

College of education student Facebook posts' creation: morphological transformation

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ABSTRACT

Language is a highly elaborated signaling system. It serves various functions in communication, it is used to share ideas, convey feelings and emotions, etc. This study focused on social media posting morphology of college students who are now enrolled in the first semester of the Academic Year 2022-2023 and who also studying in Madridejos Community College. The researchers are interested to uncover more on how people use language in terms of its variety and lexical in one of the popular social media networking platforms that we all know as

Facebook. The study employs a qualitative method based on textual analysis and qualitative explanations based on commonly posted words found on Facebook. Several words written by college students specializing in Education that have been posted on social media platforms such as Facebook. Clearly, the morphological pattern of words is gradually routing, owing to new, emerging words that are clearly adapted and exploited by language users. Morphological processes included non-concatenative, incorporation and suppletion, and morphological transformations included multiple process,

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anadrome, clipping, spelling distortion, initialism and abbreviation. It implies that nobody has time to use language with complete thought and grammar since we are living in a period in which people trying to simplify things. As a result, the language will lose its roots, as of many people deformed words when they use slang and shorten

some words, use of incorrect grammar and expression, and/or use acronyms and any abbreviations. Thus, it is recommended that education students' study their morphological transformations to improve the speed and effectiveness of communication with millennials.

Keywords: Education Students, Facebook Post, Language, Morphological processes, Morphological transformation,

INTRODUCTION

Technology has a crucial role in society since it improves, expedites, and eases our daily lives. With all of these advancements, from computers to cellphones, information and trends are easily adaptable. It has an impact on how people learn, communicate, think, and reflect. Contrarily, language is crucial to human existence since it serves as a means of expression for interpersonal communication. Both are inextricably tied to humanity social and cultural evolution. When cultural and social factors change, so does language and technology, validating the adaptive phenomenon. Many variables impact language change, including social contact, technology, and lifestyle. For instance, new words may appear as a result of technical breakthroughs and innovations. Continuous contact within and across geographical boundaries can result in language changes.

Nowadays, students have eventually been taken in by what modern technology has to offer. How deeply they were immersed in the world of these computers had a tremendous effect on their lives. In accordance with the local news from ABS-CBN on February 1, 2021, ordinary Filipino youth utilize their phones for eight hours per day. Over those eight hours, six of them engage on social media, while the remaining two are spent texting and making phone calls. Social networking site usage hours are assigned to live streaming and uploading.

Students' excessive usage of social media has led to the creation of odd contact patterns between them. The youth are unable to anchor their language and utilize it, particularly outside of the classroom, on the basis of standardization—how irregular these languages are. As a result, studies would continue to look into

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morphological patterns regarding young people dialectal expression, notably in the lexicon development process.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, language is a symbol of a communication System tenacity. People who speak the same language will be able to communicate and be understood by someone who knows that language. There is evidence that kids build their vocabulary by inferring morphological information. However, there has never been a real attempt made to reconcile our lexicons and how they connect to syntax. It is interesting how people combine different words together and form pronouncements to represent notions they are aware are proper and traditional in the type of society to which they belong.

A language user may employ linguistic elements appropriately in their quest for a sense of identity. The use of linguistic exploitation in terms of language is quite widely observed in young people regular contacts as well as in their posts and feeds on social media. There are multiple networking sites, such as Facebook, and a new vocabulary has also developed. The phrases “desurv” which denotes sarcasm, and “omsim” or mismo in Tagalog, which means” that is correct” are frequently used by students. The morphological patterns of words are evidently worsening over time as a result of new, developing concepts that language users have clearly adapted to their convenience.

Contrary to popular belief, humans depend heavily on the unique language that has developed into the main form of communication for their civilization. Humans do not exist in the objective world separately or in the context of social interaction. Even now, students at colleges of education are among those who utilize social media to disseminate awareness of morphological transition.

It only makes sense to promote awareness of the appropriate linguistic pattern among speakers in order to prevent linguistic misunderstanding of the morphological elements of language. It aims to address the following question, particularly: What are the usual lexical terms that education students debate on social media? Also, what morphological modifications undergo these new phrases?

METHODOLOGY

The study employs textual analysis as a qualitative methodology (Creswell, 2021). The term “textual analysis” refers to a large field of study that includes many research methods for defining, analyzing, and understanding texts. From a text literal meaning to its subtext, symbols, perceptions, and beliefs, there are many different types of information that can be gleaned from it. It is an examination of phenomena

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utilizing an adaptable research strategy to collect rich narrative materials, typically in-depth and comprehensively (Monkey Learn, n.d.). Analyzing qualitative data allows one to examine the meanings that emerge from people actions, attitudes, and relationships with others. The goal of this research is to locate words that have experienced morphological change and look at the reasons behind it, as well as the effects it has on students.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lexicon of Facebook Post

Language is a dynamic field. To understand this new language, people must understand the basic components of a new language which are the terms. The table shows the terms used by education students that appeared on their Facebook posts.

Table 1. The common lexical contents of education students' social media posts such as Facebook.

New Formed Word	Number of Times Appeared on social media	Rank
Desurv	35	1
Ferson	27	2
Amaccan	25	3
Omsim	25	3
Forda	23	4
Arat	20	5
Rn	18	6
Lf	15	7
Char	13	8
Pls	10	9
Sorna	10	9
SkI	8	10
Naol	7	11
Wanmilyon	5	12

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Facebook. There are 14 lexical changes found in the social media post of the 45 education students that were observed in the study. The terms appeared on their feeds a total of 241 times overall. Desurv is an obvious option at the top of the list, with 35 appearances on various posts. Then followed by Ferson (27), Amaccan and Omsim (25), Forda (23), Arat (20), Rn (18), Lf (15 The table displayed shows the most common lexical posting on social media, mainly), Char (13), Pls and Sorna (10), Skl (8), Naol (7), and Wanmilyon as at the bottom of the list, with 5 times appearances.

Facebook Morphological Changes

Language varies across social groups and geographical boundaries, as we have observed. Additionally, language changes over time. These are the social media posts that Madridejos Community College's education students used as a vehicle of expression.

Display 1. The morphological processes do these new terms undergo.

Newly Formed Word	Morphological Process
Amaccana	Incorporation
Arat	Suppletion
Char	Non-Concatenative
Desurv	Non-Concatenative
Ferson	Non-Concatenative
Forda	Incorporation
Lf	Non-Concatenative
Naol	Incorporation
Omsim	Suppletion
Pls	Non-Concatenative
Rn	Non-Concatenative
Skl	Non-Concatenative
Sorna	Incorporation
Wanmilyon	Incorporation

Display1. According to the Kinds of Morphological Process (Lynch, 2021), it is the process through which words are modified to adapt to a specific context. Simply said, there is a process of modifying the form and function of words to match a specific situation, even to the point of changing the meaning and/or grammatical function.

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Incorporation preserves grammatical function while combining two words. Amaccana, Forda, Naol, Sorna, and Wanmilyon are examples. It is clearly a mixture of two words, such as Tama+ka+na, For+the, Sana+All, Sorry+Na, and One+Million.

Suppletion is a form of morpheme in which words derived through morphological processes and phonologically resemble each other. This applies to Arat and Omsim.

Non-concatenative means that the internal qualities of morphemes are alternated. The root word and the generated words conceptually resemble each other during this process. Non-Concatenative terms include Char, Desurv, Ferson, Lf, Pls, Rn, and Skl.

Display 2. Word transformation is undoubtedly changing (Ado & Bidin, 2017). Online, colorful and catchy new words continue to appear with the same or different meanings. For instance, certain processes suffered spelling distortion and compounding, such as "Amaccana," which means to call out harmful or untrue behavior, "Forda," a creative way to characterize someone or something, and "Naol," "Sorna," and "Wanmilyon." The terms "Arat" and "Omsim," which are anagrams in which the words are spelled backwards, are derived from the words "Tara" and "Mismo," respectively. The word "Char" experienced clipping, a linguistic occurrence that involves breaking, trimming, or "mincing" a word to create a shorter version of it. Spelling distortion is when anything is changed from its real, natural, or original nature. This includes the names "Desurv" and "Ferson." For instance, the abbreviation "Pls" stands for "please," which denotes a respectful request. Finally, a term called initialism, which is pronounced letter by letter, is made up of the initial letters of numerous words or portions of words. As an example, "Lf" stands for "Looking For," "Rn" for "Right Now," and "Skl" is for "Share Ko Lang."

Display 2. The morphological transformation of the social post among education students.

Original Word	Original Function and Meaning	Morphological Process Involved	New Term	New Function and Intended Meaning
Tama ka na	To stop	Multiple Process	Amaccana	to call out problematic or unruly behavior
Tara	Let's go	Anadrome	Arat	Tell someone to go somewhere
Charot	Just kidding	Clipping	Char	Denotes expression

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Deserve	Do something or show qualities of (reward or punishment)	Spelling Distortion	Desurv	Denotes sarcasm
Person	Human being	Spelling Distortion	Person	someone
For the	Referring to	Multiple Process	Forda	A creative way to describe someone, or a funny way to say what you're about to do
Looking for	To hope for something; to expect something	Initialism	Lf	Want to have something they desire
Sana all	An expression showing envy, resentment, or hopefulness	Multiple Process	Naol	Hoping for everything is like that
Mismo	That is correct	Anadrome	Omsim	To express agreement
Please	Ask for something in a polite way	Abbreviation	Pls	Like or wish
Right now,	At the present time	Initialism	Rn	Currently
Share ko lang	Share something without any intentions or purpose	Initialism	Sk1	To let out their thoughts in case someone cares or someone can relate
Sorry na	Asking for forgiveness	Multiple Process	Sorna	asking for forgiveness, but there's no sincerity
One million	A large number	Multiple Process	Wanmilyon	Too many

CONCLUSION

The study proved that language is alive and dynamic in a society that constantly uses technology. The influence of social media continues to grow as a form of communication and entertainment, meaning social platforms get more powerful as their memberships rise. Specifically, Facebook that has nearly 3 billion monthly users (Lua, 2023). This paper also shows that the transformation of words is still ongoing based on social and cultural influence. With the sudden COVID-19 outbreak new words and phrases was created and has remarkably increased (Al-Salman & Haider, 2021). Until now, new form or transformation will always occur if it continues to be used and spread through the interactions and transactions on social media platforms. As consequently, since we are living in a period in which people doing everything quickly. Thus,

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understanding the words, which are the fundamental building blocks of a new language, is necessary for language comprehension. Morphological awareness can aid students in understanding new words and ultimately helping them to produce new words as well. As a result, the common lexicons are provided to aid in fully understanding the altered terms that have taken over the social networking platform.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are offered based on the findings of the study.

1. Since education students are the future role model of the future generation, they must maintain and model positive digital footprint behaviors all of the time.
2. Education students must possess sufficient linguistics to comprehend a language and be able to communicate effectively because they will be the teachers of the future who will educate and cultivate children.
3. Education students must study the morphological transformations to improve the speed and effectiveness of communication with millennials.

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