



AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES USED BY FOOD VLOGGERS

Elsa Octavia¹, M. Zaim²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: elsaoctavia@gmail.com

Abstract

Word formation process is the tool to form a new word based on several techniques that involve the word itself. The aim of this research is to analyze and to find out the types and the most dominant types of word formation process of words related to food used by food vloggers. The data of this research were utterances from the food vloggers namely Luke Martin, Trevor James, Mark Wiens, Mina Oh, Mike Chen, and Sonny Side in their vlogs on YouTube. The data were analyzed based on several word formation process theories. This research used descriptive method. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 196 words containing the word formation process related to food and 7 out of 11 types of word formation process. They are (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping, (4) conversion, (5) derivation, (6) inflection, and (7) multiple process. The finding shows that this research is dominated with borrowing process with the frequency of 60 data (31%).

Key words: Word Formation Process, Food, Food Vlogger

A. INTRODUCTION

The community is very close to the use of the internet, especially for social media. Giyatmi, Wijayava, and Arumi (2017) state that in today's society, social media plays a significant role used to socialize with people from all over the world without any limitations. There are several famous social media such as Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook. In addition, social media cannot only be used as entertainment media, but also marketing media which is done either in spoken or written way. It means that everything related to social media still cannot be separated from the use of language. The community uses language to fulfil their

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2022

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



needs which leads to the emerge of new words. Hanif (2015) also adds that some features of language are indeed used for expression and opinion. It also cannot be denied from the fact that the phenomenon of the word formation process will always take a part in this situation. Thus, Zaim (2017) says that language constantly changes because the speakers need the role of language to convey their message.

One of the activities that can be done in the scope of social media is vlogging. Nowadays, being a vlogger can be a promising job. For instance, the food vloggers who do their job by reviewing about the food on social media and get paid by the sponsor or the social media itself. The food vloggers usually use YouTube as the main platform to share their content. According to Briliana, Ruswidiono, and Deitiana (2021), “Many YouTubers compete to create various contents, including those related to food.” Furthermore, the activity of food vlogging must involves the use of language since the food vloggers will use a lot of words or terms while describing and reviewing the food. They will use a particular word to express and talk about the taste, the texture, or the visual of the food to their viewers.

However, while reviewing about food, the vloggers or even the community often do not realize how some words can exist and how they can be used while actually there is a process called word formation as the tool to produce new words in a language. Sometimes, the community may build a new word based on creativity using other words without them knowing that the word formation process is done based on certain rules. Suparta, Qomariana, and Rahayuni (2017) state that people try to communicate with people from all over the world using new, simple, and meaningful words. Furthermore, the word formation process is a way of creating new words in English. According to Yule (2017), word formation consists of borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, coinage, acronym, derivation, and multiple process.

In recent years, some researchers have conducted the research regarding word formation process through different perspectives. Their objects are social media, a movie script, and a magazine. In social media, there was a research written by Kodi (2020) entitled “*Patterns and Meanings of English Beauty Terms Used by Beauty Vloggers*”. She stated that the research aimed to find out the category of word formation in English beauty terms and compounding was found as the most dominant type of word formation. Meanwhile, in the movie script, the research done by Ratnanila (2014) entitled “*Word Formation Processes in the Black Hawk Down Movie Script*” aimed to figure out the particular type of word formation namely acronym, compounding and clipping in the movie script. Based on the data, it could be concluded that acronym was the most frequently used in the movie script. Then, the research related to magazine was written by Meisara (2014) entitled “*Word Formation on Medical Terms in New York TIME Magazine’s Articles*”. In this research, the researcher claimed that derivation was the type of word formation process found numerously from the magazine regarding medical terms.

In conclusion, the previous researchers have conducted the research of word formation and this research is also similar to those researches which also

analyze the word formation process. However, the problem that has been analyzed in the previous research only focuses on a particular type of word formation and also some terms like beauty and medical. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the word formation process by the food vloggers on YouTube. This is because the researcher has not found the research which focuses on analyzing the word formation process related to food.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive as the method to analyze the data. According to Zaim (2014) the descriptive method describes a situation that corresponds to reality. The data of this research were utterances related to food that contain the word formation process collected from six videos of the food vloggers named Luke Martin in his channel “Luke Martin”, Trevor James in his channel “The Food Ranger”, Mark Wiens in his channel “Mark Wiens”, Mina Oh in her channel “Miss Mina”, Mike Chen in his channel “Strictly Dumpling”, and Sonny Side in his channel “Best Ever Food Review Show”. The researcher watched six videos of the food vloggers on YouTube and transcribed the utterances using YouTube’s English subtitle while making a list of words taken from the video. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by separating each word into a smallest unit to find its morpheme. The researcher used dictionaries and books related to the word formation process theory to classify and determine the words based on the types of word formation. Finally, the researcher found out the types and the most dominant types of word formation process used by the food vloggers.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Result

1.1 The Types of Word Formation Process

After analyzing the data from six videos by six food vloggers, the researcher found 196 words related to food and classified them based on the types of word formation process. The following table is the finding about the types of word formation process used by food vloggers.

Table 1. Types of Word Formation Process Used by Food Vloggers

No.	Type of Word Formation Process	Source of Data												Total	
		LM		TJ		MW		MO		MC		SS			
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Borrowing	10	32%	5	17%	6	15%	9	39%	15	33%	15	54%	60	31%
2.	Compounding	3	10%	11	38%	12	30%	6	26%	9	20%	3	11%	44	22%
3.	Blending	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4.	Clipping	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	2	1%
5.	Back-Formation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
6.	Conversion	0	0%	1	3%	3	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%
7.	Coinage	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
8.	Acronym	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
9.	Derivation	11	35%	5	17%	9	23%	4	17%	12	27%	5	18%	46	23%
10.	Inflection	5	16%	5	17%	8	20%	2	9%	6	13%	2	7%	28	14%
11.	Multiple Process	2	6%	1	3%	2	5%	2	9%	2	4%	3	11%	12	6%
Total		31	100%	29	100%	40	100%	23	100%	45	100%	28	100%	196	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that from 196 words used by the food vloggers, the researcher found 7 out of 11 types of word formation process in the food vloggers' vlog on YouTube. They are (a) borrowing, (b) compounding, (c) clipping, (d) conversion, (e) derivation, (f) inflection, and (g) multiple process. The types of word formation process can be explained as follow.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is used in the process of word formation as a way to adapt one language to use in another language. There are several English words that exist through borrowing process from other languages such as *café* from French, *safari* from Arabic, and *piano* from Italian. Here are some words and the analysis of borrowing process used by food vloggers:

1) Espresso

The word *espresso* is borrowed from Italian (*caffè espresso*) which means a pressed out (coffee). *Espresso* is a strong and black coffee made by forcing hot water through crushed coffee beans and served without milk. It is listed as an official English word and it can be found in the English dictionary.

2) Cantaloupe

The term *cantaloupe* is borrowed French *cantaloup*. *Cantaloupe* is a type of melon fruit that is round and has yellow or green ribbed skin and sweet orange flesh. Furthermore, it is listed as an official English word and it can be found in the English dictionary.

3) Umami

The term *umami* is borrowed from the same word in Japanese *umami* which means deliciousness. *Umami* means a category of taste in food that is not sweet, sour, salty, or bitter. The term *umami* is also often referred to as "the fifth taste". Furthermore, it is listed as an official English word and it can be found in the English dictionary.

b. Compounding

Compounding is a word formation process done by combining two or more bases of word to produce a new single form. In addition, compounding words can be written in open compounds (*child care*), closed compounds (*snowball*), or hyphenated compounds (*long-term*). Here are some words and the analysis of compounding process used by food vloggers:

1) Peanut Butter

The term *peanut butter* is categorized as compound word because it is formed by combining two words, *peanut* [n] and *butter* [n]. Those words are free morpheme which can stand alone as a single word and have its own meaning. In English, this word is listed as an official word and it can be found in the English dictionary. *Peanut butter* means a soft, pale brown substance made from crushed peanuts, often eaten spread on bread. In addition, this term is made from compounding noun + noun.

2) Red Wine

The term *red wine* is categorized as compound word because it is formed by combining two words, *red* [adj] and *wine* [n]. Those words are free morpheme which can stand alone as a single word and have its own meaning. In English, this word is listed as an official word in the English dictionary. Furthermore, *red wine* is a wine with a dark red colour made from black grapes and their skins. In addition, this term is made from compounding adjective + noun.

3) Stir-fry

The term *stir-fry* is categorized as compound word because it is formed by combining two words, *stir* [v] and *fry* [v]. Those words are free morpheme which can stand alone as a single word and have its own meaning. In English, this word is listed as an official word and it can be found in the English dictionary. *Stir-fry* means a process to fry small pieces such as meat, fish, or vegetables over a high heat while mixing them around. In addition, this term is made from compounding verb + verb.

c. Clipping

Clipping is a word formation process to reduce the beginning or the end part of a word into a shorter form. There are two types of clipping process namely fore-clipping which removes the front part of the word and back-clipping which removes the end part of the word. Here are the words and the analysis of clipping process used by food vloggers:

1) Veg

The word *veg* is clipped from the word *vegetable*. The type of clipping process is called back-clipping because the end of the word is removed and only uses the first part of the word. *Veg* which refers for vegetable means a plant or part of a plant such as root, stem, or flower used as food. It is consumed typically as accompaniment to meat or fish. Moreover, the clipped word *veg* is listed in the English dictionary as an official English word.

2) Mayo

The word *mayo* is clipped from the word *mayonnaise*. Similar to the term *veg*, the term *mayo* also exists because of one of the types of clipping called back-

clipping. The word mayonnaise is reduced to become *mayo*. In food term, mayo is a white and thick cream made from egg yolk, vinegar, and oil. Moreover, the clipped word *mayo* is already listed in the English dictionary as an official English word.

d. Conversion

Conversion is a process that changes the function of the word or the part of speech without changing the form of the word. The most common process of conversion occurs when noun words can be used as a verb in a sentence and vice versa. Here are the words and the analysis of conversion process used by food vloggers:

1) Taste

The term *taste* comes from the process of conversion. In this context, *taste* changes its function from a noun to a verb. *Taste* as a noun means the flavour of something in the mouth while taste as a verb means the process of putting food or drink in mouth to discover or experience its flavour. Moreover, the term *taste* as a verb is listed as an official English word that can be found in any English dictionary.

2) Bite

The term *bite* comes from the process of conversion. In this context, bite changes its function from a verb to a noun. *Bite* as a verb means the use of teeth to cut something while *bite* as a noun means an act of biting something. Moreover, the term *bite* as a noun is listed as an official English word that can be found in any English dictionary.

e. Derivation

Derivation is a word formation process having a function to change the form of the word classes by adding affixes either prefix or suffix to a base of a word. Some known words are slowly and disrespect. Here are the words and the analysis of derivation process used by food vloggers:

1) Buttery

The term *buttery* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *butter* + *-y*. *Buttery* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *butter* and bound morpheme *-y*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-y* attaches the word *butter* to become a new word *buttery*. Moreover, this word is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means the food contains or tastes like butter.

2) Spoonful

3The term *spoonful* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *spoon* + *-ful*. *Spoonful* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *spoon* and bound morpheme *-ful*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-ful* attaches the word *spoon* to become a new word *spoonful*. Moreover, this word is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means as much as can be contained in a spoon.

3) Tartness

The term *tartness* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *tart* + *-ness*. *Tartness* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *tart* and bound morpheme *-ness*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-ness* attaches the word *tart* to become a new word *tartness*. Moreover, this word is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means the quality of being sour or acidic.

f. Inflection

Inflection is a word formation process to indicate the grammatical function of a word by adding a suffix to a base of a word. The types of inflection process are possessive (-'s), plural (-s), 3rd person singular (-s), progressive (-ing), past tense (-d), past participle (-en/ed), comparative (-er), and superlative (-est). Here are the words and the analysis of inflection process used by food vloggers:

1) Melting

The term *melting* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *melt* + *-ing*. *Melting* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *melt* and bound morpheme *-ing*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-ing* attaches the word *melt* to become a new word *melting*. The suffix *-ing* in *melting* also refers to the type of inflection process called progressive. Moreover, this word is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means the process of changing from a solid substance to a liquid.

2) Salted

The term *salted* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *salt* + *-ed*. *Salted* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *salt* and bound morpheme *-ed*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-ed* attaches the word *salt* to become a new word *salted*. The suffix *-ed* in *salted* also refers to the type of inflection process called past tense. Moreover, this word is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means containing or covered in salt.

3) Softest

The term *softest* is considered to have more than one morpheme and can be divided into smaller unit, *soft* + *-est*. *Softest* is categorized as derivation because it consists of free morpheme *soft* and bound morpheme *-est*. The process of word formation occurs when the suffix *-est* attaches the word *soft* to become a new word *softest*. The suffix *-est* in *softest* also refers to the type of inflection process called superlative. *Softest* is listed in dictionary as an official English language which means something that is easy to mold, cut, compress, or fold or not hard to the touch.

g. Multiple Process

Multiple process is a type of word formation used more than one processes to create a new word. The term *self-isolation* can be categorized as the word that exists because of multiple process. It consists of compounding *self* + *isolate* and derivation *-ion* in *isolation*. Here are the words and the analysis of multiple process used by food vloggers:

1) Fine Dining

The term *Fine dining* is formed through multiple process of word formation. *Fine dining* is called compound word because there are two words, *fine* + *dining* as a noun term which are combined to be a single term. In addition, there is inflectional process in the word dining that refers to progressive type. The word *dining* has two morphemes called free morpheme *dine* and bound morpheme *-ing*. *Fine dining* means a style of eating that usually takes place in expensive restaurants, where especially good food is served to people, often in a formal way. Furthermore, it is listed as an official English word and it can be found in the English dictionary.

2) Food Lover

The term *food lover* is formed through multiple process. *Food lover* is called compound word because there are two words, *food* + *lover* which are combined to make a single term. Then, the term *lover* itself comes from derivational process because there are two morphemes which are *love* as a free morpheme and *-r* as a bound morpheme. *Food lover* means “food lovers are people who simply love food. It is an all-encompassing term that includes food enthusiasts of all types, no matter what drives their interests.” (Reynold, 2022). However, it is indicated as a new word because it cannot be found in any English dictionary.

3) Napa Cabbage

The term *napa cabbage* is categorized as multiple process. There are two words which are formed through compounding to become a single term, *napa* + *cabbage*. Apparently, the word *napa* is borrowed from Javanese language which means leaves of brassica. Furthermore, *napa cabbage* is listed as an official English word and it can be found in the English dictionary. In food term, *napa cabbage* is categorized as Chinese cabbage usually used in cooking and also consumed as salads. It has long and white leaves.

1.2 The Most Dominant Type of Word Formation Process

After knowing the types of word formation used by food vloggers, the researcher also analyzed the frequency and the percentage of all words from each type of word formation to find out the most dominant types of word formation process. From 196 words, there are 60 words for borrowing, 44 words for compounding, 2 words for clipping, 4 words for conversion, 46 words for derivation, 28 words for inflection, and 12 words for multiple process. It means that the most dominant type of word formation process used by food vloggers is the borrowing process. Based on the data, it has 31% of the total percentage or 60 words of the total words.

The data shows how each vlogger has a different frequency of each type of word formation. It can be seen that borrowing is the most dominant type of word formation used by the food vloggers. However, in reality, the borrowing process is not dominated as the most process used by the six food vloggers. Borrowing words are mostly found in Mike Chen and Sonny Side’s video. Derivation is also

mostly found in Mike Chen's video. Compounding and inflection words are mostly found in Mark Wiens' video. Clipping and conversion words are only found in Trevor James and Mark Wiens' video but mostly in Mark Wiens' since there is only one clipping word found in Trevor James'. Then, multiple process is mostly found in Sonny Side's video. Meanwhile, Mina Oh does not have a specific most or least word compared to the other five vloggers.

2. Discussion

Based on the data above, the researcher only found 7 out of 11 types of word formation process used by the food vloggers. They are (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping, (4) conversion, (5) derivation, (6) inflection, and (7) multiple process. However, the researcher did not find the other types of word formation process such as blending, back-formation, coinage, and acronym. These processes are rarely used in terms of things related to food.

The finding of borrowing process is similar to the finding in the research conducted by Panggabean (2020) in which the borrowing words in both researches are mostly borrowed from French language. The finding of compounding process is dominated with noun compound and Sari (2018) in her research also claims the same result finding. Moreover, the analysis of clipping process involves back-clipping which removes the end part of word. Mutia, Zaim, and Fitrawati (2017) in their research found some words which are also clipped at the ending of the words. Then, there are two types of conversion found and used by the food vloggers. They are noun to verb and verb to noun. The research conducted by Azkiyah and Sundari (2013) indicates that the conversion process involves either noun to verb or verb to noun. In the result finding, derivation is one of the most word formation process used by the food vloggers and it is the same with the result finding in the research done by Aziz and Rosa (2018). The researcher finds 4 out of 8 types of inflection. Nurngaini, Hastuti, and Andriani (2019) in their research also found 4 types of inflection process namely plural, progressive, past tense, and present tense and they are exactly the same types of inflection found in this research. Furthermore, there are some processes found in the videos of the food vloggers in multiple process analysis which are compounding + derivation, compounding + inflection, and compounding + borrowing. However, it is slightly different from the research conducted by Fitria (2021). In her research, the words are formed through compounding + inflection, compounding + derivation, and blending + inflection.

The data also shows that the words categorized as the result of borrowing process are found as the most dominant words. It can be said that the borrowing process is claimed as the most dominant type of word formation process used by the food vloggers. This process has 60 words from 196 words used by the food vloggers. Then, from 196 words, there are 31 words not listed or known as the official word in English language. Those words cannot be found in any official English dictionary. In the research conducted by Hanif (2015), "*The Analysis of Word Formation of Soccer Terms in The Jakarta Post's Articles*", he said that there were also some soccer terms that were not listed in the English dictionary as

an official word. It signifies that having a word which are not listed as an official language must be the usual problem in conducting the research of word formation process since a language always develops each and every time which leads to produce a new word/term.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

From the analysis of word formation used by food vloggers, the researcher concludes that there are 196 words found in six selected videos uploaded by Luke Martin in “Luke Martin” channel, Trevor James in “The Food Ranger” channel, Mark Wiens in “Mark Wiens” channel, Mina Oh in “Miss Mina” channel, Mike Chen in “Strictly Dumpling” channel, and Sonny Side in “Best Ever Food Review Show” channel. Thus, the researcher only found 7 out of 11 types: (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping, (4) conversion, (5) derivation, (6) inflection, and (7) multiple process. However, there were four types which were not found in the research and they are (1) blending, (2) back-formation, (3) coinage, and (4) acronym. Furthermore, this research is dominated with the borrowing process which has 31% from total percentage. The researcher also concludes that there are some words used by the food vloggers that have not been listed in English official dictionary such as Oxford and Cambridge which can be categorized as a new word.

2. Suggestion

The researcher suggests the readers and other researchers especially for those who will conduct the research regarding word formation process to explore more about this topic in other fields. In addition, the researcher also suggests other researchers to find another particular word/term that has not been analyzed so other readers or people can have much more understanding about a word and its form. Hopefully, this research can be beneficial for those who wants to conduct the same topic which is word formation process. There are still a lot of fields that can be analyzed based on word formation and there must be some words that have not been analyzed and the reason why those words are formed is unknown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Azis, Z. & Rosa, R. N. (2018). Word Formation Process on Aviation Terms in English for Aviation Book. *JELL*, 7(3), 557-565.
- Azkiyah, S. M. & Sundari, W. (2013). Word Formation Analysis on English Terms from Toyota Yaris (A Case Study on Automotive Magazine, The Edition of January to March 2012). *LANTERN*, 2(1), 115-124.
- Briliana, V., Ruswidiono, W., & Deitiana, T. (2021). How Social Media are Successfully Transforming the Marketing of Local Street Food to Better Serve the Constantly-Connected Digital Consumer. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 174, 322-327.
- Cambridge Dictionary. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Retrieved May, 2022, from Cambridge Dictionary: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
- Dictionary. (2022). *Dictionary*. Retrieved May, 2022, from Dictionary.com: <https://www.dictionary.com/>
- Fitria, T. N. (2021). Word formation process of terms in COVID-19 pandemic. *Leksika*, 15(1), 18-26.
- Giyatmi., Wijayava, R., & Arumi, S. (2017). English Blends Found in Social Media. *Jurnal Arbitrer*, 4(2), 65-75.
- Hanif, B. (2015). *The Analysis of Word Formation of Soccer Terms in The Jakarta Post's Articles*. Thesis. Jakarta: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Katamba, F. (2005). *English Words*. New York: Routledge.
- Kodi, K. A. (2020). *Patterns and Meanings of English Beauty Terms Used by Beauty Vloggers*. Thesis. Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik.
- Meisara, R. (2014). *Word Formation on Medical Terms in New York TIME Magazine's Articles*. Thesis. Jakarta: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Mutia, A., Zaim, M., & Fitrawati. (2017). Word Formation Processes Found in Padang Trading Forum of Animals and Animals' Equipment in Facebook. *JELL*, 6(2), 8-13.
- Nurngaini, I., Hastuti, D. P., & Andriani, R. (2019). Derivation And Inflection Word Formation Used In Al Jazeera News. *Wanastra*, 11(2), 151–158.
- Online Etymology Dictionary. (2022). *Online Etymology Dictionary*. Retrieved June, 2022, from Online Etymology Dictionary: <https://www.etymonline.com/>

- Oxford Learner's Dictionary. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*. Retrieved May, 2022, from Oxford Learner's Dictionary: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>
- Panggabean, F. O. (2020). *Analysis Of Word Formation Process in Online Advertisements*. Thesis. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Ratnanila, W. (2014). Word Formation Processes in the Black Hawk Down Movie Script. *Passage*, 2(1), 56-65.
- Reynolds, K. (2022) *Foodies vs. Food Lovers – What's the difference?*. Retrieved June 18, 2022, from Glutto digest: <https://gluttodigest.com/what-is-a-foodie-food-lover/>
- Sari, M. Y. E. (2018). *An Analysis of Word formation Process Used in Social Media*. Thesis. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Suparta, W., Qomariana, Y., & Rahayuni, N. K. S. (2017). Word Formation on Twitter Posts. *Jurnal Humanis, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud*, 8(2), 16-23.
- Yule, G. (2017). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Zaim, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Pendekatan Struktural*. Padang: Sukabina Press.
- Zaim, M. (2017). Shifting the System of Indonesian Word Formation: The Study on Morphology and Sociolinguistics of Acronyms, Blending, and Clipping. *Humanus*, 16(2), 248-262.