WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF NEW WORD (NEOLOGISM) USED BY LOST SAGA EUROPE USER IN "LOST SAGA EUROPE" FACEBOOK GROUP

A THESIS

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, 11th June 2015

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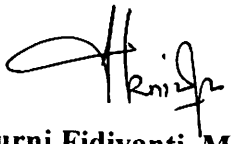

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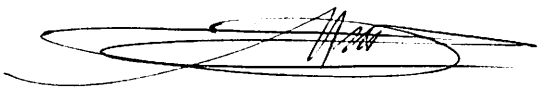

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ABSTRACT

Cahya, Frastian Nur. 2015. Word Formation Processes of New Word (Neologism) Used by Lost Saga Europe User in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook Group. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

This study aims to describe the characteristic of new word (neologism) used by Lost Saga Europe users in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group. The data are obtained through the post and comment in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group which contain many new words (neologism) since January 1st 2015 until February 28th 2015. The writer uses descriptive approach to capture the characteristic of the new words (neologism) used by the users of "Lost Saga Europe" through word formation processes and word classes analysis. The data was mainly analyzed by using the theory on word formation processes combined from George Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman (1996), meanwhile the word classes was identified based on George Yule's theory (2010).

The study finds out that there are 40 new words (neologism) in the data. They have undergone certain word formation processes and word classes. The word formation processes which undergone are *compounding, borrowing, coinage, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, inflection,* and *multiple processes* which the *acronym* processes is the most common word formation processes with the total 14 words or 35% from 40 new words (neologism). While the word classes which undergone are *noun, adjective, verb*, and *adverb* which the noun class is the most common word classes with the total 21 words or 52.5% from 40 new words (neologism).

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Keywords: Word Formation Processes, New Word, Neologism, Lost Saga, Facebook

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INTISARI

Cahya, Frastian Nur. 2015. Word Formation Processes of New Word (Neologism) Used by Lost Saga Europe User in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook Group. Skripsi. Progam Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan karakteristik dari kata-kata baru (neologism) yang digunakan oleh pengguna Lost Saga Eropa di grup Facebook bernama "Lost Saga Europe". Data penelitian ini diambil dari kiriman dan komentar di grup Facebook "Lost Saga Europe" yang berisi banyak kata-kata baru (neologism) sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2015 sampai 28 Februari 2015. Penulis menggunakan metode pendekatan deskriptif untuk mendapatkan karakteristik dari kata-kata baru (neologism) yang digunakan oleh anggota grup Facebook "Lost Saga Europe" melalui analisa formasi pembentukan kata dan analisa kelas kata. Data dianalisa dengan menggunakan teori formasi pembentukan kata yang dikombinasikan dari George Yule (2010) dan O'Grady dan Guzman (1996), sedangkan teori kelas kata dari George Yule (2010).

Studi ini menemukan sebanyak 40 kata-kata baru (neologism) di dalam data. Kata-kata baru (neologism) yang ditemukan memiliki formasi pembentukan kata dan kelas kata tertentu. Formasi pembentukan kata yang digunakan adalah *compounding, borrowing, coinage, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, inflection*, dan *multiple* yang mana formasi *acronym* merupakan formasi pembentukan kata yang sering digunakan dengan jumlah 14 kata atau 35% dari 40 kata-kata baru. Sedangkan kelas kata yang digunakan adalah *noun, adjective, verb*, dan *adverb* yang mana *noun* adalah kelas kata yang sering digunakan dengan jumlah 21 kata atau 52.5% dari 40 kata-kata baru

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Kata kunci: Formasi Pembentukan Kata, Kata Baru, Neologism, Lost Saga, Facebook

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Today, online game becomes popular. Angry Bird, Clash of Clans, and Lets Get Rich are the recently online game which common heard and booming. Those games are played and being talked by the peoples in all over the world. Online game self is the game which connected by internet connections, when we played it we could connected with the peoples who played the same game. "Online gaming is a technology rather than a genre, a mechanism for connecting players together rather than a particular pattern of game play" (Rollings, Andrew; Adams, Ernest, 2006: 471).

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A massively multiplayer online game (MMOG) is the genre of online game. "It is free multiplayer online game which is capable supporting large numbers of players simultaneously" (Cornet Steve, 2004: 703). MMOG usually have at least one persistent virtual world, create a playing arena for the purpose of a single or multiplayer game. MMOG on the other hand has a big capacity in one server. By the big capacity of dedicated server, MMOG enable players to cooperate or compete each others on a large scale, and

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sometimes to interact meaningfully with peoples in game from around the world.

Lost Saga is very popular MMOG. This MMOG develops by I.O. entertainment Korea in November, 2009. It has five publisher around the world, that are Kreon I.O Entertainment in Korea, Z8 Games in North America, Garena in Thailand, Gemscool in Indonesia, and Softnyx in Europe (http://www.ign.com/articles/2009/11/17/ogplanet-launches-lost-saga). Lost Saga self is the fighting game which draws with cute heroes from each country in the world, totally there are about 130 heroes presented in the game.

The level and items used by heroes in the game are very important in order to be the winner when the gamers fight their heroes with another gamer's hero. Because of their needs above, the small group outside the game is usually creates by experienced gamers to share the problems between gamers, selling items in the game with the real money and sharing another topic relates with the game. In this case, the researcher is the user of Lost Saga Europe (LSE) and experiences for about three years for playing LSE game. The researchers also join in one of LSE Facebook group names "Lost Saga Europe" and it has about 300 members. The researcher chooses this group in order to easier also focusing the data, because the post are orderly managed by the admin also there are many new words occur in this group.

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In group, LSE users often use their new words. The new words used by LSE users are strange words or phrases which are usually appear in the Lost Saga game, those words are easy, fast and feel comfortable between the

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users but strange and unknown for the people who never played the game. The word like "AFK" that means Away From Keyboard and "HQ" means Head Quarters are the examples of the new words used by LSE users. This phenomenon supported by Fromkin and Rodman's (1983: 264) statement, "there are many new words that emerge as an ordinary use in daily communication and add to the vocabulary or lexicon of a language". Means, from time to time there are many new words appear in the society then being ordinary used by people in society to make a communication.

The new words of LSE users are strange, new, ambiguous and meaningful vocabularies use between them in daily conversation. At this time, it is not only used in game but also in outside of game. The new words used by LSE users in their Facebook group post also comment are evidence of the uses new words in outside the game. However, the characteristic of LSE new words are anonymous and collective, every user in a group may add or enhance the vocabulary of those new words. But, in fact for the LSE users self, they do not feel so hard to know and comprehend those new words. Human has the ability to produce indefinite number of new words without causing any linguistic problem to themselves or the hearer. As Chomsky said:

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> The next feature, one that seems to be of overwhelming importance, and possibly unique to humans, is the ability to produce and understand an indefinite number of novel utterances. This property of language has several different names. Chomsky calls it creativity, others call it openness or productivity. Humans can talk about anything they like – even a platypus falling backwards downstairs – without causing any linguistic problems to themselves or the hearers (Aitchison, Jane, 2007; 32).

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Considering the existence of new words between LSE users in the group and its development in English language, the researcher wants to analyze these phenomena.

However, the use of new words by LSE users can be called as neologism."We can very quickly understand a new word in our language/ a neologism and accept the use of different forms of that new word" (Yule, 2010: 53). Neologism can occur in our language since people have the creativity to create new words. In other word, neologism can appear because of human productivity. Arnold (1986: 217) states:

> New words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. A neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language (Arnold, 1986: 217).

Neologism denotes words, terms, or phrases which have been recently created and often applied to new concepts, or reshapes older terms in newer language forms. Neologisms are defined new and especially useful in identifying

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inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have been taken on a new cultural context. It can also refer to an existing word or phrase which has been assigned a new meaning.

Continuing Yule's (2010: 53) statement, "this ability must derive in part from the fact that there is a lot of regularity in the word-formation processes in a language". In order to examine how LSE users use their creativity in forming new words, it is important to observe it through morphology. It is a study of word structure, which concerns with the structure of word in their construction. Then one branch of morphology theory is word

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formation process, it studies the linguistic ways of creating a new word. According to Yule (2010: 52-56) there are ten classification of how human being creates new words which are *clipping, borrowing, blending, coinage, back-formation, compounding, acronym, conversion, derivation,* and *multiple processes*. Therefore, the relevant theories that the researcher has to pay attention are word formation processes in order to get to know in what way new words (neologism) are formed and being used by LSE users. Thus, in concerning this matter, the researcher is curious to know the ways of creating words in word formation processes of new words (neologism) that used by LSE users in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study investigates the problem that deals with the processes of word formation on new words (neologism) used by LSE users in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group. Therefore, the researcher formulates the research questions below:

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1. What are word-formation processes of new words (neologism) that used by the users of LSE in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group?
2. What are word classes of new words (neologism) that used by the users of LSE in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group?

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1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulate research question above, the objective of the study are:

1. To describe, classifying and analyzing word-formation processes of new words (neologism) that used by the users of LSE in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group.
2. To find out word classes of new words (neologism) that used by the users of LSE in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research were supposed to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, from this research were expected to be one of the sources in linguistics studies especially in morphology area. Then, particularly on how can people use word formation processes as a part from morphology to analyze how new word (neologism) being occurs in language uses.

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Practically, this study can help linguistics researchers. It will give some information about new words (neologism) and it will help the reader to define what new word (neologism) is through word formation processes analysis. Moreover, this study will enrich the knowledge especially in the creation (word formation processes) of new words (neologism) uses by LSE users. The last, the researcher expects this study is helpful to the other researchers or students who are interested in doing further studies on related topics.

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1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study focuses on Lost Saga Europe users post and comment in Lost Saga Europe's Facebook group. There are many new word (neologism) used by Lost Saga Europe user in the group. These new words are strange and ambiguous but it is meaningful in their conversation.

The analysis is centered to show the word formation processes types of the new word (neologism) which use by Lost Saga Europe user also explain and reveal why word formation processes is better to analyze their new words (neologism). Although there are many post and comment by Lost Saga Europe user in the group, the writer limits only their post and comment since January 1st 2015 until February 28th 2015 in order to easier also focusing the data to be analyzed.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation about the use of terms; it is important for the researcher to give the suitable meaning of the key terms. Some terms are defined as follows:

a. **New Word:** A new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries (Algeo, 1991: 2). It can also refer to an existing word or phrase which has been assigned a new meaning (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neologism).

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b. **Neologism**: Neologism is the next stage in the life of new word, namely when it begins to be recognized as item familiar and catches on the usage of other speaker (Pavol, 2005: 364). Further Arnold (1986: 217) stated, new words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. A neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language.

c. **Word Formation Processes**: Word formation processes is the study of the basic processes to created new words. The processes might be from the old word to new uses without changing the meaning or it may create a completely new word (George Yule, 2010: 52-53).

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d. **Lost Saga**: Lost Saga is a casual free-to-play 3D fighting game, developed by I.O. Entertainment in Korea, Lost Saga officially launched on November 17, 2009 (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lost_Saga)

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e. **Facebook**: Facebook is an online social networking service headquartered in Menlo Park, California. Its website was launched on February 4, 2004, by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard university students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. Its name comes from a colloquialism for the directory given to it by American universities students (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook).

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher summarizes several theories related to the objective of this study. The researcher realizes that the theories are needed for analysis in field of morphology study focuses on word formation processes. This chapter is divided into two main sections. The first is the theoretical framework, includes all the fundamental theories that underlie this study. The second is the related studies concerning on word formation processes as a reference of this study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The focus of this study is word formation processes of new words used by Lost Saga Europe (LSE) users in their Facebook group, named "Lost Saga Europe". Thus, in this main section the researcher explains clearly the main theory that is word formation processes. However, some theories related to this study were explained first.

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2.1.1 New Word and Neologism

As the time grows up, there are many new word appears in our daily conversation. The words like Y0L0, abbreviation from expression "You Only Live Once" and Bugs, the word from bug (animal) becomes the word has mean cheating in game are the examples of new words appears in our daily life. American linguist, Allan said (2002: 2), "New words are as numerous and evanescent as straws in the wind". New words as straws,

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there are many new words used by peoples when they communicate with their peers indicating informal style. People, especially teenagers like to create new words because they want to create their own different code when they talk with their peers. Furthermore, new words are words which extremely new and generally do not occur in Standard English dictionary. As Algeo (1991: 2) said, "A new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries".

Not all new words can struggle to be use and become as an element of the language, some of those new words are disappear so fast, in this section the term neologism is used. According to Pavol (2005: 364), "Neologism is the next stage in the life of new word, namely when it begins to be recognized as item familiar and catches on the usage of other speaker". In simple definition the new words which new, spread widely, usual to be usage in a long time and catches by other speaker are called neologism.

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Further, according to Teresa (1992: 205), there are several possible parameters to determine if a word constitutes as a form of neologism or not. The first parameter is "diachronic parameters", the word which has arisen recently, for example Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are the word arisen recently, precisely in 2000s. Second is "lexicography parameters", the word constituted as a form of neologism if it is not in dictionaries. As we know the characteristic of neologism are new and actualize the new form of a word, and indicating informal style of language, that are why the standard dictionaries do not listed neologism. Third is "systematic instability

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parameters", the word constitutes as a form of neologism if it is exhibits signs of formal instability, we often found the new word uses in morphological, graphic, phonetic or semantic instability these are the examples of neologism in systematic instability parameters. The last is "psychology parameters", new words constitute as a form of neologisms if the speakers perceive it as a new unit, for example new word used in Lost Saga Europe users Facebook group. In group, there are many new words use by the users in order to easily their conversation, they realize that those words are new. The reasons are, they often taking new words from the game and sometimes abbreviating the words when they write a post or comment in their Facebook group.

2.1.2 Morphology

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Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Yule (2010: 67), "morphology is the study basic form of language". Language has some elements, from word to discourse, so word is the basic element to build a discourse. In simple definition in Yule statement morphology is the study of the word. Another opinion stated, "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words" (Katamba, 1993: 2). In Katamba statement, word is not only the basic form of language but also it has an internal structure, morphology is focus on the internal structure of word. Furthermore the complete statement is stated by Fromkin (2011: 41):

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> The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is morphology. This word itself consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. The suffix -ology means "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, the meaning of morphology is "the science of (word) forms (Fromkin, 2011: 41).

From the statement above, morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of forming the word. Word has the internal structure which formed the word from the smallest structure into the word which has a complex form and meaning. The internal structures which formed the word are called morpheme. Thus, we can conclude that the main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes as the smallest element of morphology and their distributions also combinations in forming words.

2.1.3 Word; Morpheme and Classification of Morpheme

Word is the basic unit of language. Language has some elements,

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from word to discourse, so word is the basic element to build a discourse. Another opinion stated that "words as meaningful building-blocks of language" (Carstairs, 2002: 4). It means that each word has a meaning. Meaning is the important things in language, because of meaning we can communicate each other. If the words are arranged well, it will have perfect meaning in a sentence. We can communicate each other is not only by the sentence but also we can use a word, such as the word go! Ok!. Although go and ok are word, it can be use to communicate because it has a meaning. According to Plag (2003: 10),

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> Words that are obviously composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings can be referred to as morphologically complex words. If we know how complex lexical items are made by the association of different constituent morphemes, then we can also analyse any complex word into its various constituents. In contrast, the words which cannot be decomposed into smaller meaningful units because they consist of only one morpheme are referred to as mono-morphemic (Plag, 2003: 10).

Whether word is the basic element of language, it is not the smallest unit in morphology. Morphemes are smallest meaningful unit of morphology which has a meaning and shaping up the word. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as *look*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the *–ed* of *looked* indicating past form of *look*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Morpheme can be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. "A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said bound morpheme" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 134). In other word, free morphemes are those that can stand by themselves as free units, they need not be attached to other morphemes for example morpheme *house*, it has a meaning and it can stand by itself without attached to another element. On the contrary, bound morpheme must be joined to other morphemes as parts of words and never stand alone by themselves, for instance: prefixes (*en* in enlarge) and suffixes (*ance* in performance).

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2.1.4 Root, Stem, and Base

As Yule's (2010: 67) statement before, morphology is the study of word, it is necessary to know the internal structures of them. To create the

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structure, there are some elements used. The first element is root, according to Katamba (1993: 41), "root is the irreducible core of a word, with completely nothing else embedded to it". He notes also that root is "a significant part in all lexeme forms and root can be in various structures". The root is the primary lexical unit of a word or the core of word. It cannot be reduced into smaller constituents.

This scholar mentions that if we remove the inflectional affixes from a word, the rest existing is labeled a Stem, "the stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes" (Katamba, 1993: 45). Then, he states whenever there is a unit no matter its types, to which affixes can be attached is named base, "a base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added" (Katamba, 1993: 45). These are the examples:

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Table 2.1 Root, Stem and Bases

Words	Roots	Stems	Bases	Inflectional Affixes	Derivational Affixes
Drivers	Drive	Driver	Driver	-s	-er
Beatiful	Beauty	Beauty	Beauty	--	-ful -ly
Disagreements	Agree	Disagreement	Agree	-s	Dis-, -ment

From the examples above, we can conclude that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology. However the explanation of the difference between inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme clearly explained in the next sub chapter, that is word formation processes. The reason is both of the

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morphemes included in the process of word formation or we can say one of many types from word formation processes. In order to easily the comprehension, the writer explained both theories in word formation processes explanation.

2.1.5 Word Formation Processes

According to Yule (2010: 53), "word formation is the study of the basic processes to created new words". As the explanation from Yule, word has the smaller element that is morpheme which shaping up the word then the process to make the morpheme into the word are called word formation process, further O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 138) stated,

> Human language makes us of a variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 138).

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Correlate with new word (neologism) phenomenon, peoples as the user of language and using language in their daily life especially teenagers like to create their different code indicating informal style, this different code are called as new word (neologism). They use variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast, the processes that they use are called word formation processes.

Word formation processes actually focus on the variety of operations how words becoming create, from the smaller unit of meaning (morpheme) becoming the larger unit that is word with the complex form and meaning.

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In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation processes from Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman (1996) to analyze the data. The writer used the theory from Yule (2010) as the major theory because Yule is the newest linguist who publish the morphology book, then O'Grady and Guzman (1996) as supporting theory because the explanation of word formation processes in their morphology book are easily to be comprehend and suitable to be used in analyze the phenomena of new words (neologism). Here are the word formation processes,

1. Compounding

   One type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. According to Yule (2010: 55), "compounds are joining of two separate words to produce a single form". The same ideas stated by O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 143), "compounding is the combination of some lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a new word". In simple word, compounding defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions, in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 154-155) also divide types of compound into two:

   a. Endocentric, compound that identifies the general class which the meaning of the entire word belongs. For example: a cave man is a type of man.

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b. Exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its parts in this way. For example: greenbottle is not a type of bottle, it is a fly of the genus lucilia.

2. Borrowing

"Borrowing is the taking over words from other languages" (Yule 2010: 55). It means borrowing is the process of word formation which taking over words from other languages to be use in English languages. Throughout the history, the English language has adopted a vast number of word from other languages, including alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), croissant (French), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), robot (Czech), tycoon (Japanese), and yogurt (Turkish).

3. Coinage

Yule (2010: 53) stated "coinage as the invention of totally new terms, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses". Coinage is creation of a new word which has a new meaning and it possible come from the old word to use in a new meaning. Coinage often found in word manufacture in industrial fields that needs a name for goods as O'Grady and Guzman's stated (1996: 60) that "word manufacture or coinage, this phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods".

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Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual. As stated by Yule (2010: 54), "new words based on the name of a person or places are called eponyms". When we talked about a hoover (or even

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a spangler), we were using an eponym. Other common eponyms are sandwich (from the eighteenth-century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling) and jeans (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made). Some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things, such as fahrenheit (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), volt (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta) and watt (from the Scottish inventor, James Watt).

4. Blending

Blends are "two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 158). Whether Yule (2010: 55) stated, "blending are typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining to the end of the other word". It seems that blending is the formation process of forming word which mixed two different separate words to produce a single new term. Some examples of bending can be seen below:

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- brunch, from breakfast – lunch,
- motel, from motor – hotel,
- smog, from smoke – fog.

5. Clipping

Clipping is "a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 56) stated clipping are "the

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element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping". In the simple definition clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning or part of speech. Common examples are ad (advertisement), fan (fanatic), and flu (influenza).

6. Back Formation

Backformation is "a process creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 158). Further Yule (2010: 56) stated, "backformation, typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)". In simple definition backformation is the process of word formation which creates new word by removing the real affix in a word, typically it can change the word class. For example: donate (verb) from donation (noun), emote (verb) from emotion (noun) and opt (verb) from option (noun).

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7. Conversion

Conversion is "the process assigns as already existing word to a new syntactic category" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 57) stated, conversion is "a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction)". In simple definition, conversion is identified zero derivation because there is a change in class and meaning without

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adding or reduces the affixes in the word. The examples can be seen in the words below:

a. Verb derived from Noun : ship (the package), button (the shirt),

b. Noun derived from Verb : permit (a building), survey (a new), walk (a long),

c. Verb derived from Adjective : dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door).

8. Acronym

Acronym is "formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 159). However Yule (2010: 58) stated, acronym "are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words". Acronym is the process of word formation which taking the initial letters of some or all of the word in a phrase or title. For examples, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, ATM for Automatic Teller Machine and the required PIN for Personal Identification Number.

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9. Inflection

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 160) stated,

> Virtually all languages have contrasts such as singular versus plural, and past versus non-past. These contrasts are often marked with the help of inflection, the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 160).

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In simple definition, it is a form of word by adding affixes in order to create a new form of word without changing the word class or meaning. Based on Yule (2010: 69), there are some kinds of inflection:

a. Plural inflection /-s/-en/ which are added to noun e.g. book - books, child - children,
b. Possessive inflection /'s/ e.g. sister of Jim - Jim's sister,
c. Past tense inflection /-ed/ which are added to verbs e.g. watch - watched,
d. Comparative inflection /-er/ which are added to adjective e.g. tall - taller,
e. Superlative inflection /-est/ which are added to adjective e.g. tall - tallest,
f. Present participle /-ing/ which are added to verbs e.g. play - playing,
g. Present tense morpheme /-s/-es/ which are added to verbs e.g. play - plays, watch - watches.

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10. Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 144) stated, "a process when a word is created where it's meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation". Whereas according to Yule (2010: 58), "derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bit' of the English language which are not usually give separate listings in dictionaries". In simple definition, it is a word

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formation by adding affixes. Different with inflectional, it creates a new form, new meaning, and sometimes changing the word class. There are three types of affixes from derivation:

a. Prefix, is affix forms have to be added to the beginning of a word (e.g. un- and happy becomes unhappy). From base happy means feel something good becomes unhappy means feel something not good, (adjective - adjective),

b. Suffix, is the other affix forms are added to the end of the word (e.g. –ish and boy becomes boyish)". From base boy means the gender becomes boyish means a girl who has characteristic same as boy, (noun - adjective),

c. Infixes, is a third type of affix, it is an affix which is incorporated inside another word, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: Bllody from Hallebloodylujah!, goddam from Absogoddamlutely! and fucking from Unfuckingbelieveable!" (adjective - adjective).

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11. Multiple processes

Yule (2010:60) mentioned that "there are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word-formation process called multiple processes". There is possibility to find the operation of more than one

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process at work in the creation of a particular word, this operation called multiple processes. For example, the term deli seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first 'borrowing' delicatessen (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. The other word is snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which snow and balls were combined to form the noun snowballs, which was then turned into a verb through conversion.

2.1.6 Word Classes

"Words as meaningful building-blocks of language" (Carstairs, 2002: 4). Means each word has meaning then it has the classes which building word into a larger area in language, the classes which building a word into larger area in language are called word classes. Word classes in other word are a set off words that display the same formal properties. Traditionally, word classes are known as part of speech. Yule (2010: 83) defines type of word classes are,

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a. Noun, are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things",
b. Article, are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those "things" (You can have a banana or an apple) or identifying them as already known (I'll take the apple),

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c. Adjective, are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience etc),

d. Verb, are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can't talk or go anywhere),

e. Adverb, are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday),

f. Preposition, are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things,

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g. Pronoun, are words (she, herself, they, it, you) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known (She talks to herself. They said it belonged to you),

h. Conjunction, are words (and, but, because, when) used to make connections and indicate relationships between events (Chantel's husband was so sweet and he helped her a lot because she couldn't do much when she was pregnant).

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2.2 Previous Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to word formation processes theory:

First study is *Word Formation Process of Register Used by Traffic Police Officers at Satlantas Polrestabes Surabaya*, by Nisa (2011). She is the student of Airlangga University. In her research, she studied the Indonesian register words used in Traffic Police Officers in Surabaya. In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. While as the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Laurie Bauer (2000), George Yule (2010), and Harimurti Kridalakasana (2007) to categorize the data. From her research she found that there are eight strategies of word formation process, which are undergone by Indonesian register words used by The Traffic Police Officers. They are *borrowing, coinage,* digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id *compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection,* and *derivation*. Based on the findings, there are 125 register that are used by the Traffic Police officers. She found two different type of register that is word and number. The word register was dominating 99 register from 125 amount of register, or it can percentage 76% of 125 register.

The second study is *The Word Formation Processes on Slang Word Produced by Homosexuals in Surabaya*, by Anita (2011). She is the student of Petra Christian University. In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method also to analyze the data. As the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Yule's classification (1996). While, gay word

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formation theory (1999) and Indonesian word formation theory by Chaer (2003) are as supporting theory. Based on the findings, there are 69 slang words that occur in the subjects' conversations. The slang words formed according to nine word formation processes. Those are *coinage, blending, derivation (affixes) {prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes}, changing vowel and consonant, insertion, clipping and changing, adding, giving new meaning,* and *multiple processes*. The biggest percentage of word formation processes to form gay slang word is the process of *derivation* especially *infixes (-in-)*.

The third study is *Word Formation Processes of Chatting Language that are used in Ragnarok Online Games*, by Santy (2011). She is the student of Petra Christian University. In her research, she used descriptive quantitative method to analyze the data. She uses a theory of word formation presented by George Yule (2006) in the study of language as the major theory. She attaches two supporting theories of word-formation processes. The first supporting theory that the writer attaches is from Norman C. Stageberg (1950) in the An Introductory English Grammar. The other one is from Abdul Chaer's theory (1994) of word-formation processes in the "Linguistik Umum" (General Linguistic). In her study she found five word formation process undergo in chatting language that are *acronym, clipping, blending, backformation*, and *miscellianeous*. The highest percentage of word formation processes which occur in Ragnarok's chatting language are *misscellianeous* from 62 words indicated as chatting word.

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Although there have been done many researches on word formation processes analysis, there is no doubt on study word formation processes and still interesting topic to be discussed. As we seen, based on third related studies above, there are some differences on object between the researchers. However, this research has some peculiarity difference with the previous study above. First, the focus of this study is in objects which always new and always grow, that is new words which included in neologism phenomena. Second, in this study the word classes of the word are being noticeable, difference with these theses above that only focuses on what word formation process which undergo in the processes on creating word and which is the most process are undergo in the processes on creating word. Thus, this research not only approach more deeply focus on how new words (neologism) being constructs in word formation processes analysis but also this research focus on word classes of those new words (neologism).

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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the researcher developed in detail the methods of research that used in collecting and analyzing data. It consists of three sections. There are research approach, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis

3.1 Research Approach

In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive approach. This kind of research approach involves the descriptive data collection as the basic for interpretation in the attempt to describe and interpret characteristic of the phenomena used by specific object. Pannerselvam (2006: 7) stated,

> As stated earlier, a descriptive research is carried out with specific object(s) and hence it result in definite conclusion. This research tries to describe the characteristics of the respondents in relation to a particular product or practice/culture of importance (Pannerselvam, 2006: 7).

Based on the statement above, the researcher uses descriptive approach to capture the characteristic of the new word (neologism) phenomena used by Lost Saga Europe users in their group through word formation process analysis. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes and characterizes them to get the result of definite conclusion.

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3.2 Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data from data sources from those several ways, the researcher has done these several ways on this study:

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3.2.1 Source of the Data

This research studied the word formation processes analysis of new word (neologism) used by Lost Saga Europe users in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group. Therefore, the data of this research are their post and comment in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group which contain many new words (neologism) since January 1st 2015 until February 28th 2015.

3.2.2 The Instrument

Since this research is descriptive research. The researcher used his self as the instrument. As Flick's (2009: 106) stated "You as a researcher and your respondent and your communicative competencies are the main "instruments" of collecting data and of recognition". In getting the data, the researcher becomes the member of Lost Saga Europe user in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group. The researcher used a notebook and modem as main tool because notebook and internet connection are needed to access this group website. Furthermore, the researcher uses the feature of notebook to observe, marked and transcribed the data.

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3.3.3 The Procedure

To collect the data from the data sources, the steps as follows:

a. Entering Facebook website with the account (identity in Facebook, anyone who registered in Facebook account has the identity in Facebook) of researcher, in Facebook terms when entering Facebook website with

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the account is called *log in*, and then in Facebook terms also the page where the account locating after *log in* is called *home*.

b. Clicking "Lost Saga Europe" group at the left side of *home*, then the account of researcher locating in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group page.

c. Collecting the textual conversation of post and comment in "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group since January 1st 2015 until February 28th 2015 by copying then pasting into word document, after that the researcher printing the word document into print out media.

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

The next procedure is technique of data analysis. After collected the data, the researcher began to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, there are several steps as follows:

a. In transcribing the data, the researcher inserting the word indicated as new word (neologism) accompanying by the original word, meaning and textual source from appendix in table 1

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Table 1: New Word (Neologism) Used by the Users of "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook Group

No	Written Post/Comment	New Word	Original Word	Meaning

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b. Analyzing and classifying the new word (neologism) based on the eleven types of word formation processes theory. These eleven types of word formation processes are combining from Yule's (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman's (1996) theory. Further, analyzing and classifying all the categories of word classes from those new words (neologism) based on Yule's (2010) theory.

c. Summarizing the findings in table 2 and table 3.

Table 2: The Findings of Word Formation Processes in LSE New Word (Neologism)

Number	Word Formation Processes	Sample	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
		40	100 %

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Table 3: The Findings of Word Classes in LSE New Word (Neologism)

Number	Word Classes	Sample	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
		40	100 %

d. Drawing a definite conclusion.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part presents the findings of the new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE, further in analyses, the new word (neologism) categorized also analyzed based on the word-formation processes combined from George Yule's (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman's (1996) theories, and word classes based on George Yule's (2010) theory in order to answer statement of the problems in this study. The second part is the discussion which explains the result from the findings of this study then compared with the other previous study and the last is the suggestion based on the lack of the study.

4.1 Findings

There are 40 new words (neologism) that were found used by the users of LSE. In general, the researcher found out that new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE had regularity of patterns in their word formation also in word classes. The patterns of word formation processes are from Yule's (2010) theory combined with O'Grady and Guzman's (1996), whether the patterns of word classes only from Yule's theory.

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Then, the way of the researcher to answer the statement problems of this study are analyzed the new words (neologism) based on each type of word formation processes, and word classes. According to Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman (1996), word-formation processes are categorized into

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compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, inflection, derivation and *multiple processes*. While, according to Yule (2010) there are eight classes of the word, that are *noun, article, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, pronoun,* and *conjunction*. Below are the findings and analyses,

4.1.1 Word Formation Processes of LSE New Word (Neologism)

After analyzing the data, the researcher found out there are eight types of word formation process that exist in new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE. They are *compounding, borrowing, coinage, clipping, conversion, acronym, inflectional,* and *multiple processes*. The category and frequency of the word formation processes in the data can be seen from the following table:

Table 2: The Findings of Word Formation Processes in LSE New Word (Neologism)

Number	Word Formation Processes	Sample	Percentage
1	Compounding	2	5 %
2	Borrowing	2	5 %
3	Coinage	8	20 %
4	Blending	-	0 %
5	Clipping	5	12.5 %
6	Backformation	-	0 %
7	Conversion	2	5 %
8	Acronym	14	35 %

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9	Inflection	1	2.5 %
10	Derivation	-	0 %
11	Multiple	6	15 %
		40	100 %

There are eight processes of word formation exists in LSE new word (neologism). From the data above, it can conclude that *acronym* is the most common way for the formation of new words (neologism). It has 35% of the total words or 14 new words (neologism) that undergo the process of *acronym*. There are some terms which undergo other word formation processes, namely *compounding* 5% or 2 words, *borrowing* 5% or 2 words, *coinage* 20% or 8 words, *clipping* 12.5% or 5 words, *conversion* 5% or 2 words, *inflection* 2.5% or 1 words, and *multiple processes* 15% or 6 words. Here the analysis,

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4.1.1.1 Compounding

One type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. According to Yule (2010: 55), "compounds are joining of two separate words to produce a single form". The same ideas stated by O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 143), "compounding is the combination of some lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a new word". In simple word, compounding defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions, in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. The discussions below are

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new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the compounding processes,

Data 23

Gioacas Adrian	: What does friendship have to do with this? You both are clearly not friends.
Salva LS	: WE was but not anymore. I just deleted him from FB and he overeacted. Lol okay?
Zaccaria Arbib	: Lol gj adel this motherfucker now knows the feeling u had when u did it. He did **italien***
Nishan Meerun	: so.. to sum things up, when **facepalm**, thousand bricks re not enough: FOOL ! :v

In data 23, there are two words indicate formed by compounding processes, *"italien"*, and *"facepalm"*. The word *"italien"* undergoes compounding process from the noun word *"Italy"* means the country names Italy and the noun word *"alien"* means the creature that comes from outside the earth. Through compounding processes, the word *"italien"* means the Italian person who has the strange attitude. It is including as endocentric compounding processes because the joined words has the meaning of the entire words. From the comment of Zaccaria above, he stated that Salva is doing Italien because he doing the strange things, further Salva is Italian person. However the debate between Zaccaria and Salva invited other member of the group to join in their debate, he is Nishan.

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Nishan trying to joke both of them, he summarize the debate with the statement "when facepalm thousand bricks re not enough". Nishan's comment contains *"facepalm"* as new word indicated forms through compounding processes. The word *"facepalm"* undergoes compounding

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processes from the noun word *"face"* means the part of the human anatomy and the verb word *"palm"* means hide something with palm. Through compounding processes this word means the condition when the person is so depressed. In gaming activity, the one who depressed so hard when play the game often swing their face / head around then hide their face with palm, this habit is taken to the word *"facepalm"*. This word include as endocentric compounding processes because the joined words has the meaning of the entire words.

4.1.1.2 Borrowing

Foreign words always borrow from other languages, especially to accompany new ideas, inventions, products and so on. "Borrowing is the taking over words from other languages" (Yule 2010: 55). It means borrowing is the process of word formation which taking over words from other languages to being used in English languages. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the borrowing processes,

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Data 22

Krzysiu Nalikowski	: play kyo-act cool...
Salva LS	: I dont act cool T.T
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: Well u don't still u r trying to :^
Salva LS	: You **B-baka!!** *Goes tsundere randomly?

The word *"B-baka"* used by Salva above is borrowed from Japan, this word means idiot, fools or stupid. The users of LSE sometimes use this word to mock the other user. As seen in the conversation above, Krzysiu twitted Salva until Salva depressed and mocked Krzysiu back.

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Data 23

Salva LS	: Kaedrick LS Is a hacker. Look what he did do to my account…Ur worse than **Chibiterasu.**
Krzysiu Nalikowsk	: So **chibiterasu** hacked ur acc?what's his ign now?

The word *"Chibiterasu"* used by Salva and Krzysiu above is borrowed from Japan, this word borrowed from the main character of Japanese Nintendo game called Okamiden. Actually in Okamiden, Chibiterasu described as the worst main character. In conversation above Salva and Krzysiu discuss about the person who hacked Salva's account in Lost Saga Europe game, and then the person who hack Salva's account are called *"Chibiterasu"*. This word means someone who has worst character as like Chibiterasu in Okamiden Japanese Nintendo game.

4.1.1.3 Coinage

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Yule (2010: 53) stated "coinage as the invention of totally new terms, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses". Coinage is creation of a new word which has a new meaning and it possible come from the old word to use in a new meaning. Coinage often found in word manufacture in industrial fields that needs a name for goods as O'Grady and Guzman's stated (1996: 60) that "word manufacture or coinage, this phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods". The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the coinage processes,

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Data 4

Rio : apps.facebook.com%2Fcastle_clash3…
Kim Vatipää Lind : **Android** Blender xD oh plz. ! where are you when we need you to ban this kind of people. ?
Ashley Odibo-wilson : Seems **legit**

The word *"android"* used by Kim above is new word means the type of hand phone which use android system. The users of LSE seldom to use this word because it does not have the relation with the online game played in PC/Computer. Kim used this word because there is posting from Rio about the game played by Android and Kim aims to report Rio act to the admin of the group. While the word *"legit"* used by Ashley above is new word which means something cool. Ashley value about Android game which posted by Rio is interesting enough.

Data 6

Krzysiu Nalikowski : well I had(sold 2) 13 perms won eu without spending anything aswell ^
Vilius William Jonitis: cuz you **scam**
Krzysiu Nalikowski : he is not scammer,he is scammed :^
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi : I GOT 20 PERMS ffs **kae** that kae that acc was mine. scame me more please-

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The word *"scam"* used by William above is new word means threat or trick someone out from their possession. Nowadays the user of LSE often doing scam because there is information that Lost Saga Europe will be closed, because of that many user do not care about their account in Lost Saga. By scam trick, the user of Lost Saga can use and belonging the other user's account. Then, the word *"kae"* is new word for the best video game in Europe. Loris use the word *"kae"* in his comment above indicated to joke

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the other user of LSE about the belonging in Game, all of them tells about their belonging in Lost Saga Europe, Loris joke them with his belonging in the another game in order to melting the moment.

Data 7

Hrincescu Alexandru : I wish I was able to play the NA version , even if they have their problems they got a lot of players and are active …
Kim Vatipää Lindholm; You can play NA via **steam.**
Hrincescu Alexandru : What about the **ping**?

The word *"steam"* used by Kim above is the old word which has a new meaning. *"Steam"* actually means the shape of boiled water, through the coinage processes this word uses for the brand of the game seller in Europe. Actually steam shows in website appearance and it can be accessed from all region of the world. In the conversation above, Kim give a suggestion to Hriencescu that he must play Lost Saga NA via steam, then Hriencescu ask into Kim about the *"ping"*. The word *"ping"* actually is not new in English, and this word means the sport which uses small balls and small table, through the processes of coinage the word ping split into more than one meaning. The word *"ping"* in the user of LSE means the connection status of the internet connection.

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Data 17

Loris Ban Fox Sacchi : evy? what is that? O-O
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi : ow seems cute
Dawid Lipiński : **vindictus** or something like that

The word *"vindictus"* is the new word for the one type of popular MMOG which played by the fight game accompanied by the story, like a novel. This is the newest MMOG which released by Nexon, Dawid in his

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comment above answer Loris's question about the hero *"evy"*, and he answer this hero is like vindictus, that is silent but killer character or it familiar as psychopath character.

Data 23

Enam de Kinder	: Ohai. c:
Preben Mittet Vanheule	: Ohai. c:
Enam de Kinder	: Ouo, hi **melon** :v

In the conversation above, Enam respons Preben's comment with called him *"melon"*. Actually *"melon"* is not a new word in English, but as the growth of the language, this word splits into more than one meaning. These new meanings caused the word melon becomes one of new English word. *"Melon"* is now used not only refer to the kind of fruit, but also to describe the woman who has the big breast, because Preben is man, it can conclude that Enam called Preben as like homosexuals.

4.1.1.4 Blending

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Yule's (2010: 55) stated, "blending are typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining to the end of the other word". It seems that blending is the formation process of forming word which mixed two different separate words to produce a single new term. Actually there is no new word (neologism) formed by blending process in the users of LSE post and comment.

4.1.1.5 Clipping

Clipping is "a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter" (O'Grady and Guzman,

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1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 56) stated clipping are "the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping". In the simple definition clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning or part of speech. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the clipping processes,

Data1

David Saldaña Ndaye : **Nexo** plz
Waheeb Mohamud : Stop wasting your time.
David Saldaña Ndaye : what?
Waheeb Mohamud : European server is going to close 8th April 2015.

The word *"nexo"* is derived from *"nexon"*. It refers to the publisher of Lost Saga in Europe country. From David's comment above, he only says *Nexo*, but actually he asks for the other member identity in Nexon Company.

Data 7

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Dawid Lipiński : Again wendesday without update?!? Nexon really **sux**
Leonardo Oliveira : nexon is dead, whats so surprising about it?

The word *"sux"* is derived from *"suck"* and adding *"x"* in the end. It refers to the thing that blamed for the bad result. From Dawid's comment above, He appointed Nexon has the bad service and Leonardo support his comment with says "nexon is dead" then take a pressure in the word *"dead"* with the question which appoint to the word *"dead"*.

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Data 11

Dawid Lipiński	: Hey guys, anyone want to buy epic glaives +2 for cheap price (i seal)? If anyone want that pm me Ryuzaaki and we will choose a cheap
Champ Wand	: Selling **nx** cash eu via paypal with low price at nxcasheu.com 5 USD = 10k **nx**
Core LS	: Most accurate information Kaedick ever said in his life, **gimmie** likes

The word *"nx"* is derived from *"nexon"*. It is refers to the publisher of Lost Saga in Europe country. Nowadays, nexon also use for the value of money as like Champ writes above, actually Champ aim to sell nx voucher and he determine the value 5 USD for 10 NX. Then, the word *"gimmie"* derived from *"gimmick"* and adding *"e"* in the end. It refers to the information of doing something tricked, as like Core's comment above, He comment that he is doing like in gimmick mode in order to joke his friend, Dawid.

Data 16

Salva LS	: I'm c00lest admiral fake skill lvl 360 no scope **nub**" and so on.
Pedro Carneiro	: v-mecha whores unite

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The word *"nub"* derived from *"newbie"*. It refers to the user who has newbie skill / low skill. From Salva's statement above, He is the greatest player in Lost Saga Europe and never fought with the newbie. Pedro respons the Salva's statements, that Salva is the whore user of *"v-mecha"*.

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4.1.1.6 Backformation

Backformation is "a process creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 158). Further Yule (2010: 56) stated, "backformation, typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)". In simple definition backformation is the process of word formation which creates new word by removing the real affix in a word, typically it can change the word class. Actually there is no new word (neologism) formed by backformation process in the users of LSE post and comment.

4.1.1.7 Conversion

Conversion is "the process assigns as already existing word to a new syntactic category" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 57) stated, conversion is "a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction)". In simple definition, conversion is identified zero derivation because there is a change in class and meaning without adding or reduces the affixes in the word. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the conversion processes,

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Data 3

Cyan Coloured II	: Na open for eu? Nice joke they would not allow it. Thats why in ogp times Na restricted eu players as na players dis not liked the **lag**
Razvan Teiosanu	: I play NALS and I **lag** like hell

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Both, Cyan and Razvan are discussed about the *"lag"*. Actually *"lag"* is not a new word in English, but as the growth of the language, this word splits into more than one meaning. These new meanings caused the word lag becomes one of new English word. *"Lag"* is now used not only the noun word to refer being left, but also the adverb words to describe the condition when internet connection is to slow.

Data 8

Aristocrat LS	: It isn't. "Oh, this guy got viking items, easy to counter!" then bang, striker armor + **horn** + drain.
Salva LS	: everyone is complaining about that yOlO

Salva and Aristocrate above discussed about the combo skill in Lost Saga with one new word that is *"horn"*. Actually *"horn"* is not a new word in English, but as the growth of the language, this word splits into more than one meaning. These new meanings caused the word horn become one of new English word. *"Horn"* is now used not only the noun word refers to the thing, but also the verb word to describe the action of blowing up the horn.

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4.1.1.8 Acronym

Acronym is "formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 159). However Yule (2010: 58) stated, acronym "are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words". Acronym is the process of word formation which taking the initial letters of some or all of the word in a phrase or title. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the acronym processes,

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Data 2

Declyn Ledingham : Is **LS** shutting down? (p.4)
Kim Vatipä Lindholm: Yes.
Thibault Gandia : I'd be glad to replace one of the missing **GM** and try to make this game live ...

Declyn, Kim, and Thibault above discussed about the closing of Lost Saga server. There are two words categorize formed by acronym processes that are *"LS"* and *"GM"*. The word *"LS"* stands for the acronym of *"Lost Saga"*. *"Lost Saga"* actually is the popular MMORPG published by Nexon in Europe country. The next word is *"GM"*, this word stands for the acronym of *"Game Master"*. It has meaning as the hard gamers and the one who has responsibility for the good service in Lost Saga game.

Data 3

Joe Finegan : Everybody stop playing, let it die so **NA** opens up to us.
Cyan Coloured II : Na open for eu? Nice joke they would not allow it. Thats why in **ogp** times Na restricted eu players as na players dis not liked the lag

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Actually Joe and Cyan above are discussed about the closing of Lost Saga game. There are two words in their conversation above indicates form by acronym processes. The first is *"NA"*. This word "stands for *"North America"*, the part of America. Second is *"Ogp"* stands for the acronym of the words *"Online Gaming Planet"*. *"Ogp"* actually is the online magazine publishes every week and nowadays it also publishes on website.

Data 5

Darkon LS : Answer me fast pls. How can i play ls na ?
Waheeb Mohamud : Just install a **vpn**, make a acc then turn off **vpn** download it then when you are logging in turn it on

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From data above, Darkon ask how to play ls na, then Waheeb answer it also give advised to Darkon to use "vpn" in order to play ls na. The word "*VPN*" self stands for *"Virtual Private Network"*. Each country has IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, if IP addresses is different with the certain country, the IP will be blocked to connect with certain country internet server / website, with *"vpn"*, the gamers can connected with private network using streaming source and hide IP addresses. In simple word, Darkon will be allowed to play Lost Saga North America with *"vpn"*.

Data 8

LordAmatsu LS	: This..... is.... Amazing :OOO
Salva LS	: ikr. want it
Aristocrat LS	: It isn't. "Oh, this guy got viking items, easy to counter!" then bang…
Salva LS	: everyone is complaining about that cuz **y0l0**

In the data 8, Lord and Aristocrat are proud of Salva's innovation, then Salva respons the proud normally. There is one word categorized as forms by acronym processes that is *"yOlO"*. The word *"yOlO"* stands for the expression *"You Only Live Once"*. For the users of LSE this word means the expression for support their opinion about the things which many peoples said it strange.

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Data 9

Salva LS	: http://forum.nexoneu.com/.php...well **gg**
Salva LS	: i'm sure it is
Panos Blackandwhite	: We all got suspicious when nexon released 2-3 heroes per week that something is going wrong…
Leonardo Oliveira	: if the thread was about lost saga closing again, I think we all knew it would come down to this again… btw the thread 404'ed

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"Gg" stands for the expression *"good game"*. Salva used the word *"gg"* above to convince his statement then he added also the statement of surely in order to interest the other user to open the link. The effort from Salva make Panos and Leonardo open the link, and then both of them commented on Salva's post with their opinion about the closing of Lost Saga Europe server as the contents of the link.

Data 10

Salva LS	: That hakumen tho... If I get him 2 hour , ill stay in **HQ** and plaza 4 ever
Loris Ban Fox	: like nexon would give something more than 2H AHHAHAHHAHAHAHAHAHA
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi	: this post made my day! thanks!
Salva LS	: lel np o_o
Salva LS	: he mistaked it cuz **LSEU**.

In conversation above, Loris got misunderstanding with Salva, he thinks that the good event which shows by Salva is in Europe but unfortunately the event is on America and Salva trying to make it clear. There are two words here categorized forms by acronym processes that are *"HQ"* and *"LSEU"*. The first word, *"HQ"* stands for the acronym from the words *"Head Quarters"*. *"Head Quarters"* means the place for training heroes in Lost Saga game. Then, the word *"LSEU"* stands for the acronym of the phrase *"Lost Saga Europe"*. This acronym always used by the user's of Lost Saga when they discussed about the topic related to this word, actually Salva use this acronym above to explain the truth to Loris in a less time.

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Data 11

Dawid Lipiński	: Hey guys, anyone want to buy epic glaives +2 for cheap price (i seal)? If anyone want that **pm** me Ryuzaaki…
Pedro Carneiro	: most accurate information Kardrick ever said on his life

In conversation above, Dawid aim to sell his item and mentioned some of his data, knowing about that, Pedro as the friends of Dawid jokes him. There is only *"pm"* is the word categorized forms by acronym processes. *"Pm"* stands for the acronym of the phrase *"private message"*. This acronym often used in social media, one of the social media is Facebook which is used by the user of LSE. This word means sending message privately, in Facebook terms it called inbox.

Data 14

Darkon LS	: Raquel vs Waffles ! sorry it's not in **hd**, I had a problem
Anghel Bogdan	: I didn't watch more than 1 min.. Idk who Raquel, but even if he is #1 ladder, maybe he had problems with his GF
Darkon LS	: u play na ?
Anghel Bogdan	: I don't play. And I know how good waffles WAS.Since I don't play anymore,
Darkon LS	: What is ur **ign** ?

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Darkon and Angel above are discussed about the master of Lost Saga battle. There are two words categorized formed by acronym processes, *"Hd"* and *"ign"*. *"Hd"* stands for the acronym of the phrase *"high definition"*. This acronym means the best and clearest appearance. Then *Ign"* stands for the acronym of the phrase *"ID game Nexon"*. This acronym sometimes used by the user to adding friend in Lost Saga game.

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Data 21

Nikola Gordic	: xD no i havent played Zone 4 wats it about
Razvan Teiosanu	: Moon did u played zone4? And kae what do you played? Tkd/mt/capp/sambo/etc
Leonardo Oliveira	: Zone 4 is just a name.. I think the characters taking over from another **RPG** universe or so

There is only *"RPG"* new words categorized forms by acronym processes in Data 21, *"RPG"* self stands for the acronym of the phrase *"Role Playing Game"*. This acronym means one type of online gaming, which brought by the role of the player in certain game. Leonardo above gives his opinion about Zone 4 game which Nikola and Razvan discussed, that the game is included as RPG game.

Data 23

Cyan Coloured II	: Salva LS thinks if he rages and cries here everything will come back lel
Salva LS	: Lol . I know all you guys hate me over a single Game. If you gonna tryhard , make sure to bring diapers …
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: Now he went **'idc'** mode XD

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"idc" stands for the acronym of the words *"I don't care"*. This word means the condition when the one do not care about anything around him. Actually Salva above is joke by Cyan and Krzysiu until he mad and does not care with both Cyan and Krzysiu so Krzysiu sum that Salva in *"idc"* mode.

4.1.1.9 Inflection

According to O'Grady and Guzman's (1996: 160) inflection is "the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs". In simple definition, it is a form of word by adding affixes in

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order to create a new form of word without changing the word class or meaning. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the inflection processes,

Data 8

Salva LS	: Ogm,i really like this feature. https://www.youtu...Coming foward for ... Default **Kage's** scarf o3o.
LordAmatsu LS	: This..... is.... Amazing :OOO

From the conversation above, Salva want to show his interest about *"Kage's"* scarf to Lord Amatsu and Lord Amatsu response it kindly. The word *"Kage's"* self is derived from the word *"kage"* and the suffix *"–s"*, as a bound morpheme which is attached at the end of free morpheme *"kage"*. The suffix *–s* refers to the belonging of someone, and in this word it refers to the thing belonging to Kage.

4.1.1.10 Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 144) stated, "a process when a word is created where it's meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation". Whereas according to Yule (2010: 58), "derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bit' of the English language which are not usually give separate listings in dictionaries". In simple definition, it is a word formation by adding affixes. Different with inflectional, it creates a new form, new meaning, and sometimes changing the word class. Actually there is no new word (neologism) formed by derivation process in the users of LSE post and comment.

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4.1.1.11 Multiple Processes

Yule (2010:60) mentioned that "there are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word-formation process called multiple processes". There is possibility to find the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word, this operation called multiple processes. The discussions below are new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE through the multiple processes,

Data 5

Darkon LS	: Answer me fast pls. How can i play ls na ?
Waheb Mohamud	: Just install a vpn, make a acc then turn off vpn download it then when you are logging in turn on
Dawid Lipiński	: hotspot shield is good too for it but sometimes they turn off
Waheb Mohamud	: Use **vpngate**

In data above, Darkon ask to Waheb how to play ls na, and then Waheb answered it with new words *"vpngate"*. The word *"vpngate"* self is derived from two processes of word formation; acronym and compounding.

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Through the processes of acronym the word *"virtual proxy network"* becomes *"vpn"* as the word that has meaning a network using private streaming source which hide IP addresses of internet connection. Then through the processes of compounding with the word gate, *"vpngate"* indicate as the explanation of the shield which protects the vpn, so when the IP are hidden and safe, with *"vpngate"* the IP addresses will be fully protected, because of that Darkon will be able to play ls na anytime he want.

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Data 6

Krzysiu Nalikowsk	: i well I had(sold 2) 13 perms won eu without spending anything aswell ^
Vilius William	: Jonaitis cuz you scam
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: he is not **scammer**,he is **scammed** :^
Bibek Malla	: Move to dragonnest ppl and farewell my grim-kun it was fun **lvling** u to till 95…
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi	: come to grand chase! oh w8... :'c

In data 6 above Krzysiu explained his self with two new words that are *"scammer"* and *"scammed"*. The word *"scammer"* is derived from two processes of word formation; coinage and derivation. Through the processes of coinage the word scam becomes the verb word that has a meaning to threat or trick someone out from their possession. Then through the processes of derivation with the suffix -er, the word *"scammer"* has the meaning the one who trick or cheat someone others to out of their possession. While, *"scammed"* is derived from two processes of word formation; coinage and inflection. Through the processes of coinage the verb word scam becomes the word that has a meaning to threat or trick someone out from their possession. Then through the processes of derivation with the suffix -ed, the word *"scammed"* has the meaning the one who got tricked or cheat.

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Then the next is the statement of Bibek, He invites the other user play Dragonnest, he use new words *"lvling"*. The word *"lvling"* self is derived from two processes of word formation; inflection and clipping. Through the processes of inflection the word level becomes leveling that indicate as the action of leveling which is doing at the time, then through the

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processes of clipping the word leveling becomes lvling. This word means the action to upgrade the level of heroes in Lost Saga.

Data 23

Aristocrat LS	: I am so sorry Salva, but I laugh, u r **fgt**! xD
Vilius William Jonaitis	: Duuh Salva you **dipshit**
Vilius William Jonaitis	: We used to play xD long time ago, you were decent, but if you got evul den idk o3o
Salva LS	: Vilius William Jonaitis You just never told me that you had FB (If I remember o_o=

Actually the statement of Aristocrat above is aimed to mock Salva with the new word *"fgt"*. The word *"fgt"* self is derived from two processes of word formation, there are coinage and clipping. Through the processes of coinage the word faggot becomes the word that has a meaning to blame the one who categorized as stupid or loser person. Then through the processes of clipping, the word faggot becomes fgt but it still has the same meaning. In addition, the user of Lost Saga Europe often used this word also to swearing, e.g. damn fgt, fucking fgt, and niggar fgt.

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The last is disappointing statement from Vilius to Salva. He uses word *"dipshit"*. The word *"dipshit* self is derived from two processes of word formation; clipping and compounding. Through the processes of clipping the word deep becomes dip, then through the processes of compounding with the word shit. The word dip becomes *"dipshit"* that has a meaning the one who has bad fact/action. However, the word "dipshit" is included as endocentric compounding processes because the joined word has the meaning of the entire words.

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4.1.2 Word Classes of LSE New Word (Neologism)

After analyzing the data, the researcher found out there are four classes of the word that included as new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE. They are *noun, adjective, verb,* and *adverb*. There are no *article, preposition, pronoun,* and *conjunction* classes of the new word (neologism) that used by the user of LSE. The classes and frequency of the new word (neologism) in the data can be seen from the following table:

Table 3: The Findings of Word Classes in LSE New Word (Neologism)

Number	Word Classes	Sample	Percentage
1	Noun	21	52.5 %
2	Articles	-	0 %
3	Adjective	10	25 %
4	Verb	4	10 %
5	Adverb	5	12.5 %
6	Preposition	-	0 %
7	Pronoun	-	0 %
8	Conjunction	-	0 %
		40	100 %

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Furthermore there are four certain word classes exist in new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE. From the data above, we can conclude that *noun* is the most common word classes, it has 52.5% of the total terms or 21 new words (neologism) word classes are *noun*. There are other word classes of the new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE, namely

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adjective 25% or 10 words, *verb* 10% or 4 words, and *adverb* 12.5% or 5 words. Here the analyses,

4.1.2.1 Noun

According to Yule's (2010: 83), Noun are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things". The discussions below are noun classes of new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE,

Data1

David Saldaña Ndaye : **Nexo** plz
Waheeb Mohamud : Stop wasting your time.
David Saldaña Ndaye : what?
Waheeb Mohamud : European server is going to close 8th April 2015.

The word *"nexo"* is derived from *"nexon"*. It refers to the publisher of Lost Saga in Europe country. From David's comment above, he only says *Nexo*, but actually he asks for the other member identity in Nexon Company. The word class of *"nexo"* is noun because it refers to the name of thing.

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Data 2

Declyn Ledingham : Is LS shutting down? (p.4)
Kim Vatipä Lindholm: Yes.
Thibault Gandia : I'd be glad to replace one of the missing **GM** and try to make this game live ...

Declyn, Kim, and Thibault above discussed about the closing of Lost Saga server. There are two words categorize as noun, *"LS"* and *"GM"*. The word *"LS"* stands for *"Lost Saga"* and *"GM"* stands for *"Game Master"*.

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"Lost Saga" actually linked so close with *"Game Master"*, if the *"GM"* was missed *"Lost Saga"* will not being defense in a long time, because *"GM"* has a big responsibility for the running of Lost Saga game. The word classes of the word *"LS"* is noun because it refers to the name of thing, then the word classes of *"GM"* is noun also because it refers to the name of job.

Data 3

Joe Finegan	: Everybody stop playing, let it die so **NA** opens up to us.
Cyan Coloured II	: Na open for eu? Nice joke they would not allow it. Thats why in **ogp** times Na restricted eu players as na players dis not liked the lag

Joe and Cyan above are discussed about the closing of Lost Saga game. There are two words in their conversation above indicates as noun. The first is *"NA"*, this word "stands for *"North America"*; it refers to the name of place, the part of America. Second is *"Ogp"* stands for *"Online Gaming Planet"*; this word refers to the name of thing, *"Ogp"* actually is the magazine publishes every week and nowadays it also publishes on website.

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Data 4

Rio	: apps.facebook.com%2Fcastle_clash3…
Kim Vatipää Lind	: **Android** Blender xD oh plz. ! where are you when we need you to ban this kind of people. ?

The word *"Android"* used by Kim above is new word means the type of hand phone which use android system, it refers to the name of thing. Kim used this word because there is posting from Rio about the game

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played by Android and Kim aims to report Rio act to the admin of the group.

Data 5

Darkon LS	: Answer me fast pls. How can i play ls na ?
Waheeb Mohamud	: Just install a **vpn**, make a acc then turn off **vpn** download it then when you are logging in turn it on
Dawid Lipiński	: hotspot shield is good too for it but sometimes they turn off
Waheb Mohamud	: Use **vpngate**

From data above, Darkon ask how to play ls na, then Waheeb answer it also give advised Darkon to use "vpn" in order to play ls na. There are two words indicate as noun in their conversation above. The first is "*VPN*" stands for *"Virtual Private Network"*, it refers to the name of thing and this is the protector for IP addresses. The second is *"vpngate"* stands for *"Virtual Private Network Gate"*, it refers to the name of thing also, and this is the extra protection for IP addresses.

Data 6

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Krzysiu Nalikowsk	: i well I had(sold 2) 13 perms won eu without spending anything aswell ^
Vilius William	: Jonaitis cuz you scam
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: he is not **scammer**,he is **scammed** :^
Bibek Malla	: Move to dragonnest ppl and farewell my grim-kun it was fun **lvling** u to till 95…
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi	: come to grand chase! oh w8... :'c

In data 7 above Krzysiu explained his self with two new words that are *"scammer"* and *"scammed"*. The word *"scammer"* is refers to the one who trick or cheat someone others to out of their possession. While, *"scammed"* is refers to the one who got tricked or cheat by someone others.

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The word classes of both new words are noun because it refers to the nickname of person.

Data 7

Hrincescu Alexandru : I wish I was able to play the NA version , even if they have their problems they got a lot of players and are active …
Kim Vatipää Lindholm: You can play NA via **steam**.
Hrincescu Alexandru : What about the **ping**?

Hrincescu and Kim above discussed about the way for playing Lost Saga in North America server. There are two words indicates as noun in their conversation above. The first is *"steam"*, it refers to the name of brand (thing), *"Steam"* actually means the game seller in Europe. The second is *"ping"*, it refers to the qualities, *"ping"* actually means the status for internet connection. In the conversation above, Kim give a suggestion to Hriencescu that he must play Lost Saga NA via *"steam"*, then Hriencescu ask into Kim about the *"ping"*.

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Data 10

Salva LS : That hakumen tho... If I get him 2 hour , ill stay in **HQ** and plaza 4 ever
Loris Ban Fox : like nexon would give something more than 2H AHHAHAHHAHAHAHAHAHA
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi: this post made my day! thanks!
Salva LS : lel np o_o
Salva LS : he mistaked it cuz **LSEU**.

In conversation above, Loris got misunderstanding with Salva, he thinks that the good event which shows by Salva is in Europe but unfortunately the event is on America and Salva trying to make it clear. There are two words here categorized as noun class that are *"HQ"* and *"LSEU"*. The first word, *"HQ"* stands for *"Head Quarters"*, it refers to the

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name of place, *"Head Quarters"* is the place for training heroes in Lost Saga game. Then, the word *"LSEU"* stands for *"Lost Saga Europe"*, it refers to the objects. *"LSEU"* is Lost Saga in Europe server.

Data 14

Darkon LS	: Raquel vs Waffles ! sorry it's not in hd, I had a problem
Anghel Bogdan	: I didn't watch more than 1 min.. Idk who Raquel, but even if he is #1 ladder, maybe he had problems with his GF
Darkon LS	: u play na ?
Anghel Bogdan	: I don't play. And I know how good waffles WAS.Since I don't play anymore,
Darkon LS	: What is ur **ign** ?

Darkon and Angel above are discussed about the master of Lost Saga battle. There is only *"ign"* the word categorized as noun. *"Ign"* stands for phrase *"ID game Nexon"*. This word sometimes used by the user of LSE to adding friend in Lost Saga game. It refers to the name of thing.

Data 16

Salva LS	: I'm c00lest admiral fake skill lvl 360 no scope **nub"** and so on.
Pedro Carneiro	: v-mecha whores unite

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The word *"nub"* derived from *"newbie"*. It refers to the quality that is for the user who has newbie / low skill. From Salva's statement above, He is the greatest player in Lost Saga Europe and never fought with the newbie user.

Data 17

Loris Ban Fox Sacchi	: evy? what is that? O-O
Loris Ban Fox Sacchi	: ow seems cute
Dawid Lipiński	: **vindictus** or something like that

The word *"vindictus"* is the new word refers to the name of object that is for the one type of popular MMOG which played by the fight game

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accompanied by the story, like a novel. This is the newest MMOG which released by Nexon, Dawid in his comment above answer Loris question about the hero *"evy"*, and he answer this hero is like a vindictus that is silent but killer character or it familiar as psychopath character.

Data 21

Nikola Gordic	: xD no i havent played Zone 4 wats it about
Razvan Teiosanu	: Moon did u played zone4? And kae what do you played? Tkd/mt/capp/sambo/etc
Leonardo Oliveira	: Zone 4 is just a name.. I think the characters taking over from another **RPG** universe or so

There is only *"RPG"* new words categorized as noun. It stands for the phrase *"Role Playing Game"*, it refers to the qualities that is the type of online gaming which brought by the role of the player in certain game.

Data 23

Salva LS	: Kaedrick LS Is a hacker. Look what he did do to my account…Ur worse than **Chibiterasu**.
Krzysiu Nalikowsk	: So **chibiterasu** hacked ur acc?what's his ign now?

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The word *"Chibiterasu"* above is noun word refers to the name of people borrowed from the main character of Japanese Nintendo game called Okamiden. Actually in the Nintendo game, Chibiterasu described as the worst main character. In the conversation above Salva and Krzysiu discuss about the person who hacked Salva's account in Lost Saga Europe game, and then the one who hack Salva account are called *"Chibiterasu"*.

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4.1.2.2 Article

Article are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those "things" or identifying them as already known (Yule, 2010: 83). Actually there is no new word (neologism) categorized as article class used by the user of LSE.

4.1.2.3 Adjective

Yule (2010: 83) stated that adjective are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience etc). The discussions below are adjective classes of new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE,

Data 4

Rio	: apps.facebook.com%2Fcastle_clash3…
Kim Vatipää Lind	: Android Blender xD oh plz. ! where are you when we need you to ban this kind of people. ?
Ashley Odibo-wilson	: Seems **legit**

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The word *"legit"* used by Ashley above is noun word used for values something refers to the feeling which is means something cool. Ashley value about android game posted by Rio is interesting enough.

Data 7

Dawid Lipiński	: Again wendesday without update?!? Nexon **really sux**
Leonardo Oliveira	: nexon is dead, whats so surprising about it?

The word *"sux"* is derived from *"suck"* and adding *"x"* in the end. It refers to the thing that blamed for the bad result. From Dawid's comment above, He appointed Nexon has the bad service and Leonardo support his

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comment with says "nexon is dead" then take a pressure in the word *"dead"* with the question which appoint to the word *"dead"*.

Data 8

Salva LS	: Ogm,i really like this feature. https://www.youtu...Coming foward for ... Default **Kage's** scarf o3o.
LordAmatsu LS	: This..... is.... Amazing :OOO
Salva LS	: ikr. want it
Aristocrat LS	: It isn't. "Oh, this guy got viking items, easy to counter!" then bang…
Salva LS	: everyone is complaining about that cuz **y0l0**

From the conversation above, Salva want to show his interest about *"Kage's"* scarf to Lord amatsu and Lord Amatsu, and both of them are proud of Salva's innovation. There are two word categorized as adjective classes, that are *"Kage's"* and *"yOlO"*. The word *"Kage's"* is refers to thing that belonging of kage. Then, *yOlO"* stands for the expression *"You Only Live Once"*. For the users of LSE *"yOlO"* means the expression for support their opinion about the things which much peoples said it strange.

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Data 9

Salva LS	: http://forum.nexoneu.com/.php...well **gg**
Salva LS	: i'm sure it is
Panos Blackandwhite	: We all got suspicious when nexon released 2-3 heroes per week that something is going wrong…

"Gg" stands for the expression *"good game"*. It refers to the valuing the game refers to the feeling. Salva used the word *"gg"* above to convince his statement then he added also the statement of surely in order to interest the other user to open the link.

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Data 14

Darkon LS	: Raquel vs Waffles ! sorry it's not in **hd**, I had a problem
Anghel Bogdan	: I didn't watch more than 1 min.. Idk who Raquel, but even if he is #1 ladder, maybe he had problems with his GF
Darkon LS	: u play na ?
Anghel Bogdan	: I don't play. And I know how good waffles WAS.Since I don't play anymore,
Darkon LS	: What is ur ign ?

Darkon and Angel above are discussed about the master of Lost Saga battle. There is only *"hd"* as one adjective word. *"Hd"* stands for the phrase *"high definition"*, it refers to the valuing of the video appearance based on feeling. This word means the best and clearest appearance.

Data 22

Krzysiu Nalikowski	: play kyo-act cool...
Salva LS	: I dont act cool T.T
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: Well u don't still u r trying to :^
Salva LS	: You **B-baka!!** *Goes tsundere randomly?

The adjective word *"B-baka"* used by Salva above is borrowed from Japan, this word means idiot, fools or stupid. The users of LSE sometimes use this word to mock the other user. As seen in the conversation above, Krzysiu twitted Salva until Salva depressed and mocked him back.

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Data 23

Aristocrat LS	: I am so sorry Salva, but I laugh, u r **fgt**! xD
Enam de Kinder	: Ohai. c:
Preben Mittet Vanheule	: Ohai. c:
Enam de Kinder	: Ouo, hi **melon** :v
Vilius William	: Duuh Salva you **dipshit**
Vilius William	: We used to play xD long time ago, you were decent, but if you got evul den idk o3o
Salva LS	: Vilius William Jonaitis You just never told me that you had FB (If I remember o_o=

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There are three words categorized as adjective in data 23 that are *"fgt"*, *"melon"*, and *"dipshit"*. For the first is the word *"fgt"*, it refers to valuing something refers to the feeling and it has a meaning to blame the one who categorized as stupid or loser person. Actually the statement of Aristocrat above is aimed to mock Salva. The next is Enam response to Preben comment with called him *"melon"*. Actually *"melon"* is not a new word in English, but as the growth of the language, this word splits into more than one meaning; it refers to describe the woman who has the big breast, because Preben is man, it can conclude that Enam called Preben as like homosexuals. The last is disappointing statement from Vilius to Salva. He uses word *"dipshit"*. The word *"dipshit* refers to describe the one who has bad fact or action, and sometimes it refers to describe the black one who has sharp-tongued (fussy Negro).

4.1.2.4 Preposition

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Preposition, are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things (Yule, 2010: 83). Actually there is no new word (neologism) categorized as preposition used by the user of LSE.

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4.1.2.5 Verb

According to Yule (2010: 83), Verb are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can't talk or go anywhere). The discussions below are verb classes of new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE,

Data 6

Krzysiu Nalikowski	: well I had(sold 2) 13 perms won eu without spending anything aswell ^
Vilius William Jonitis	: cuz you **scam**
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: he is not scammer,he is scammed :^
Bibek Malla	: Move to dragonnest ppl and farewell my grim-kun it was fun **lvling** u to till 95…

Krzysiu, Villius and Bibek above are discussed about effect of the closing server from Lost Saga Europe. There are two words categorized as verb in their dialogue. First, is the word *"scam"*, it refers to kind of action which is threat or tricks someone out from their possession. Then the next is the word *"lvling"*, it indicates as the action of leveling which is doing at the time or certain time.

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Data 8

Aristocrat LS	: It isn't. "Oh, this guy got viking items, easy to counter!" then bang, striker armor + **horn** + drain.
Salva LS	: everyone is complaining about that yOlO

Salva and Aristocrate above discussed about the combo skill in Lost Saga. Actually there is only *"horn"* indicates as verb words refers to the kind of action that is blowing up the horn.

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Data 11

Dawid Lipiński	: Hey guys, anyone want to buy epic glaives +2 for cheap price (i seal)? If anyone want that **pm** me Ryuzaaki…
Pedro Carneiro	: most accurate information Kardrick ever said on his life

In conversation above, Dawid aim to sell his item and mentioned some of his data, knowing about that, Pedro as the friends of Dawid jokes him. There is only *"pm"* is the word categorized as verb word refers to kind of action that is sending message privately, in Facebook terms it called inbox.

4.1.2.6 Pronoun

Pronoun are words (she, herself, they, it, you) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known (She talks to herself. They said it belonged to you) Yule (2010: 83). Actually there is no new word (neologism) categorized as pronoun class used by the user of LSE.

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4.1.2.7 Conjunction

Conjunction are words (and, but, because, when) used to make connections and indicate relationships between events (Chantel's husband was so sweet and he helped her a lot because she couldn't do much when she was pregnant) (Yule, 2010: 83). Actually there is no new word (neologism) categorized as conjunction class used by the user of LSE.

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4.1.2.8 Adverb

According to Yule (2010:83) Adverb are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday). The discussions below are adverb classes of new word (neologism) used by the users of LSE,

Data 3

Cyan Coloured II	: Na open for eu? Nice joke they would not allow it. Thats why in ogp times Na restricted eu players as na players dis not liked the **lag**
Razvan Teiosanu	: I play NALS and I **lag** like hell

Both, Cyan and Razvan are discussed about the *"lag"* when they played Lost Saga North America server. Actually this word not new in English, but because of new word (neologism) phenomenon this word becomes new in English. It refers to describe the condition when internet connection is to slow.

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Data 11

Dawid Lipiński	: Hey guys, anyone want to buy epic glaives +2 for cheap price (i seal)? If anyone want that pm me Ryuzaaki and we will choose a cheap
Core LS	: Most accurate information Kaedick ever said in his life, **gimmie** likes

The word *"gimmie"* derived from *"gimmick"* and adding *"e"* in the end. It refers to the information of doing something tricked, as like Core's comment above, He comment that he is doing like in gimmick mode in order to joke his friend, Dawid.

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Data 23

Gioacas Adrian	: What does friendship have to do with this? You both are clearly not friends.
Salva LS	: WE was but not anymore. I just deleted him from FB and he overeacted. Lol okay?
Zaccaria Arbib	: Lol gj adel this motherfucker now knows the feeling u had when u did it. He did **italien***
Cyan Coloured II	: Salva LS thinks if he rages and cries here everything will come back lel
Salva LS	: Lol . I know all you guys hate me over a single Game. If you gonna tryhard , make sure to bring diapers …
Krzysiu Nalikowski	: Now he went **'idc'** mode XD
Nishan Meerun	: so.. to sum things up, when **facepalm**, thousand bricks re not enough: FOOL ! :v

In data 23, there are three words indicate as adverb that are *"italien"*, *"idc"* and *"facepalm"*. The word *"italien"* refers to the strange attitude which doing by Italian person. From the comment of Zaccaria above, he stated that Salva is doing Italien because he doing the strange things, further Salva is Italian person.

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The second is *"Idc"*, it stands for the words *"I don't care"*. This word refers to the condition when the one do not care about anything around him. Actually Krzysiu above respons the bad act of Salva to Zaccaria. The last is word *"facepalm"*. Nishan trying to joke them, he summarize the debate with the statement "when facepalm thousand bricks re not enough". Nishan's comment contains *"facepalm"* as adverb word refers to the condition when the person is so depressed. In gaming activity, the one who depressed so hard when play the game often swing their face / head around then hide their face with palm, this habit is taken to the word *"facepalm"*.

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4.2 Discussion

This section discusses about the findings of the data. The result of the findings shows that there are 40 new words (neologism) in the data. They have undergone certain word formation processes and word classes according to O'Grady and Guzman's (1996) and Yule's (2010) theories. The word formation processes which undergone are *compounding, borrowing, coinage, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, inflection,* and *multiple processes* which the *acronym* processes is the most common word formation processes with the total 14 words or 35% from 40 new words (neologism). While the word classes which undergone are *noun, adjective, verb,* and *adverb* which the *noun* classes is the most common word classes with the total 21 words or 52.5% from 40 new words (neologism).

There are differences in this research's findings among previous studies findings. First, in previous studies they use particular analyses choose in Indonesian region as their corpus of the study and data sources. Here, the researcher of this study tries to use online gaming group in Europe region to make different with others that is Lost Saga Europe user in Facebook group, names "Lost Saga Europe". The focus of this study also in the objects which always new and grows, that is new words which included in neologism phenomena.

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Second, each study in each source of the data has their own predominant type on word formation processes. As like the study from Nisa (2010) has predominant type of borrowing in her study. It is different with

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Anita (2010) that has predominant type of derivation (-infixes -in) in her study. This study also has different in predominant type of word formation processes with the other study that is *acronym* processes as the predominant type of word formation processes.

Third, three previous studies above only analyze the word formation processes that are the type of word formation processes and the predominant type of word formation processes. Here the writer included the classes of word for being analyzed. That is the way to get deeply analysis of LSE new word (neologism) characteristic, because in neologism (new word) sometimes the word change its classes, e.g *horn* as noun change being *horn* as verb which has a meaning blowing up the horn.

However this study is rather closed with Santy's (2011) study. Both the researcher and Santy's study analyze the online gaming user whether in different source of data (object). As the result, the predominant type of findings from both studies is acronym processes. It can take a little bit summed that the characteristic of online gaming users is using *acronym* processes whether in different area, e.g. Indonesia and Europe.

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Additionally the researcher hopes for the possible future research can more deeply analyze about word formation processes with different approach especially in social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Path, etc, because we know that nowadays technology and internet is very influence in human sociality and it produce much variety of language, for example, one of the variety is new words (neologism) which being the object of this research. As Crystal (2003: 1) said,

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> The Internet is in fact enabling a dramatic expansion to take place in the range and variety of language, and is providing unprecedented opportunities for personal creativity (Crystal, 2003: 1).

Beside, the researcher suggests the future research can listed the context of situation as one of statements problem in order to get deep analysis on how and why their object/data source comprehending and using the new phenomenon in language variety e.g. neologism, relate with their context of situation. However both this study and previous studies above do not listed the context of situation whereas it is so important to get the result of data accurately

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher founds several things. First, there are eight strategies of word formation process which exist in new words (neologism) used by the LSE users. There are *compounding, borrowing, coinage, clipping, conversion, acronym, inflection, and multiple processes*. Based on the findings, there are 40 new words (neologism) are found in the "Lost Saga Europe" Facebook group. The researcher found 2 words that exist the process of compounding, 2 words that exist the process of borrowing, 8 words that exist the process of coinage, 5 words that exist the process of clipping, 2 words that exist the process of conversion, 14 words that exist the process of acronym, 1 words that exist the process of inflection, and 6 words that exist the processes of multiple processes. Based on the result, the process of *acronym* is the most common process that is found in new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE. It takes 35% of total words or 14 words from total 40 new words.

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Second, there are four certain word classes exist in new words (neologism) used by the users of LSE. There are *noun, adjective, verb, and adverb*. The researcher found 21 words that have word classes as noun, 10 words have word classes as adjective, 4 words have word classes as verb and 5 words have word classes as adverb. Based on the result, the most common word classes of new words (neologism) used by the LSE users is *noun*. It takes 52.5% of total words or 21 words from total 40 new words.

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http://www.urbandictionary.com/ - an Urban Dictionary devoted to recently coined words.

http://en.wikipedia.org/ - a digital encyclopedia website

http://www.wordspy.com/ - a website of Canadian writer that tracks a new words and phrases as they occur in the language.

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