



# CIREBON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS (CICEE)

## AN ANALYSIS OF NEW WORDS IN REALITY SHOW: SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

Najwa Septya Agustien<sup>1</sup>, Devi Mulatsih<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author: [mulatsih83@gmail.com](mailto:mulatsih83@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Even though New Words has been the subject of numerous studies, none of them have systematically investigated the types of new words found and the social factors used by the speaker in the reality TV show. This reality TV shows-based research, framed within the concept of Morphology as a result of the spread of English as a global language, proposes an instructional design for sociolinguistics learning mediated by YouTube as a virtual platform. The method is using qualitative. The data sources are from various reality TV shows from Net TV, Trans TV, and Trans 7. The results of the research are founds some new words such as: *Baper*, E-Commerce, *Ambyar*, *Gemoy*, FYP, Pargoy, Ghosting, and so on, while the factors affected using new words by speakers because of Geographical Dialect, Linguistics Innovations, Social Group Influence, Globalization Influence, and Development of Technology and Science.

**Keywords:** New Words, Reality Shows, Morphology

### INTRODUCTION

Communication is the major focus of human life. Communication using technology is an activity that cannot be avoided, especially for the younger generation. In the realm of reality television, technology assumes a pivotal role in shaping and enriching the experience for both participants and viewers alike. Communication in TV shows refer to the diverse ways characters interact and convey information, emotions, and intentions which demonstrate interpersonal communication, nonverbal communication, and even conflict resolution communication. One of the examples of communication using technology is reality shows in various TV channels from Youtube. The reality show is a genre of television programs, features unscripted and non-fictional situations or competitions (Chaaban et al, 2023), offering viewers a glimpse into the lives and experiences of real individuals.

The convergence of technology, reality shows, and sociolinguistics presents a captivating realm for exploration, revealing insights into the intricate interplay between language, media portrayal, and societal dynamics. This linguistic transformation occurs as new language shapes and modifies existing language, as discussed by Freytagh-Loringhoven (2021). In reality shows, sociolinguistics offers valuable insights into how individuals manage social exchanges, shape their identities, and handle power dynamics within the show's framework.

In the field of sociolinguistics, studies investigating language changes and the formation of new words delve into the realm of Morphology.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics, investigates the construction of words and the ways in which they can be altered to express varied meanings and purposes. This area of study not only offers valuable insights into the social and cultural factors influencing language usage, but also examination of reality shows and technological advancements through a sociolinguistic lens illustrates the media's impact on language and the genesis of novel terms (Sperti, 2022). For instance, the surge in popularity of reality shows has given rise to specific words and expressions that capture the intense and dramatic nature of this genre, such as "villain edit," "drama queen," or "plot twist."

Furthermore, as we adapt language to new technologies, terms like selfies and cyber-bullying continue to emerge (Dilla and Agustina, 2021). A grasp of these morphological processes is crucial for understanding and analyzing how new words take shape within a language, as highlighted by Hancin-Bhatt and Nagy in 1994 (cited in Simatupang, E. C. M., & Heryono, H., 2022). These linguistic novelties are not only influenced by sociolinguistic contexts but also reflect prevailing social trends, norms, and values (Harjanto, 2021). This knowledge is instrumental for researchers studying language evolution, tracking cultural changes, and even predicting future lexical developments. Based on the explanation above, the researchers conducted the research to find out the types of new words found in reality TV shows, and to elaborate the factors using new words by the speaker in reality TV shows.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **1. Morphology**

Morphology is an interdisciplinary of linguistics, scrutinizes the structure and formation of words, encompassing prefixes, suffixes, roots, and inflectional patterns (Afrika et al., 2021). This discipline provides insights into the internal structure of words and examines their usage across diverse contexts and constructions. The certain recurrent types of morphological variations are inflection, derivation, compounding, and reduplication (Ralli in Chapter 24: The Oxford Handbook of Morphological Theory cited in journal by Jenny Audring and Francesca Masini with the title Introduction: Theory and Theories in Morphology in 2019).

### **2. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics, as explored by Renaldy (2021), investigates the interplay between language and society, scrutinizing how social factors like age, gender, class, and cultural norms influence and shape language. This understanding provides insights into the impact of language choices on social interactions, power dynamics, and the formation of group identities.

### **3. Language Variation**

The study of language variation, a significant focus in linguistic research according to Ahmad et al. (2022), entails examining the diverse ways language is employed across contexts, regions, social groups, and individuals. This exploration aids in comprehending the intricate relationship between language and identity, shedding light on how language reflects and molds social hierarchies which are influenced by factors like education, socioeconomic status, and cultural background.

#### 4. New Words

The term "word" constitutes a fundamental unit of language, serving as a cornerstone for human communication, as articulated by Chanakot and Sanrach (2023). Words not only serve as communication tools but also function as powerful conveyors of culture and societal reflections, shaping perceptions of the surrounding world. (Armayanti, 2019). In our rapidly evolving world, the introduction of new words continues to reshape our understanding and communication skills. These novel terms, reflective of technological, cultural, and societal advancements, contribute to the adaptability of language in our dynamic era (Pelález-Repiso et al., 2021).

On the other hand, the creation of new words in a language is influenced by diverse social factors, collectively contributing to language evolution (Birner, 2023). Some of the social factors that can influence the emergence of new words are:

- a. **Linguistic innovation:** New words can also be created through linguistic innovation, such as coinage, blending, and back-formation. (Hagstrom, W. C., & Smirnova, D, 2020).
- b. **Social Group Influence:** Certain social groups, such as youth groups, specific communities, or occupational groups, may invent new words for use in their own contexts. (Eckert, P., & McConnell-Ginet, S, 2020).
- c. **Globalization Influence:** When two or more languages come into contact with each other, new words can be created through borrowing, code-switching, and calquing (Thomason, S. G., & Skutnabb-Kangas, T, 2020).
- d. **Development of Technology and Science:** The fields of technology and science often require new terms to describe new inventions or concepts. This could include scientific, technical, or technological words (Crystal, D, 2020).
- e. **Development of Regional Languages:** Local languages or dialects often create unique new words to describe certain concepts or objects in the local environment (Blommaert, J, 2020).

#### METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The Descriptive Qualitative method is a research approach that aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed description of a particular phenomenon or topic. This method involves collecting and analyzing qualitative data, such as interviews, observations, or documents, to gain a deep understanding of the subject under investigation. Researchers using the Descriptive Qualitative method typically do not attempt to quantify or calculate data but instead focus on interpreting and making sense of the qualitative information obtained.

Researchers studied the creation of new English words and terms in reality shows on YouTube. This research focused on YouTube channels such as Tonight Show Net, Trans 7, and Trans TV, to look for new words created in these shows. The period of this research started in October 2023. Data collection was done by taking screenshots of the new words, phrases, and sentences. Each screenshot was then categorized based on its source channel to facilitate later analysis. The researchers then dug deeper, analyzing the form and meaning of the terms. The researcher looked for recurring themes and patterns in this unique vocabulary. Finally, the researchers reviewed the findings and summarized the evolution of language in reality TV shows.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### The Types of New Words Found in Reality Shows

This study delved into the new English words within the realm of reality shows, specifically focusing on those aired on Trans TV, Trans7, and Net TV. The researchers meticulously categorized these linguistic upstarts based on how they were formed, dissecting the mechanisms behind their creation. This exploration unveiled the fascinating processes by which language evolves and adapts within the dynamic ecosystem of reality television.

The researchers used the model of Morphological presented by Ralli and Hüning in The Oxford Handbook of Morphological Theory cited in a journal by Jenny Audring and Francesca Masini with the title Introduction: Theory and Theories in Morphology in 2019. They classified the words based on morphology theory into free morphemes, bound morphemes, Inflectional morphemes, Derivational morphemes, Roots, Stems, Clitics, Reduplications, and compounds. These are new English words in reality show:

1. COD (Cash On Delivery)

COD is a payment method used in commerce where a customer pays for goods or services at the time of delivery rather than in advance.

2. PDKT (*Pendekatan*)

PDKT is an Indonesian slang term that refers to the process of getting to know someone or initiating a romantic relationship. It's similar to "dating" or "courting."

3. Baper (*Bawa Perasaan*)

Baper is an Indonesian slang term that is short for "bawa perasaan." It is used to describe someone who is overly sensitive or emotional, particularly in response to minor issues or criticism.

4. Pinjol (*Pinjaman Online*)

Pinjol is an Indonesian term for online lending or online loan services. It refers to the practice of obtaining loans through digital platforms or mobile apps.

5. Alter Account

In an online or digital context, "alter account" might refer to the act of modifying or making changes to an existing user account on a website, application, or platform. Users may "alter" their account settings, personal information, or preferences.

6. LDR (Long-Distance Relationship)

An LDR is a romantic relationship in which the partners are geographically separated and cannot meet in person regularly. These relationships often require strong communication and trust to thrive.

7. E-Commerce (Electronic Commerce)

E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods and services over the internet or through electronic means. It encompasses online shopping, electronic payments, and various business models conducted in the digital realm.

8. *Jamet*

"Jamet" is an Indonesian slang term that is often used to describe a young man who is seen as flamboyant, stylish, or trendy in his appearance and behavior. It is sometimes used in a derogatory manner, implying a lack of masculinity.

9. *Roasting*

Roasting is a term derived from English, specifically from "roast." In Indonesian slang, it refers to the act of teasing, mocking, or making fun of someone in a humorous or sarcastic way, often in a public or social media context.

10. *Ojol (Ojek Online)*

"Ojol" is short for "ojek online" in Indonesian. It refers to motorcycle taxi or ride-sharing services provided through online platforms or mobile apps.

11. *Nge-joke*

"Nge-joke" is a colloquial expression in Indonesian that means to make a joke or engage in humor, typically in a casual and informal manner.

12. *Rungkad*

*Rongkad/Rungkad* in slang is actually a language that comes from Sundanese. And if translated into Indonesian, Rungkad means collage.

13. *Modus (Modal Dusta)*

"Modus" is a slang term used in various languages, including Indonesian. It typically refers to a deceptive or fraudulent scheme or method used by individuals to achieve their goals, often involving tricks or manipulation.

14. *Nyinyir-in*

*Nyinyir-in* is an Indonesian slang term that means to make sarcastic or critical remarks, often in a mocking or condescending manner. It can be used to describe someone who engages in snarky or negative comments.

15. *Di Comblangin*

*Di comblangin* is an Indonesian term that means to be introduced or set up with someone, often by a third party. It typically refers to the act of facilitating or arranging a meeting or relationship between two individuals.

16. *Cinlok (Cinta Lokasi)*

"Cinlok" is an Indonesian slang term that combines the words "cinta" (love) and "lokal" (local). It is used to describe a romantic relationship between two individuals who are from the same local area or community.

17. *Ambyar*

*Ambyar* is an Indonesian term that originated from Javanese and is often used to describe a feeling of heartbreak, anguish, or emotional pain, particularly in the context of a failed or painful romantic relationship.

18. *Flirting*

Flirting is a social and playful behavior where individuals engage in light, often humorous, and subtle interactions to express romantic or sexual interest in someone. It typically involves compliments, teasing, and body language cues.

19. *Gemoy*

*Gemoy* is an Indonesian slang term that describes someone who is shy, timid, or easily embarrassed. It can be used to refer to a person's personality or behavior.

20. *Barudak Well*

*Barudak* is an Indonesian term for "young people" or "youth." "Well" in this context might refer to a well-known or influential group of young people. The specific meaning of "Barudak Well" would depend on the local context.

21. FYP (For You Page)

FYP is a term associated with social media platform TikTok. It refers to the personalized feed on TikTok that displays videos tailored to a user's interests and preferences.

22. *Pelakor (Perebut Laki Orang)*

*Pelakor* is an Indonesian slang term that combines the words "pelaku" (actor) and "kawin" (marriage). It refers to a woman who knowingly and willingly engages in a romantic or sexual relationship with a married man, often used pejoratively.

23. *Pargoy*

*Pargoy* originated from the slang communication style of young people from West Sumatra. They usually do this at music events, such as orgen tunggal parties, or other events that play DJ remix music. This *pargoy* dance consists of two types, namely broken *pargoy* and fighter *pargoy*. Because of their distinctive dance, the term *pargoy* became popular, so there is such a thing as *joget pargoy*.

24. *Ghost-ing*

*Ghosting* is a term commonly used in dating and social contexts. It refers to the act of suddenly and intentionally cutting off all communication with someone, often without explanation or warning, typically in the context of a romantic relationship or friendship.

In addition, when the word was formed, it also involved the word-formation processes. The following are word-formation processes of new words created from reality shows by YouTube.

Table 1 Word-Formation Process

New Word	Word-Formation Process	Description
COD	Acronym	Cash On Delivery
PDKT	Indonesian Slang	Dating or Courting (Pendekatan)
Baper	Indonesian Slang	Someone who is sensitive (Bawa Perasaan)
Pinjol	Indonesian Acronym	Online Loan Service (Pinjaman Online)
Alter Account	Compounding	Alter + Account
LDR	Acronym	Long-Distance Relationship
E- Commerce	Acronym	Electronic Commerce

Jamet	Indonesian Slang	To describe a young man who is seen as flamboyant, implying a lack of masculinity
Ojol	Compounding	Ojek + Online
Nge - Joke	Derivational Morphology	Short form or shortening of the word "ngejek" (mock) or "joke."
Rungkad	Sundanese Slang	collapse, fall to pieces
Modus	Indonesian Slang	Individuals tricks to achieve their goals
Cinlok	Indonesian Slang	Cinta + Lokal
Ambyar	Javanese Slang	a failed or painful romantic relationship.
Gemoy	Indonesian Slang	To describe someone who is shy, timid, or easily embarrassed.
Barudak Well	Combination Sundanese + English Word	Barudak + Well
FYP	Acronym	For Your Page (refers to TikTok App)
Pelakor	Indonesian Slang that combine the words	Pelaku (Actor) + Kawin (Marriage) refers to a woman who knowingly and willingly engages in a romantic or sexual relationship with a married man
Pargoy	West Sumatra Slang	Partai + Goyang

Table 2 Type of Stem

New Word	Root Word	Suffix
Roasting	Roast	Ing
Comblangin	Comblang	In
Flirting	Flirt	Ing
Grieving	Grieve	Ing
Ghosting	Ghost	Ing

As shown in table 1, there are four acronym words, one Indonesian Acronym, Seven Indonesian Slang, Two Compounding, one Sundanese slang, one Javanese slang, one West Sumatra Slang, One Derivational Morphemes, and one combination sundanese and English word. Also in Table 2, there are five words involved in Stems. Types of Stems in these five words are suffixes. It is the affix at the end of the word.

### The Factors Using New Words by Speaker in Reality Shows

Advanced technology has led to the emergence of mass media, including reality shows. This fertile ground for communication innovation encourages the creation and spread of new words. Ultimately, these terms gain traction and can even become "official" if widely understood and adopted. As linguist Freytagh-Loringhoven (2021) notes, new language

forms are constantly emerging, reshaping and enriching existing words. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable in the Millennial generation, who are heavily influenced by technology, the internet and social media.

In this research, another discovery indicates that a majority of the words identified are informal and unsuitable for formal contexts. This is primarily because certain words originated from reality shows, which inherently use informal or colloquial language. While this may sound unconventional, it doesn't imply incorrectness; rather, these words are simply more recent. This finding supports the notion that speech patterns of the youth may sound peculiar to adults due to unfamiliarity. New words or phrases, often coined in contemporary contexts, tend to exhibit an informal nature, deviating from formal written language standards. Consequently, they may not currently be considered suitable for use in business correspondence. The creation of new words in a language is influenced by diverse social factors, collectively contributing to language evolution (Birner, 2020). The emergence of new words reflects societal changes and developments.

Some of the social factors that affected the speaker using new words in reality show:

Table 2 Factors Affected the Speaker Using New Words

The Factors	New Words	Explanation
Linguistics Innovation	Ghosting	This word comes from the Root Word that is "Ghosts" with the suffix "Ing". This is because the word "Ghost" already existed, but it was given a new meaning in the context of relationships. This is a common way for languages to grow, by using familiar words in a fresh way.
2. Social Group Influence	Barudak Well	The specific meaning of "Barudak Well" would depend on the local context. These new words were created because of the millennial generation which is mixing spoken English, but they do not forget their own regional language.
3. Globalization Influence	E-Commerce	E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods and services over the internet or through electronic means. As technology develops, the process of globalization occurs. This globalization process has led to the creation and formation of E-Commerce which facilitates international trade by streamlining transactions. This fosters a more interconnected global marketplace.



4. Development of Technology and Science	FYP or For Your Page	It is an acronym which involves the TikTok application being widely discussed and used throughout the world, so many people use this term. FYP is a product of technological progress that allows platforms to understand users better and deliver a more engaging and personalized content experience.
5. Development of Regional Languages	Ambyar	This word utilizes sound symbolism, where the sound of the word itself evokes its meaning. In Indonesian, the “am” and “ar” sounds can create a sense of messiness or disarray, which aligns with the meaning of “Ambyar” (out of control, chaotic)

As shown in table 3, there are 5 factors that influence the speaker to use new words. These factors can act independently or come together in unexpected ways to shape our vocabulary. As our world and experiences continue to change, so too will the language we use to describe them.

## CONCLUSION

The result of this research shows that Reality Show has brought about a profound transformation in human language and social life. People's emotions and thoughts are effectively conveyed through the invention of fresh terminology like specialized terms and morphology. These words are evidently highly favored on Reality Show platforms and commonly employed in casual conversations. The acceptance of these words within the community is evidence, implying that individuals comprehend these freshly coined terms derived from Reality Show. New words emerge from various influences, including linguistic innovation, social groups, globalization, regional language development, and advancements in technology and science. These factors can act independently or come together in unexpected ways to shape our vocabulary. As our world and experiences continue to change, so too will the language we use to describe them. The emergence of new words is a testament to the adaptability and creativity inherent in human language. The findings are significant in advancing our understanding of language and linguistics, with a specific focus on Morphological and the emergence of new English words derived from Reality Show on the YouTube platform. Furthermore, this research not only enhances the understanding of language learners but also expands their knowledge of newly introduced English terms formed by prefixes and suffixes. Additionally, these findings aid learners in recognizing various word-formation techniques such as slang, acronyms, compound words, and more. In this study, while numerous new words have been discovered, additional research is necessary to acquire further insights using alternative data sources and research techniques.

## REFERENCES

- Ackerman, F., & Stapel, J. (2020). Distributed morphology. In *The Handbook of Neurolinguistics* (pp. 629-656).
- Ackerman, F., & Stapel, J. (2020). Compounding. In *The Handbook of Neurolinguistics* (pp. 685-712).
- Afrika, A. S., Kheryadi, K., Sa'diah, N. S., & Suaidi, A. (2021). An analysis of lexical neologisms on coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic to enhance morphological knowledge. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 6(2), 273. <https://doi.org/10.21462/jeltl.v6i2.540>.
- Ahmad, S., Marpaung, S., & Napitupulu, T T P. (2022, July 28). The Impact of Slang on The Indonesian Language Skills of Politeknik Negeri Medan D-3 Accounting Students. <https://doi.org/10.46799/jss.v3i4.364>.
- Armayanti, R. (2019, July 10). A Review of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) on Qualitative Research. <https://doi.org/10.31849/reila.v1i1.2768>.
- Bauer, L. (2020). *Morphology*, 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press.
- Bickel, D., & Nichols, J. (2020). Ablaut. In *The Handbook of Neurolinguistics* (pp. 741-768).
- Blommaert, J. (2020). The linguistic turn in migration research: A review of the literature. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46(12), 2343-2364.
- Bybee, J. (2020). The role of usage in morphology. In *The Handbook of Neurolinguistics* (pp. 657-684).
- Chanakot, B., & Sanrach, C. (2023, February 1). Classifying thai news headlines using an artificial neural network. <https://doi.org/10.11591/eei.v12i1.4228>.
- Crystal, D. (2020). *Internet linguistics: A student guide*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Dilla, F., & Agustina. (2021). Use of abbreviations in social media accounts of public officials and their impact on communication effectiveness. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Language, Literature, and Education (ICLLE-4 2021)*, 604, 11–17. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.211201.003>.
- Eckert, P., & McConnell-Ginet, S. (2020). *Language and gender*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hancin-Bhatt, B. and Nagy, W. E. (1994). Lexical transfer and second language morphological development. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 15(3), 289-310. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0142716400065905>.
- Harjanto, I. (2021). The preference for english in digital media among indonesian millennials. *Beyond Words*, 9(1), 16-36. <https://doi.org/10.33508/bw.v9i1.3143>.
- Hagstrom, W. C., & Smirnova, D. (2020). *The Oxford handbook of lexical semantics*. Oxford University Press.

Kager, J., & Hayes, B. (2022). *Optimality theory in phonology and morphology* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Lieber, M., & Scalise, S. (2020). *Morphology*. Cambridge University Press.

Nabila, E., & Abdulrahman, T. R. (2021). An analysis of new English words created during COVID-19. *Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities*, 9(1), 19-32. <https://doi.org/10.22373/ej.v9i1.9035>.

Novianti, R., & Said, M. (2021, January 31). The Use of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in English Teaching-Learning Process. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/deiksis.v13i1.8491>.

Peláez-Repiso, A., Sánchez-Núñez, P., & Calvente, Y G. (2021, March 1). Tax Regulation on Blockchain and Cryptocurrency: The Implications for Open Innovation. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7010098>.

Renaldy, M. (2021, November 11). Lavender Linguistics: Lexicon Used by Gay People in Bali For the Topic of Preferences. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JH.2021.v25.i04.p07>.

Simatupang, E. C. M., & Heryono, H. (2022). New-word formation and social disruption on metaverse. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 10(3), 1013-1022. <http://doi.org/10.25134/erjee.v10i3.6722>.

Smolensky, P., & Goldrick, M. (2020). *The grand illusion of universal grammar*. MIT Press.

Sperti, S. (2022). English language teaching and learning at a time of change: young learners' perceptions of instructional contexts. *EuroAmerican Journal of Applied Linguistics and Languages*, 9(2), 17-39. <https://doi.org/10.21283/2376905x.1.9.2.279>.

Stapel, J. (2020). The role of morphology in human language processing. In *The handbook of psycholinguistics* (pp. 147-184). Cambridge University Press.

Thomason, S. G., & Skutnabb-Kangas, T. (2020). *Languages in contact: An introduction* (4th ed.). Edinburgh University Press.