

Review Article

The morphological processes the users of social media apply unconsciously for creation of new expressions to fit their social communication needs

Comment [L1]: Is this paper intended to present a review? If so, unlike an original research article, a review article is a survey of previously published research on a topic. It should give an overview of current thinking on the theme.

Comment [L2]: The social media observed is only Facebook. Author may consider writing Facebook instead of social media to be more contextual.

Comment [L3]: Title needs to be reconstructed. It should be written to be more interesting, concise, and precise.

ABSTRACT

The concern in the study was to unveil the morphological processes the users of Facebook apply unconsciously in the creation of new expressions to fit their social communication needs. So, partly the study is an analysis of language of social media interaction. It entails the application of knowledge familiar word formation processes in the examination of the means of creating new words by Facebook users. These word formation processes are not strictly restricted to Facebook users alone. The choice of Facebook is for limitation of the study in terms of area to gather data. This project is a simple qualitative study. Data for this study is collated through direct observation of the nature of language use on various social media platforms. Data was analyzed descriptively. Findings were made in the study. A number of word formation processes were observed as used by various Facebook users in the Nigerian platform. Some of them include the use of clipping, 'because as in bcs, bcz'. Social media users have unique means of forming words. The words are mainly formed by abbreviating the main expressions. The abbreviations follow various patterns. The users are familiar with the words, yet most of them are new.

Comment [L4]: preposition use is incorrect

Comment [L5]: about familiar or of familiar

Comment [L6]: The verb **was** does not seem to agree with the subject.

Comment [L7]: preposition use is incorrect

1. INTRODUCTION

One major concern of the morphology of language is how words, which are building blocks of communication, are formed. In every language, words, lexical and grammatical, are formed in various ways, which reflect the grammatical peculiarities in the language. Just for emphasis, studies in the grammar of different language are basically anchored on the general description of primary branches, to include phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics of that language. Nonetheless, this study is primarily premised on the morphological investigation since it practically involves examining word formation as an aspect of morphology.

Comment [L8]: It should be plural.

What then is morphology and word formation? And what does morphological analysis targets at? Anagbogu, Mbah, and Eme (2010: 252) define morphology as the study of “the shape of words and the categories realized by them”. Morphological analysis, according to Katamba (1993) is usually divided into two broad groups: Inflectional and Derivational.

Meanwhile, the question of what is ‘word’ remains at the center of the analysis of word formation processes. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) assert that words may be defined syntactically or phonologically. Syntactically, word is defined as the smallest unit of syntax, while phonologically it is seen as sequence of sounds associated with a particular meaning. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) also note that words in a language are either categorized as grammatical words or lexical words, and there are however ways in which words are formed in languages. These are called words formation processes. Word formation according to Nwala (2008) is defined as certain strategies adopted in the formation of words in a language. These processes include derivation and inflection (cardinal ones), acronym, coinage, affixation, clipping, etymology, blending, compounding, borrowing, reduplication, among other functional processes across languages. The existence and productive levels of these processes may vary in languages or even dialects of the same language

Social media is a media platform that avails arrays of network users across countries and continent the avenue to communicate. Language is used in various ways. New words are created by users. Some of the newly created words are not widely known by all the users. The creation of the words by users, mainly on Facebook, is simply to communicate in the shortest and easiest way with other

users. So, any study in the understanding of the processes of word formation on any of the social media platforms will exert plethora of benefits, both to the researchers and users of the social media platforms.

Comment [L9]: Facebook as the media observed needs to be briefly introduced in the background of the study. Why choosing facebook instead of any other social media?

2. METHODOLOGY

This Research work is a simple qualitative study. It is also a simple descriptive and textual analysis of word formation processes used by social media users. The study focuses on simple textual analysis, and information was derived directly from various social media platforms. The qualitative method is a simple research design in which a researcher focuses on textual rather statistical analysis of data and the simple descriptive method is a popular research design adopted mostly in textual analysis of data. Data collated will be analyzed descriptively. The descriptive method is a system of analysis in which the researcher submits analysis on the basis of observation.

Comment [L10]: ?

Comment [L11]: Although author has written the research design to conduct the study, no information were found explaining about methods of data collection and/or selection, methods of analysis, and how methodological choices were evaluated and justified.

3. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Word Formation Process Observed

A number of word formation processes were observed as used by various Facebook users in the Nigerian platform. The direction of this section is to present instances of the processes and the words derived.

3.1.1 Logogram

In morphology, logograms are considered signs which represent words or parts of them, in the case of texting these are single letters, numerals, typographic symbols or the combination of the part of the word with a number. This is one of the most frequently used word formation process in various social media platforms. Below are some instances from the collated data:

1. 'are' Abbreviation:

The most frequent abbreviated form is r. The reason for usage of this type of abbreviation is that the letter r has the same pronunciation as the actual form of the verb BE, are.

2. Meaning: be' Abbreviation:

The letter b used to replace the verb be is an example of logogram. The shortened form of the verb be is motivated by the pronunciation of the letter b which is the same as the pronunciation of the verb be.

3. 'before' Abbreviation:

The abbreviated form b4 is an example of logogram because it is formed by letter b with connection with the number 4, the pronunciation of both altogether makes the word before.

4. 'the' Abbreviation:

The abbreviation 'd' is based on the pronunciation of 'the', with initial vowel pronunciation.

5. 'No one', Abbreviation:

The abbreviation 'no1' is formed partly by the number, which is pronounced the same way as the part of the original word, which it replaces.

6. 'See you', Abbreviation:

The abbreviation 'cu' is formed by pronunciation of the two parts of the collocation.

7. 'Someone', Abbreviation:

The abbreviation 'sme'1 is formed the same way as the abbreviation for the word no one, the second part is formed by the number based on the same pronunciation.

8. 'To' Abbreviation:

The abbreviation is formed by the number '2', based on the similar pronunciation.

9. 'For' Abbreviation:

The usage of number '4' to express preposition for, is an example of logogram, in which numbers are used to express words.

10. 'you' Abbreviation:

Personal pronoun can be also expressed by different abbreviations. The most frequent is abbreviation 'U', where the pronunciation of this letter and the pronunciation of pronoun you is the same. Other less frequent forms are: Ya, Y.

As can be seen from the instances above, the internet or social media users frequently use the morphological process, logograms, to derive words. These processes can be argued to be cases of neologism as they are new; however, almost all the system of using derivations on social media can be predicated on the

perception of neologism. To that extent, it then becomes important to look into the system without focusing mainly on the process alone. This informs the classification of the processes into various types.

3.1.2. Cases of Initializing

This is a process in which social media users derive a word from the initials of a phrase. This is also a popular system of word derivation at various social media platforms. Below are some instances of initializing as a word formation process:

11. 'be right back':

The phrase 'be right back' is usually initialized as 'Brb'. This is formed by initializing part of phrase.

12. 'Best friend/boy friend:

The abbreviation 'bf' is formed from the initial letters of the original word.

13. 'by' the way:

The initialism 'bdw' or 'btw' is used to express the meaning of by the way. It is important to reiterate that 'btw' can also be used to mean 'between'.

14. 'Do not care':

Abbreviated form is created from initial letters 'dnc', therefore, it is also an example of initialism.

15. 'Facebook':

The abbreviation for the social network is 'fb' and it is formed by initializing of the two parts of word that form the word Facebook, meaning face and book, which can exist separately.

16. 'I do not know':

The abbreviated form idk is formed by initial letters, thus it is an initialism. Other occurring form is dunno.

17. 'Just kidding':

The abbreviation 'jk' is formed from initials of original expression just kidding.

18. 'Laughing my ass off':

'Lmao' is abbreviated form formed by initial letters. Therefore, it belongs to the group of initialisms.

19. 'laughing out loud':

The abbreviation for laughing out loud is a typical example of initialised abbreviation, where each part of phrase is represented by its initial letters and creates word LOL. As mentioned above, the abbreviation for laughing out loud is initialism LOL, for the expression of sarcasm the letter z is added at the end, so the final abbreviation is LOLz.

20. 'Oh my God':

The abbreviation for expression Oh, my God is another example of initialism, because it is formed from initial letters, 'omg'.

3.1.3. Cases of Omissions

21. 'about':

The abbreviation for about is abt, which is formed by omitting of letters o and u.

22. 'and':

The abbreviated form for conjunction and is a single letter N. It is an example of logogram. The other occurring abbreviation is nd.

23. 'back':

The abbreviation bck is formed by omitting the vowel.

24. 'because':

The most used abbreviated form for a word because is just becuz, where the second syllable of the word is written cuz instead of cause. The other possible abbreviation used during internet discussions are: coz, bcz, cuz, becaz, cos,

25. 'better': The abbreviation btter is formed by omitting the letter e.

26. 'don't': The abbreviated form dnt used for a word don't is an omitted expression, where the vowel o is omitted.

27. 'friends': The abbreviated form frnds is formed by omitting of letters i and e.

28. 'from': The abbreviated form used in discussions for a word from is frm. It is formed by omitting of vowel o.

29. 'good': The abbreviation gd is formed by omitting of vowels. The other occurring form is gud.

30. 'have': The abbreviation hav is formed by omitting of final vowel e.
Meaning:

3.1.4. Clippings

31. 'Birthday': The abbreviation bday is formed by final clipping of the first part of word that can exist separately.
32. 'brother': The abbreviation bro is a typical example of shortening, where the end of the word is omitted.
33. 'especially': The abbreviation esp is formed by final clipping.
34. 'picture': The abbreviation pic is created by final clipping.
35. 'problem' : The abbreviated form prob for a word problem is formed by final clipping.
36. 'sister': The abbreviation sis is formed by final clipping of the original word.
37. 'English': The abbreviation eng is formed by final clipping.
38. 'tablet': The abbreviation tab is formed by final clipping. Meaning: tomorrow Abbreviation: The abbreviated form for tomorrow is omission tomo, formed by final clipping.

3.1.5. Nonstandard spelling

39. 'come on;': The abbreviated form c'mon is the example of nonstandard spelling.
40. 'does': The abbreviation daz is formed by nonstandard spelling based on pronunciation.
41. 'going to': The abbreviation gonna is the example of non standard spelling, with the origin in informal US English. The other occurring form is gotta.
42. 'kind of': The abbreviation kinda is the example of nonstandard spelling with its origin in informal US English.
43. 'that': The abbreviation dat is formed by nonstandard spelling, based on the pronunciation of the original word.
44. 'want to': The abbreviation wanna is example of nonstandard spelling, which usually includes informal US English speech.
45. 'what's up': The abbreviated form occurring in chat room discussions is wassup. It is example of informal US English speech and therefore it belongs to non standard spelling expressions.

The presentation of forty five (45) words used mainly in various social media interactions is basic in this study. The analysis unveiled various systems of forming new words from existing ones by social media users. The implication of the analysis is that there are unique systems of word formation on the social media. The social media users unconventionally device a means of communication, which are in most cases abbreviating the intended expressions. The above data presented has the indication that users at various social media platforms find it easy to abbreviate most of the expressions. Through this system, new words are created and abbreviations and derived in order to communicate. Beyond that, there is also the need to understand the manner in which the abbreviations are derived. This is the point they are analyzed under various formation processes as they are peculiarities. Another important narrative is the fact that in all the examined instances, there are no cases of inflection in the formation of words. All the processes can be adjudged to be derivational in nature.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

What this study has pursued was to analyze formation of words in various social media platforms. This research work focused on how users of Facebook create or form new words. It also made effort to unveil peculiar means of creating new words by users of Facebook. The concern in the study was to unveil the morphological processes the users of Facebook apply unconsciously in the creation of new expressions to fit their social communication needs. So, partly the study was an analysis of language of social media interaction. In other words, it entails the application of knowledge familiar word formation processes in the examination of the means of creating new words by Facebook users.

4.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions are reached from the general study:

1. Social media users have unique means of forming words
2. The words are mainly formed by abbreviating the main expressions
3. The abbreviations follow various patterns
4. The users are familiar with the words, yet most of them are new.

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