LITE: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya
ISSN online: 2548-9588 ISSN print.: 1907-3607
http://publikasi.dinus.ac.id/index.php/lite
Published by Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang

"*Jangan Di*-Read!": Indonesian Affixation to English Words on Social Media

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Article History

Submitted date:
2023-01-09
Accepted date:
2023-03-23
Published date:
2023-03-31

Keywords:
affixation; code mixing; Instagram; morphophonemic process

Abstract

Code mixing has been widely studied, but the study of it focusing on Indonesian affixation to English words is still scant. Therefore, this study aims at investigating the types of affixes, the change in English word classes, and the morphophonemic processes that occurred on social media, specifically on Instagram. *Simak* method was employed to collect 90 Indonesian affixed-English words from 3 Instagram users' photo captions as the data. Furthermore, Kridalaksana (2007) and Ramlan's (2001) theories of affixation were employed to analyze the data. The findings demonstrate that the most frequently used affix is a prefix, with *di-* recorded as the highest number. As for the lexical function formed after the process of affixation, this study reveals three forms, namely (a) verb-forming, (b) adjectival-forming, and (c) noun-forming with verb-forming is the most frequently used. Finally, in terms of its morphophonemic processes, it is more common that the base form of the English words is maintained rather than considering the phonological rules as regulated in the Indonesian language. These preliminary findings suggest that such affixation does not consider EYD V due to the informal setting the social media mostly constructs.

Kata Kunci:
afiksasi; campur kode; Instagram; proses morfofonemik

Abstrak

"Jangan Di-*Read*!": Afikasi Bahasa Indonesia pada Kosakata Berbahasa Inggris di Media Sosial

Fenomena campur kode telah banyak dikaji, namun kajian yang berfokus pada afiksasi bahasa Indonesia pada kosakata berbahasa Inggris masih terbatas. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi jenis afiks, perubahan kelas kata bahasa Inggris, beserta proses morfofonemiknya yang terjadi di media sosial, khususnya di Instagram. Metode Simak digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data berupa 90 kosakata bahasa Inggris berafiks bahasa Indonesia dari keterangan-keterangan foto yang diunggah oleh 3 pengguna Instagram. Selanjutnya, teori afiksasi Kridalaksana (2007) dan Ramlan (2001) digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa afiks yang paling sering digunakan adalah prefiks *di-*. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan tiga pembentukan yaitu (a) pembentuk verba, (b) pembentuk adjektiva, dan (c) pembentuk nomina, yang mana pembentuk verba adalah yang paling sering digunakan. Terakhir, dilihat dari proses morfofonemiknya, bentuk dasar kosakata bahasa Inggris cenderung dipertahankan daripada diubah mengikuti aturan fonologis yang diatur dalam bahasa Indonesia. Temuan awal ini menunjukkan bahwa afiksasi semacam itu tidak mempertimbangkan EYD Edisi V dikarenakan situasi informal yang dikonstruksi oleh media sosial pada umumnya.

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1 Introduction

The relationship between discourse and language choice among bilingual or multilingual societies has been investigated by many researchers. It is argued that social factors, such as who we are talking to, the social context of interaction, the topic, the function and goal of interaction, the social distance between the speakers, the formality of the setting or type of interaction, and the status of each of the speakers are important to account for the language choice that a person makes (Holmes, 2001). In social interaction, one of the phenomena in the relation of discourse and language choice is often reflected through code-mixing, by which people usually intend to fill the need of expressing any words that they do not recognize in their language or to fill the prestige of appearing their educational status (Hockett, 1958). Not only in direct everyday communication, but code-mixing is also possible to occur in internet-mediated one on social media (Sutrismi, 2014). There, people are going to meet some people at the same time, so they tend to pay attention to their ways of interaction depending on the purpose of each of their posts.

Furthermore, based on the language element involved, code-mixing, one of which, can be in the form of affixation insertion (Suwito, 1996). Affixation is one of the morphological processes in language, by which it might not only create a new meaning of the basic word, but also form a new lexeme class (Kridalaksana, 2007). It is found that commonly, people often try to attach Indonesian affixes to English words in both formal and informal situations. Since such affixation has not been regulated in the 5th Edition of *Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan* (EYD V) as the guidelines for Indonesian users, people may apply the same rules as what they will do to Indonesian words considering that by doing such affixation, people intend to make the English words equal to Indonesian words. Therefore, it is assumed that any morphophonemic–the changes of phoneme due to the merging of one morpheme and another (Ramlan, 2001)–as a result of the affixation process will also occur.

The phenomena of attaching Indonesian affixes to English words focusing on its morphological process have also received so much attention that several studies have been made. Hakim (2008) and Khotimah (2012) examined such phenomena in technology and information magazines, considering that several terms in the field of technology and information, at the time, were still mostly in English. They analyzed the types of affixes used, how the Indonesian affixes change the English word classes, and the morphophonemic processes that occurred. The studies suggest that people did not apply Indonesian rules in such affixation to English words, especially in terms of the morphophonemic process, in which people tend to maintain the base form of the English words instead of, for instance, changing the first phoneme of the word as it is regulated to Indonesian-word affixation, as can be exemplified in "men-*support*" (to follow Indonesian rule, the phoneme /s/ should be merged into nasal sound). Those results were also supported by Kusuma's (2014) findings in his study, which took novels as the data source.

Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that neither of those studies provides any further explanation of possible reasons why such results occur, or in the other words, they end up with a descriptive study, so this disciplinary knowledge gap triggered this research project. This present study, therefore, endeavours to fill the lacuna by exploring this issue deeper with new data by investigating the Indonesian affixation to English words on social media based on the concept of Kridalaksana (1996; 2007) and Ramlan (2001). To put it clearer, this study addresses three questions, viz. (a) what are the types of Indonesian affixes attached to English words used on social media? (b) how do the Indonesian affixes change the English word classes? and (c) what are the morphophonemic processes that occurred on Indonesian affixes attached to the English words? Previously, similar research in the context of social media has been carried out by Paramarta (2022) and Suswandi (2022), but they have a focus opposite to the present one, namely the use of English affix to Indonesian words.

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As for the theoretical frameworks, an affix is a bound morpheme to form a word (Kridalaksana, 1996). In addition, Chaer (2003) argues that an affix is something that can change the meaning, types, and function of a base form of a word. Therefore, affixation is a morphological process of changing lexeme into complex words, which occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly to create a new meaning of a word or even a new class of a word (Kridalaksana, 2007).

Furthermore, Kridalaksana (1996) divided Indonesian affixes into five types. These are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, simulfixes, and confixes. Prefix is an affix that is structurally attached to the beginning of the base form of a word, such as *di-* in "*dimakan* (be eaten)" and *me-* in "*memakan* (to eat)", while that is structurally attached to the end of the base form of a word is called suffix, such as *-an* in "*makanan* (food)" and *-kan* in "*bukakan* (open)". Nevertheless, different from Khotimah (2012) and Kusuma (2014), this study did not categorize *-nya* as a suffix since, according to Kridalaksana (2007), it is more categorized as a particle considering that affix does not contain any meaning when it stands alone. Next, infix is a formative element inserted within the base form of a word, such as *-e-* in "*telunjuk* (index finger)" and *-em-* in "*gemetar* (tremble)". Simulfix is a type of affix that changes one or more existing phonemes in a word. For instance, the word "*soto*" becomes "*nyoto*" after being added by the affix *ny-* that changes the existing morpheme *s*. The last, confix is an affix that occurs at the first and the end of a base word, such as *ke-an* in "*keraguan* (hesitation)" and *ber-an* in "*berpasangan* (in pair)". Furthermore, two or more types of affixes can also be combined at once to create a new word. For example, in the word "*memperhitungkan* (to consider)", we can see that the base word "*hitung* (to count)" is attached by both the prefix *mem-* and *per-* and suffix *-kan* to create a new meaning.

To go further, each affixation has its lexical function and meaning. According to Kridalaksana (2007), the functions of Indonesian affixes are as (a) verb-forming, (b) adjectival-forming, (c) noun-forming, (d) adverbial forming, (e) numeral-forming, and (f) interrogative-forming. This further relates to how affixation can change word classes.

Affixation may also involve a morphophonemic process. According to Ramlan (2001), morphophonemic refers to the changes of the phoneme as a result of the merging of one morpheme and another. He also states that the morphophonemic process is a process of form changes, in which phonemes and morphemes are involved. In the Indonesian language, one example of morphophonemic processes can be seen in the prefix *meN-*. In the process of affixation, the prefix *meN-* can change into *me-* (*merasa* or to feel), *mem-* (*membaca* or to read), *men-* (*menambah* or to add), *meñ-* (*menyapu* or to sweep), *meng-* (mengambil or to take), and *menge-* (*mengetik* or to type), in which the changes are based on some phonological rules. First, the phoneme /N/ will be changed into /m/ when it is followed by a basic word starting with one of the phonemes /p/, /b/, or /f/, into /ŋ/ when it is followed by a basic word starting with one of the phonemes /g/, /h/, /k/, /x/ and /vowels/, into /n/ when it is followed by a basic word starting with one of the phonemes /t/, /d/, and /s/, and into /ñ/ when it is followed by a basic word begun with one of the phonemes /c/, /j/, /s/, and /ś/.

Commonly, it is found that Indonesian affixes are also applied to English words when Indonesian people are doing code mixing in both formal and informal situations, as studied earlier by Hakim 2008), Khotimah (2012), and Kusuma (2014). Suwito (1996) argued that it is one of the code-mixing forms, known as "*baster*", which occurs as a result of a combination of Indonesian affixation with any elements from other languages, or vice versa.

2 Methods

2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data used in this study are Indonesian-affixed English words used on social media, such as "di-upgrade", "ter-chubby", and "mem-posting". Since there are great numbers of social media, this

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study, then, limited the data to be only taken from one of the most popular social media at the moment; that is Instagram. Instagram was chosen based on the consideration that it is one of the informal settings involving written oral-interaction (see Budiarti, 2022), whereby such phenomenon often occurs since it is used by people from various backgrounds with various purposes of post. Therefore, it is assumed that the possible reasons for the use of such affixation can be formulated. Finally, the data were taken purposively from 90 photo captions by 3 Instagram users limited to those followed by more than 100.000 people (further were abbreviated into IU1, IU2, and IU3). To put it clearer, the affixed-English words taken as the data were limited to pure English words. Therefore, any borrowing words as well as English words that have been tried to be borrowed did not proceed to data analysis, such as mendonlot probably derived from men-download), ngecas (probably derived from nge-charge), and rikuesan (probably derived from request-*an*).

2.2 Methods of Data Collection

This research implemented *Simak* method since the data were collected by purposively observing the use of Indonesian affixes to English words on social media, specifically on Instagram as Sudaryanto (1993) stated that this is a method of collecting data, in which the researcher only acts as an observer without taking a part on the process of creating the data sources. After that, the data were numbered and coded based on *which Instagram user posted the captions* (IU1, IU2, or IU3), followed by its *posting date* (date/month). The followings are examples of numbered and coded data.

(1) *... gue rasa dia agak lelah secara video belom* ***dishoot,*** *permintaan gue udah banyak banget*. (IU1: 1/7)
(2) *Fotonya 76 kali, ngedit filternya 4 aplikasi, yang* ***dipost***? *YAH SATU*. (IU2: 14/8)
(3) *Sekian* ***sharinganku*** *ttg* ART ya mommies. (IU3: 29/8)

2.3 Methods of Data Analysis

The data of this study were analyzed qualitatively following several steps based on the numbers of research questions proposed. First, Kridalaksana's (2007) types of affix theory categorizing Indonesian affixes–standard and non-standard–into 1) prefix, 2) suffix, 3) confix, 4) infix, and 5) simulfix as well as combination of affix were utilized to classify the data. Furthermore, the numbers of each type of affix used were calculated to find out the most frequently used affix on social media. Second, the change in English word classes, including their syntax functions, was also identified based on Kridalaksana's (2007) theory. At last, the morphophonemic process of each word was investigated based on Ramlan's (2001) theory of morphophonemic process. Any possible reasons behind the affixation were unearthed based on the whole contexts presented so that the exemplified data in the findings and discussion section will be displayed in the forms of clauses or sentences as exemplified previously.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Types of Affixation

The overall results indicate that not all the types of affixes categorized by Kridalaksana (2007) are utilized to be attached to English words on social media. It is found that there are three out of five types of affixes that are used particularly by the Instagram users. Those are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Generally, the finding is consistent with Khotimah's (2012), but this study also found the occurrence of affix combination that the previous studies did not. These results show that such affixation seems to be more variously occurring on social media. It might be related to Zhao & Rosson's (2009) argument that social media is potential for serving as a more informal communication medium. Another thing considering social media as a more informal setting is that only few data are using a hyphen (-) between the affixes and the English words as regulated in *EYD*

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V. It is essential to consider that the more informal a situation, the more freely a person will act. To make it clearer, Table 1 shows the overall distribution of each type of affix.

Table 1 Frequency and Distribution of Affixes

Prefix		Suffix		Confix		Combination of Affixes	
Di-	36	*-an*	15	*Ke-an*	2	*Me-kan*	1
Nge-	15	*-kan*	2				
Ter-	5	*-in*	2				
Meng-	4						
Mem-	3						
Me-	2						
Men-	1						
Meñ-	1						
Ke-	1						
Ber-	1						
Total	69		19		2		1

As can be seen from Table 1, prefix (69 out of 90) significantly is the most often used affix in writing Instagram photo captions, followed by the use of suffixes (19 out of 90), confixes (2 out of 90), and the last is a combination of affixes (1 out of 90). This finding also seems to be consistent with that of previous studies (Khotimah, 2012; Kusuma, 2014), in which prefix is the most frequently type of affix used. In some cases, it is not surprising since it might be related to the fact that Indonesian prefixes–standard and non-standard–recorded the greatest number of variations compared to the other types and also functions to form several word classes, namely verb, adjective, and noun (Kridalaksana, 2007), so that it tends to be used more frequently in such situations. Furthermore, the distribution of each affix is elaborated below.

3.1.1 Prefix

Table 1 shows that various Indonesian prefixes were found in the social media. Some of them are in standard forms (*di-*, *ter-*, *me-*, *meng-*, *men*, *mem-*, and *ber-*) and some of them are in non-standard forms (*ke-* and *nge-*,). Based on the data, it is found that the prefix *di-* (36 out of 69) is the most frequently used prefix. The prefix *di-* functions to form a passive verb, by which people state that it is the third person doing the activities as mentioned by the base word. In this study, it is found that this prefix can be attached to a verb (2), a noun (3), or an adjective (4), as exemplified below.

(1) *Besok sudah bisa **diorder**, gak bakaaal nyesel sama motif-motifnya yang cantik.* (IU1: 5/10)
It can **be ordered** starting tomorrow, you will never regret its beautiful patterns.

(2) *Contoh makan apel utuh beserta kulit2nya tanpa dikupas dipotong dimasak, pasti gizinya lebih banyak drpd apel yg **dijuice**.* (IU3: 20/9)
For example, eating the apple as a whole without getting its skin peeled, cut, and cooked, certainly contains more nutrition than those that **are juiced**.

(3) Instagram account *anda tidak **diprivate** atau dikunci*. (IU3: 20/9)
Your Instagram account **is** not **private** or locked.

It is important to note that this study took the data from the photo captions of three Instagram users followed by more than 100.000 people. Taking our focus to the number of their followers, it seems common that this type of Instagram user is often considered as an influencer or an Instagram

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'celebrity' that they are often requested to endorse any client products or services and discuss them on their respective social networks by any marketing firms (shown by Example 1) or to make any tutorials or tips on how to make or to do something (shown by Example 2 and 3) (Keller & Berry, 2003). Therefore, this possibility helps draw a new possible reason that the occurrences of the prefix *di-* which occur significantly more frequently than the others might be due to the tendency of them to utilize their social media to review products or generally to talk about other things instead of talking about themselves, so that the passive verb also tend to occur more.

Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the word "*diprivate*" (shown by Example 3), which in this context refers to "*dikunci* (be locked)", is a type of shift in meaning affected by the Instagram register "private account", which refers to a locked account that nobody can see the content inside of it unless they follow them first. Additionally, another finding that needs to get more attention is that there is another variation in terms of the way people use such affixation in verbs as follows.

(4) *... Tapi tidak mungkin dokter sampe detillll bgt kayak bgtu, jd mereka rata ratain ambil range segini utk* ***di-generelized****...* (IU3: 18/10)
... But it is impossible that the doctor will be that detail, so they average it by taking this range **to be generalized**...

From the statement above, it can be seen that the English verb used is in the form of the past participle (*generalized*) as what is usually ruled in the English language when people are about to express a passive construction. Hyphen is also used after the prefix to show that the word after it is not from the same language as what is ruled by *EYD V*. Since this only occurred once, it might indicate that the Instagram user unintentionally wrote it as the influence of her knowledge of English.

The tendency of various word classes to attach to the prefix *di-* might also lead to the findings that the prefix *meN-* places the second most frequently used prefix since it is the active version of it. Attaching prefix *meN-* may give several meanings based on the context, such as to do an act as in its base word (e.g. *me-request*), to make something be something (e.g. *me-manage*), and to do something with a tool (e.g. *menge-print*). Besides that, different from the other prefixes, *meN-* consists of several allophones–standard and non-standard–in this study, including *mem-*, *men-*, *meñ-*, *me-*, *meng-*, and *nge-*, so it leads to a large distribution too. Furthermore, it is also interesting to note that the use of the informal *nge-* is significantly more frequent to appear than the use of the formal others. This, again, shows that the informal style seems to be more often used on social media as argued previously. The use of the prefix *meN-* on social media is exemplified as follows:

(5) *Hari ini temanya* ***ngedate*** *sama obin @essywidjaja, besok-besok* ***ngedate*** *lagi yuk obin!* (IU2: 30/9)
Today's topic is **having a date** with Obin @essywidjaja and let's **have a date** again later, Obin!

(6) *...hari ini juga DM yang sy terima menanyakan dan* ***merequest*** *saya utk sharing tentang rambut jadi SANGAT BANYAK.* (IU: 11/10)
...the DM I received today that asks and **requests** me to share something about hair is becoming SO MANY.

3.1.2 Suffix

Table 1 shows that there are three types of suffixes found in the whole data. Those are -an, -kan, and -in. Among all of them, it can be seen that -an significantly places the most frequently used suffix compared to the rest suffixes which are only found once. The syntax function of -an is to express a noun as can be seen from the following excerpts:

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(7) ***Postingan*** *ini mengandung muatan dewasa. Karna kalau tergoda berarti puasanya setengah hari.* (IU1: 22/6)
This **post** contains adult content. If you are tempted, meaning that you did half-day fasting

(8) *Maksudku, untuk selimut, dengan* ***print-an*** *yang super bagus warnanya, cocok buat gift karena bagus kualitasnya.* (IU2: 21/07)
I mean, the blanket, with its very good color ***printing****, is appropriate for a gift because of its good quality. (IU2: 21/07)*

3.1.3 Confix

In this study, Indonesian-confixed English words are found twice. The English words are both adjectives and confixed by ke-an. The following is an example of its use.

(9) *Jujur, dengan segala* ***kenervousan****nya, diapun sudah.... LUPA.* (IU2: 5/9)
To be honest, with all of his **nerve**, he also has... FORGOTTEN.

Based on Example 9, it can be seen that the adjective "nervous" is joined to the confix ke-an (followed by the particle -nya). It seems to follow the Indonesian rule that confix, one of which, can be used to nominalize an adjective.

3.1.4 Combination of Affixes

The last but not least, combination of affixes was found once. In this study, what combined are the prefix me- and the suffix –kan as can be seen below.

(10) *Kenapa saya memilih untuk selalu* ***mensharingkan*** *kejujuran?* (IU3: 27/8)
Why do I always choose **to share** honesty?

Upon analyzing all the data, it appears that people tend to code-mix on social media due to their familiarity with certain registers of the internet or Instagram, which are predominantly in English. As a result, they may not be as familiar with the Indonesian versions and thus code-mix. As stated by Hakim (2008), numerous terms of technology, which usually originated from English, still have not been translated into Indonesian. Even though some of them have been translated recently, it can be assumed that they are still not well-socialized, or they have been well-fossilized, so people tend to maintain the terms in English versions rather than in Indonesian versions since it has widely accepted among Indonesian. In the other words, it is because of its practicality due to so many assumptions that there are several English words translated into Indonesian, but then becoming awkward to say or becoming less appropriate in terms of meaning. It can also be seen from the frequency of the words "*nge*-post", "*di*-post", "*mem*-posting", "posting-*an*" indicating that internet or Instagram registers affect a lot to the use of their language choice. Finally, taking attention to the non-existent affixes, infix and simulfix, this is probably because they also seem to be rarely implemented in any borrowing words in the Indonesian language.

3.2 Change of English Word Classes

Some affixations may still maintain the class of the words, but some of them may also change the word classes (Kridalaksana, 1996). Related to that, Hakim (2008) argues that Indonesian affixes are also able to change English word classes. This investigation has revealed, overall, that there are three affixations that do not change the word classes (1 to 3) and five affixations which change the word classes (4 to 8) as follows:

1. Verb to verb, e.g. *mem-provide*, *di-adjust*, and *sharing-kan*
2. Adjective to adjective, e.g. *ter-absurd*, *ter-chubby*, and *ter-creamy*
3. Noun to noun, e.g. *truck-truck-an*
4. Noun to verb, e.g. *di-layer*, *di-juice*, and *catering-in*

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5. Adverb to verb, e.g. *nge-live*
6. Adjective to verb, e.g. *di-private*
7. Adjective to noun, e.g. *ke-nervous-an* and *ke-stress-an*
8. Verb to noun, e.g. *print-an, posting-an,* and *sharing-an*

Based on the analysis, it is found that the word changes in this study are more varied than those found in several studies. Hakim (2008), Khotimah (2012), and Kusuma (2014) found that the changes are from verb to verb, noun to verb, noun to noun, and noun to verb. This seems to suggest that people use it more variously on social media, which, perhaps, is considered more informal than magazines and novels. In addition, most of the ways they did affixation are the same as how regulated in *EYD V*. However, this study found one change that is not common in Indonesian, it is the change of an adverb into a verb, as it occurred once in the word "*nge-live*". This is, again, possibly affected by the Instagram register which has one feature to record any events while being shown directly at the same time to their followers that Instagram named "live".

3.3 Morphophonemic Processes

As proposed by Ramlan (1992), there are three processes of morphophonemic in the Indonesian language; *change of phoneme, loss of phoneme,* and *addition of phoneme.* In this study, all of those morphophonemic processes only occurred to prefix *meN-* as in *mem-posting, men-tag, meñ-judge, meng-claim,* and *me-manage* in standard forms, and *nge-chat* in a non-standard form. Furthermore, each of the three processes will be elaborated as follows.

3.3.1 Change of Phoneme /N/

Based on the data, it is found that the phoneme /N/ in prefix meN- can change into meng-, men-, meñ-, and mem-. Table 2 shows examples of each change of phoneme.

Table 2. Changes of Phoneme /*N*/

	Examples	Changes of Phoneme /*N*/
(1) *Meng-*	*meng*-claim	*meN*+claim → *meng*-claim
	meng-update	*meN*+update → *meng*-update
	meng-empower	*meN*+empower → *meng*-empower
(2) *Men-*	*men*-tag	*meN*+tag → *men*-tag
	men-sharing-*kan*	*meN*+sharing+kan → *men*-sharing-*kan*
(3) *Meñ-*	*Men*-judge	*meN*+judge → *meñ*-judge
(4) *Mem-*	*mem*-posting	*meN*+posting → *mem*-posting
	mem-provide	*meN*+provide → *mem*-provide
	mem-protect	*meN*+protect → *mem*-protect

Based on the Indonesian rules proposed by Ramlan (1992), there is a certain formula to refer to when people intend to do affixation. Based on the formula, it can be seen that all of the affixations seem to follow the Indonesian rules in terms of implementing the morphophonemic processes, except for some data. To follow Indonesia rules, first, even though the phoneme /n/ meets the phoneme /t/ as in "men-tag", when the word is in a single syllable, it should have a different way of affixation (discussed further), second, the word "men-sharing-kan" should be categorized into the change of phoneme /N/ into /ñ/. Nevertheless, it also commonly occurred in the Indonesian language when people express affixation to borrowing words or to any words considered newly known by the speakers like mengkonfirmasi instead of mengonfirmasi or mensosialisasikan insead of menyosialisasikan, which are then considered as an informal language (K. Karenisa, personal communication, November 17, 2017).

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3.3.2 Loss of Phoneme

In this study, the loss of phoneme /*N*/ of *meN*- was found when the morpheme *meN*- meets English words initiated by phoneme /r/ as in *me*-request and phoneme /*m*/ as in *me*-manage. These findings might imply that the Instagram users tend to implement the Indonesian rule as proposed by Ramlan (1992) that the loss of phoneme *N* will occur when the morpheme *meN*- is added to the base words starting with phoneme /l/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /y/, or /w/.

3.3.3 Addition of Phoneme

Unlike the previous morphophonemic process, the data shows that the addition of phoneme /N/ in prefix *meN*- only happens in non-standard forms. Similar to the Indonesian language, the *N* changes into *nge*- when it meets single-syllable English words, such as in *nge*-chat, *nge*-print, *nge*-date. Whereas, as stated earlier, there is no finding presenting the use of the prefix *menge*- on Instagram as a more formal prefix. This phenomenon meets a common phenomenon among Indonesian people when doing affixation in daily life.

Based on the findings above regarding the morphophonemic processes as a part of affixation, it can be concluded that all of the processes proposed by Ramlan (1992) can also be implemented in English words. However, it is interesting to note that people tend to maintain every initial phoneme of English words, so it leads to the occurrence of language innovation as has been elaborated previously. In other words, this finding confirms Esteron (2021) proposing that social media users tend to create their own language and influence each other.

4 Conclusion

The foregoing results and discussion has presented that three out of five types of affixes based on Kridalaksana's (2007) classification were used to be attached to English words on social media; those are prefix (*di*-, *nge*-, *ter*-, *meng*-, *mem*-, *men*-, *meñ*-, *me*-, and *ke*-), suffix (*an*-, *kan*-, and *in*-), and confix (*ke-an*). In addition, a combination of affix (*me-kan*) was also found. Since then, compared to those found in the previous studies, it can be concluded that the use of it on social media is more varied than those in magazines or novels. It might be due to the characteristics of social media, which is considered informal. Among all of those affixes, a prefix was the most commonly used with *di*- recorded as the greatest number. This finding might suggest that people tend to construct passive sentences on social media.

As for the lexical function formed after the process of affixation, it is found that there are three out of six forming to follow Kridalaksana's (2007) classifications; those are (a) verb-forming, (b) adjectival-forming, and (c) noun-forming with verb-forming is the most frequently used. This finding is, again, more varied compared to those found in previous studies (Hakim, 2008; Khotimah, 2012; Kusuma, 2014), which only found verb-forming and noun-forming.

Furthermore, similar to the previous studies, all of the morphophonemic processes that occurred on social media also keep maintaining the base form of the English words rather than considering the phonological rules as regulated to Indonesian words. Nevertheless, it also commonly occurred in the Indonesian language when people express affixation to borrowing words or to any words considered newly known by the speakers.

At last, this study is expected to make valuable contributions to the field of morphology as a branch of linguistics and to Indonesian language teaching. Specifically, it will aid teachers in ensuring that their students are able to identify the English words they commonly use in their native language. As for future researchers, it is recommended to carry out similar studies utilizing the morpho-pragmatics approach.

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