# AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN INSTAGRAM OF SHARENA DELON: MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

## THESIS

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**PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**
**2020**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**



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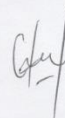# DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

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# AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN INSTAGRAM OF SHARENA DELON: MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

## THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements Thesis for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**By:**

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**This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 21st July 2020**

**Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

# ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menyelidiki proses pembentukan kata dan pengaruhnya terhadap kelas kata. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah Instagram dari Sharena Delon. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari keterangan atau kata-kata yang terdiri dari proses morfologi di Instagram Sharena Delon. Metode pengumpulan adalah dengan observasi. Data dianalisis dengan metode agih dan padan dari Sudaryanto (2015). Penulis menggunakan teori O'Grady yang membagi proses pembentukan kata menjadi 10 jenis, yaitu derivasi, peracikan, konversi, kliping, campuran, formasi belakang, akronim, onomatopoeia, penciptaan kata, dan infleksi. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori Carter & McCarthy untuk menunjukkan perubahan kelas kata setelah proses pembentukan kata. Hasil penelitian ini akan ditunjukkan berdasarkan teori O'Grady's dan Carter & McCarthy. Hasil dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar data memiliki perubahan kelas kata setelah proses pembentukan kata dan beberapa tidak. Proses kliping dan campuran adalah proses yang paling banyak terjadi di Instagram Sharena Delon. Ini menunjukkan bahwa orang pada zaman sekarang suka dan senang untuk mempersingkat kata yang lebih panjang untuk menjadi satu kata baru yang lebih singkat dalam penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari mereka. Proses penciptaan kata adalah proses yang paling sedikit digunakan di Instagram Sharena Delon. Ini menunjukkan bahwa orang-orang saat ini tidak terlalu suka menggunakan merek produk untuk menamai barang kepunyaan mereka.

Kata kunci: morfologi; pembentukan kata; kelas kata.

# ABSTRACT

This paper is a qualitative descriptive research which investigates the processes of word formation and their influence to part of speech of the data. The data source in this study is Instagram of Sharena Delon. The data in this research are taken from the captions or words that consist of morphological process in Instagram of Sharena Delon. The method of collecting is by observation. The method of analyzing data is agih and padan method from Sudaryanto (2015). The author uses the theory of O'Grady which divides word formation process into 10 types these are derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blends, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage, and inflection. The research also uses the theory of Carter & McCarthy to show the change of part of speech after the process. The result of this research will be shown based on O'Grady's and Carter & McCarthy's theory. The result in this research shows that most of the data has the change of part of speech after the word formation process and some do not. The clipping and blends processes are mostly occurs in Instagram of Sharena Delon. It shows that people like to shorten the longer word for becoming one new word in the use of their daily language. Coinage process is the least process used in Instagram of Sharena Delon. It indicates that people do not often use branded products to name goods.

Keywords: morphology; word formation; part of speech.

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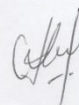
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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is communication tool that is used to do interaction each other. Handayani & Johan (2018) explained about language definition as a means of communication that is used to convey feelings, ideas, and information from one person to another. Malmkjaer (2010) stated that language is an arbitrary system of rules and categories that works by virtue of a 'social contract' tacitly accepted by all speakers. Language always develops because people in the society are creative and they like to use the new words and sentences in their communication and writing. For example, when people read or write, they will acquire new expression or style in reading or writing. It also can be seen when people make the caption in Instagram, of course it needs the different language and utterances so that the readers will be interested to the picture.

Language is learning social behavior, a skill that is acquired as people grow up in society. In the society people need language to communicate each other. To support human's communication in society, people need language to interact and act in the society. Furthermore, a new expression or style of language is often written and used in social media "Instagram". The language in writing expression in social may be different to others. It uses the interesting natural language which means the language in the social media is written to convey the feelings to readers. Language can be studied through two items: linguistic science and social

science. In linguistic science, language remains itself, but in social science, language always develops. Moreover, it is sensible because language is a part of social life.

This research had ever been analyzed before by previous researchers. The first previous researcher discusses Types of Word Formations on Instagram Hashtags (Dewi, 2016). This researcher focuses to analyze word formation found on hashtag of Instagram. While in this research, researcher will focus to analyze word formation found on caption of Instagram. The second previous researcher discusses The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website (Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh, 2017). This researcher focusses only on finding the derivation process in Jakarta Post Website. This research is different from those previous researches because the researcher will analyze word formation based on the part of speech and process of word formation in Instagram of Sharena Delon.

Moreover, as well as in economy, education and culture environment, language has an important role there. It is included in international relation. This time, the international language which has been known is English. Because of that, it is an important thing to know the English language. By knowing the English language, people will be more advanced because people can get much important information from abroad. As above discussion, English subject has been taught since Elementary school until in University. Learning English will be easier when people know the science of language which is called as Linguistic.

Nowadays, as everything becomes more sophisticated, English has become a language that many people speak in their daily communication. In addition,

globalization era forces people to develop their skill in many fields especially language. There is no fear that Indonesian people will not be able to speak English fluently. The use of English has entered many fields, like politic, economy, education, art, and entertainment. There are many announcers or hosts in the radio and television program mix their language with English in their conversation. Many writers of novel and short story mix their language with English in their composition or work. Likewise with magazine and newspaper, some journalists mix English to their writing. The English can be the word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

Most of people have two or more languages, namely native language and second language. The language which is usually mastered well by people is their mother tongue or native language. Firstly, people use their mother tongue to communicate to their family and society. This condition causes people to learn another language to make their communication effective. By mastering foreign language, speaker will be able in speaking to all people in the world.

People are also often using the word forming in order to be cooler. For example: the word KEPO. In this case, KEPO is word that is shortened from four words they are *knowing every particular object*. It is usually used by Indonesian Instagram user. This morphological process named acronym, because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words in a phrase and pronouncing them as a word. KEPO is used for curiosity about other people's business. The word class of KEPO is adjective (A). This morphological process does not change the meaning

and part of speech of the word and just shortens the phrase by taking the initial letters.

Based on explanation above, the researcher comes to a decision and interested to conduct a research is entitled AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN INSTAGRAM OF SHARENA DELON: MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH.

## 1.2 Identification of Problem

Identification of problem is the way in identifying all problems which occur from the research background. According to background of the research above, the researcher finds several problems that can be identified that is:

1. Factor which causes word formation appears in Instagram of Sharena Delon.
2. Word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon.
3. The result of word formation process to part of speech in Instagram of Sharena Delon.

## 1.3 Limitation of Problem

The researcher will limit the discussion of this research. The limitation is based on some reason, one of that is lack of time the researcher has in conducting this research. In this research, the researcher will focus describing the word formation process and to find the result of word formation process to part of speech in Instagram of Sharena. The researcher finds some morphological processes which change the word class of the word. Because of this, the researcher is interested to do this research and solve this research's problem.

**1.4 Formulation of Research**

In this research, the researcher will focus on two research formulation. These research formulations are:

1.  What is word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon?

2.  How is the result of word formation process to part of speech in Instagram of Sharena Delon?

**1.5 Objective of Research**

This research has two research objectives. These research objectives are:

1.  To describe the word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon.

2.  To find the result of word formation process to part of speech in Instagram of Sharena Delon.

**1.6 The significance of Research**

1.  Theoretically

    The theoretical significances of the research are:

    -   It is hoped that the data of the research can be used as the variation of language and writing for the next researcher.

    -   This research can be the reference for the next researcher who researches the same topic in the future.

2.  Practically

    Through the research has conducted by the researcher, it can be applied to:

    -   This research can be a reference to fields especially in morphology field for the   language.

- This thesis is expected to be useful and for the development of English both for university.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Morphology: The system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation (O'Grady, 1997).

2. Word Formation: The creation of a new lexeme from one or more other lexemes through the application of some morphological process, such as affixation or compounding (Aronoff, 2011).

3. Morphological: The processes of word-formation and inflection together form (Booij, 2005).

4. Instagram: an application photo sharing is possible user takes photo, applies digital filters, and share them to various social networking services, including belongs to Instagram itself (Mahendra, 2017).

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

## 2.1 Morphology

According to Kirsten Malmkjaer (2010) morphology is concerned with the forms of words themselves. There is another definition of Morphology from Aronoff (2011) morphology is a study of the structure or form of something. Carstairs-mccarthy (2002) stated "Morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them." This word itself consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. "Morph" means "shape or form" and the suffix -ology means "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, morphology is the science of word forming and also as a part of linguistic knowledge which focuses on how words are formed.

The word formation process is within the scope of the morphology study. According to Aronoff (2011) word formation is the creation of a new lexeme from one or more other lexemes through the application of some morphological process, such as affixation or compounding. Furthermore, O'Grady (1997) asserts that the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation makes up a language's morphology. In word formation, there are several patterns and types to analyze it. This research uses the theory by O'Grady (1997) to analyze word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon and the

theory of Carter & McCarthy (2006) to analyze part of speech of word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon. According to O'Grady (1997) word formation consists of several processes these are derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blends, back formation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage, and inflection. According to Carter & McCarthy (2006) the main word classes are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition and conjunction.

**2.2 Types of Word Formation Process**

**2.2.1 Derivation**

O'Grady (1997) stated derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix. Derivation is a process of word formation through the addition of affixes, which can be prefixes and suffixes. The new word produced will have a different meaning from the basic word. The new word will also have a class of words that are different from the basic word. For example: affix –able can change word class of word such as fix (verb) changes into fixable (adjective).

**2.2.2 Compounding**

Another common way to build words in English involves compounding, the combination of lexical categories (O'Grady, 1997). Possible examples of compound prepositions include the words into and onto. In these and most other compounds of this type, the final component determines the category of the entire word. Thus, greenhouse is a noun because its rightmost component is a noun, spoonfeed is a verb because feed also belongs to this category, and nationwide is

an adjective just as wide is. The morpheme that determines the category of the entire word is called the head.

### 2.2.3 Conversion

O'Grady (1997) stated conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion is often considered to be a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. Conversion is the process of changing word classes without changing the original word form. Example: *butter* the bread and *bottle* the water. If interpreted literally, butter and bottle are nouns. In word formation process the meaning can change into a verb without changing its original form.

### 2.2.4 Clipping

Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables (O'Grady 1997). Some of the most common products of clipping are names-Liz, Ron, Rob, Sue, and so on. It has yielded forms like proff or professor, phys-ed for physical education, poli-sci for political science, and burger for hamburger. Clipping is done to make new words with the same meaning. For example: Gasoline becomes Gas and Professor becomes Prof.

### 2.2.5 Blends

O'Grady (1997) stated blends are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. A blend is usually formed from the initial part of one word and the final part of a second one. Blending is the process of forming words by combining two words or more by removing certain parts of the old word. It can

be said that blending is a combination of two separate forms to produce new terms. Well known examples of blends include brunch from breakfast and lunch, smog from smoke and fog, telethon from telephone and marathon, aerobicise from aerobics and exercise, and chunnel from channel and tunnel.

### 2.2.6 Backformation

According to O'Grady (1997) backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Backformation is the process of forming words by separating affixes or the basic words of a word. Backformation is also defined as cutting a part of a word that results the change in the word class from its new form. Simply put, the back formation is a short word made from a longer word. Example: Editor (N), cut or morpheme then become Edit (V).

### 2.2.7 Acronym

Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of the words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word (O'Grady 1997). This type of word formation is especially common in names of organizations, military, and scientific terminology. Acronyms are abbreviated words in English that are smeared like normal words. The words are pronounced as a short form of the words themselves rather than the full form of the actual words. Examples of acronyms include UNICEF for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and AIDS for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

**2.2.8 Onomatopoeia**

O'Grady (1997) stated that all languages have words that have been created to sound like the thing that they name. Since onomatopoeic words are not exact phonetic copies of noises, their form can differ from language to language. Onomatopoeia is one type of rhetorical device where a word written or pronounced is an imitation of a sound effect that comes from things around like the sound of water dripping, the sound of the wind blowing, even the sound of an animal. In short, Onomatopoeia is words that express sound. Examples of such onomatopoeic words in English include buzz, hiss, sizzle, and cuckoo.

**2.2.9 Coinage**

Called word manufacture or coinage is especially common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product (O'Grady 1997). Kodak, Dacron, Orion, and Teflon are examples of product names that are the result of word manufacture. Coinage is a word made from everyday mention of the product name. Communities will tend to mention the name on products that are similar and that has function the same as them. Sometimes it is possible to make new words from names.

**2.2.10  Inflection**

According to O'Grady (1997) languages have contrasts such as singular versus plural, and past versus present. These contrasts are often marked with the help of inflection, morphology used to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs. In the case of most English noun, inflection marks the plural subclass by adding the affix -s and in the case of verbs, inflection can mark a distinction

between the past and non-past subclasses-usually by adding the suffix -ed to indicate the past tense. For example: In number, apple is singular and apples are plural. In tense, work is non-past tense and worked is past tense.

## 2.3 Part of Speech

A word may be defined as the smallest portions of a sentence which can be pronounced alone and still retain meaning. Some words may contain more than one such element. Each adds a measure of meaning to complete words. Kolln & Funk, 2008 (as cited in Nopikasari, 2018) stated a word class is a set of words that display the same formal properties, especially their inflections and distribution. This research uses the part of speech theory by Carter & McCarthy (2006) that stated the main word classes are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition and conjunction which traditionally called as parts of speech. In this research, the researcher will only analyze the four major word classes these are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

### 2.3.1 Noun

According to Carter & McCarthy (2006) noun is the name of object or idea. They show the class and category of things in the world, including people, animals, inanimate objects, places, events, qualities and countries. Nouns are divided into two main classes these are common and proper noun. A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, such as boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, and happiness. A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, *e.g.* Steven, Africa, London, and Monday.

### 2.3.2 Adjective

Adjectives describe properties, qualities or states attributed to a noun or a pronoun (Carter & McCarthy, 2006). An adjective is a word used to describe or limit noun or pronoun. It is also used to modify noun or pronoun for giving extra information about it. When adjectives precede the nouns that qualified, they are said to be attributive. For example: an exciting adventure, a green apple, and a tidy room. The adjective system allows learners to compare one thing with another and grade them on the same adjective qualify, for example: small, smaller, and smallest.

### 2.3.3 Verb

Carter & McCarthy (2006) stated that a verb is a word that expresses action or state of being. A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens. For example, verbs describe: an action – jump, stop, explore, an event – snow, happen, a situation – be, seem, have, and a change – evolve, shrink, widen. The basic form of a verb is known as the infinitive. It's often preceded by the word 'to'. For example: to follow and to run.

### 2.3.4 Adverb

Adverb is word class that performs various functions (Carter & McCarthy, 2006). It can make the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb stronger or weaker, and often appear between the subject and its verb. For example: She nearly lost everything, Can you move it carefully? It's fragile, and so on. Adverbs have many different meanings and functions. They are

important for indicating the time, manner, place, degree and frequency of something.

## 2.4  Previous Research

The similar research had been done by Gao & Zhang (2016). The research is entitled Prediction of Chinese Word-Formation Patterns Using the Layer-Weighted Semantic Graph-Based KFP-MCO Classifier. This researcher focuses on finding the structural and morphemic types of words and the types of part of speech (POS). In the first previous research above, can be seen it is evident that compound noun structure can be taught to intermediate level students of German through "hands-on" experience.

The second previous research is from Suparta, Qomariana, & Rahayuni (2017). The research is entitled Word Formation on Twitter Posts. This research was conducted to find out the process of word formation on Twitter posts and also determines the meanings shown by the process of word formations that occur on Twitter posts. Conclusion from this research is Twitter contributes to the production of some new words which are related to word formation process and based on the research, the process of affixation is the most common process found on Twitter posts followed by blending and initialism process.

The third previous research is from Angga & Puspani (2018). The research is entitled Compound Word Formation in "The Old Man and The Sea." The aims of this research are to find out the types of compound words and also to find and describe the semantic transparency of the compound words found in the novel.

Based on the research, it was found that compound words can be classified into two types which are endocentric compound and exocentric compound, and every compound has a different type of semantic transparency.

The fourth previous research is from Ambarita, Sibarani, Widayati, & Setia (2018). The research is entitled Nominal Word Formations in Toba Batak Language: A Study of Generative Morphology. The objective of this research is to explore nominal word formations in Toba Batak language. The conclusion of this research is generative morphology as eligible to be applied in language studies to explore language phenomena without exception.

The fifth previous research is from Harsono, (2016). The research is entitled Word Formation on Dragon Nest Chat Language. The purpose of this research is to find the phenomenon of word formation occurs in a virtual environment of MMORPG, specifically in Dragon Nest Sea. This research has revealed that players in virtual environment of Dragon Nest SEA are actively processing daily language vocabulary into new words that are relevant to said environment's context and the players are utilizing linguistic processes in order to produce new words, which involve processing both physical structure and meaning of daily language.
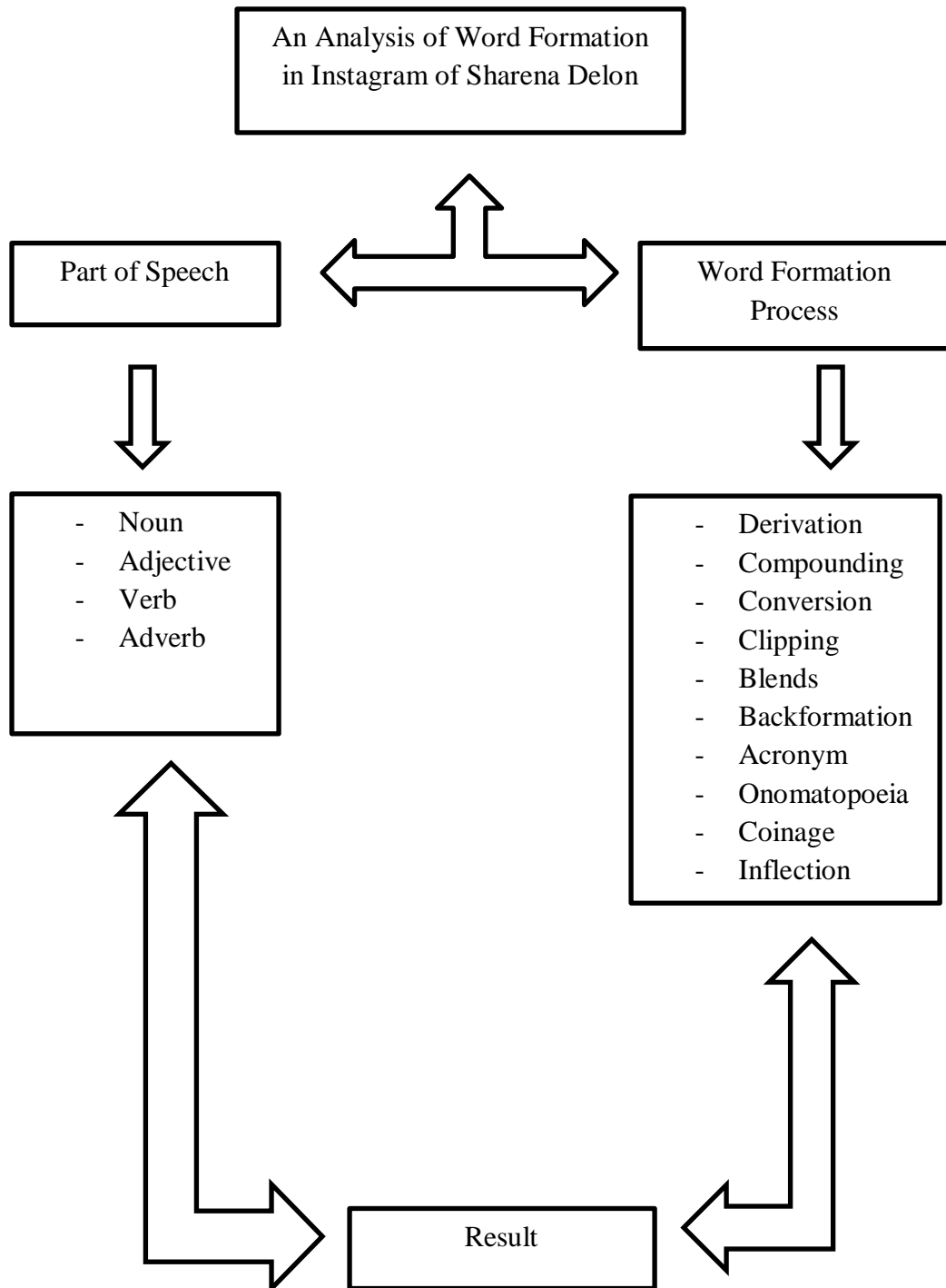
The sixth previous research is from Sukma (2014). The research is entitled Analysis of Word Formation in Short Message Service (SMS) Text Sent by the Second Semester Students at Pasir Pengaraian University. The researcher focuses to find out types and processes of language used in SMS viewed from the word formation theory. The conclusion of this research is the word formation

which is the most frequently used was clipping especially in omitting first vowel and omitting vowels.

The seventh previous research is from Ambarita (2017). The research is entitled Morphological Analysis of Adjective Reduplications in Toba Batak Language. This research deals with the investigation of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language. The results show that there are five types of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language, they are, full adjective reduplication, partial adjective reduplication with prefixes, partial adjective reduplication with infix, partial adjective reduplication with suffix, and partial adjective reduplication with prefix and suffix.

## 2.5 The Theoretical Framework

To guide the researcher in data collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data, the researcher follows the theories from some sources. Diagram below shows the theory which becomes the researcher concepts.

**Morphological Analysis:**

An Analysis of Word Formation
in Instagram of Sharena Delon

| Part of Speech | | Word Formation Process |
|---|---|---|

| Noun | Derivation |
|---|---|
| - Noun | - Derivation |
| - Adjective | - Compounding |
| - Verb | - Conversion |
| - Adverb | - Clipping |
| | - Blends |
| | - Backformation |
| | - Acronym |
| | - Onomatopoeia |
| | - Coinage |
| | - Inflection |

Result

# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Research Design

The aim of this research is to find out the part of speech and word formation process in Instagram of Sharena Delon. Type of this research is going to be descriptive qualitative method. Sugiyono (2010) stated qualitative is research method which based on failsafe post positivism, which used to examine on condition of object in nature (as side of experiment), where the examiner as key instrument, the analysis data is qualitative and the result of qualitative method more emphasize to meaning more than generalization. Qualitative research method is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data. This type of research "refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things" and not to their "counts or measures."

Qualitative method used to obtain in-depth data, the data implies. It is the actual meaning of data, data that is certainly a value beyond data that appears. It has been said that the method of this of study emphasize the research's own as an instrument. To be an instrument, the researcher should have a provision theory and insight. Thus, to ask, analyze, photograph, and construct the social situation under study become more apparent and meaningful.

Type of research qualitative aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose. Other techniques of such research are word association tests, sentence completion tests, story completion tests and similar other projective techniques. Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. The aim of a qualitative research project may vary with the disciplinary background. It can be like a psychologist seeking in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior for example.

The researcher uses technique of collecting data and technique of data analysis for getting the finding and the result of data. The technique of coillecting data is by observation and taking a note of the transcript in Instagram of Sharena Delon. In the data analysis the researcher will focus to find the word class of word formation found in the Instagram of Sharena Delon and then, the researcher will find the word formation process, because the procedure have become a source of science research. In other word, there will not be the research without science and science can only grow and thrive if it is encouraged and supported by research.

## 3.2 Object of Research

Object of the research has the important role in research, because it will help the researcher to find the data. It is as the source of data in which will be investigated by researcher. Object of this research is Instagram of Sharena Delon. She is an Indonesian celebrity and FTV star who often uses English caption with the word forming. The researcher does not research English word forming only,

because in the data source the researcher also find the word forming in Indonesian language. The data will be in English and Indonesia. The researcher is interested to research these words because they have the new forms, word classes and meaning. These words will be the data in this research.

## 3.3    Technique of Collecting Data

Data is a set of raw information or facts in the form of symbols, numbers, words, or images, which are obtained through the process of observing or searching to certain sources. The data contains a collection of descriptions or basic descriptions of things (objects or events) that are obtained from the results of observations and can be processed into more complex forms. The complex forms are such as information, databases, or solutions to certain problems. Since this research is descriptive qualitative research, the main instrument of this research is the researcher herself as the key human instrument. The data of the research is collected by observation. To collect the data, this research uses non-participant observation method which means that the researcher is not involved in the conversation and only acts as an observer. The data are collected by capturing the stories uploaded on Instagram of Sharena Delon. Therefore, the technique used to collect the data is note taking technique.

## 3.4    Technique of Analyzing Data

After gaining and collecting the data, the researcher takes the next step that is analyzing the data. In qualitative research, data analysis begins when the observation is started. It is on-going activity throughout the whole investigation. According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two methods to analyze data, they are

agih and padan method. In this research, agih method is used to analyze the word forming process, while padan method is used to analyze the meaning of the word. The technique of the agih method used in analyzing data is the Ultimate Constituent Analysis. This technique is intended to disentangle a certain lingual unit of its smallest elements.

## 3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After analyzing the data, the researcher will present the result. There are two methods to present the data analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 144). The methods are formal and informal method. Formal method is method of presenting data by using symbols and mark. Informal method is method of presenting data by using natural language. The result of this research will be presented informally, because the result will be in the form of words. In this research, the verb is abbreviated with letter (V), adjective is abbreviated with letters (Adj), noun is abbreviated with letter (N), and adverb is abbreviated with letters (Adv). The researcher also finds the data in the form of phrase. The noun phrase is abbreviated with letters (NP) and adjective phrase is abbreviated with letters (AdjP).