <i>New</i> and <i>Bie</i> (suffixation). <i>Newbie</i> is a term used for someone who is still fresh and new to something.
<i>Repost</i>	It comes from the words <i>Re</i> (prefixation) and <i>post</i> . <i>Repost</i> is action of posting again something that has been post earlier which is quite popular in the social media in order to share some information.
<i>Selfie</i>	It comes from the words <i>Self</i> and <i>ie</i> (suffixation). <i>Selfie</i> is an action of taking photos by using the front camera instead of the back camera of a gadget which most probably because there is absenteeism of people to capture the photo .

3.2.10 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a process of using a word to indicate the sound of the word. Only three neologisms were found to be

based on onomatopoeia. Table 12 shows examples of onomatopoeia neologism.

TABLE 12. Example of onomatopoeia neologism

Neologisms	Morphological Processes
<i>Boom</i>	To indicates the sound of a bomb or an expression to reveal something.E.g. I know you are lying. Boom!
<i>Shook</i>	To indicates the sound of shocking expression.E.g. I was shook when you tell me you are engaged!
<i>Yikes</i>	To indicates the expression of shock and alarm which often for humorous effect.E.g. I had my fries with vanilla ice cream, though. Yikes!

3.3 Analysing neologisms: Word class

Upon classification of neologisms based on morphological process, they were further classified based on word class.The word classes included are noun, verb and adjective. Out of 90

neologisms studied, 52.2%, 35.6% and 12.2% were verbs, nouns and adjectives respectively. This reflected that neologisms of verbs were created more than nouns and adjectives. Table 13 displays the distribution of neologism based on morphological process and word class.

TABLE 13. Recurrence of the morphological processes used in the word classes

Morphological Process	Word Class		
	Noun	Verb	Adjective
Acronym	11	15	1
Abbreviations	7	4	1
Compounding	3	4	3
Clipping	3	6	1
Conversion	1	6	2
Affixation	2	2	0
Borrowing	2	3	1
Blending	5	3	0
Onomatopoeia	0	0	3
Antonomasia	8	0	0
Reduplication	0	0	0

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the most commonly used morphological process in creating neologisms was acronym process whereby 30% of

90 neologisms were identified as acronyms. This was followed by abbreviation process that comprised of 13.33%. This implies that most youth prefers to short words on social

networking platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, and Facebook.

The use of acronyms and abbreviations was due to the limitation of characters allowed to be posted on a social networking platform at a time. For instance, Twitter application allowed the users to post a *tweet* with only 280 characters at a time. Instagram also applied the same rule for the users to write a biography which limits to only 150 characters. This rule has been applied by most of the social media applications including WhatsApp and Facebook.

Besides, the neologisms identified throughout the study were mostly verbs by which most of the verbs were created through acronym morphological process. Hence, youth used acronyms as verbs most frequently on social networking platforms.

The findings catalyst further researches on neologisms as the researcher succeeded to prove that plethora of neologisms was frequently used by youth in social networking. Research on neologisms is vital to ensure that chronological history of a language is recorded systematically. Users of the English language were enlightened about the informal words frequently used. This allows users to better choose appropriate words in formal affairs.

To provide better insights about neologisms, researcher recommends future researches to cater more individuals of various demographic backgrounds. This allows the recognition of neologisms that might be influenced by the variety of demographic backgrounds.

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AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHY



Shakina Shahlee received her Bachelor's degree in English Language Studies and Literature (2018) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) which is also known as International University of Malaysia. Shakina is currently working as an English Language teacher in one of the Malaysian government schools. She had authored her first dissertation for Bachelor's degree project paper on The Morphological processes of Neologisms in Social Networking among Youths. She is also currently pursuing her Master's degree in full research on the same field of research with a slight amendment on the sampling circle which focuses on the English language revolution in social networking.



Rosniah Mustaffa (PhD) is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She has been teaching English courses from basic to advanced levels at the undergraduate and graduate levels in UKM for 31 years. Her area of interests includes LEP learners and Learning Styles.

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