

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Morphology**

Yule (2010) defined morphology as the study of forms, and used it to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic “elements” used in a language called “morphemes”. O’Grady et al., (1997) argued that morphology is a part of linguistics studied the ability to construct and interpret words. Kisno (2012) further stated that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words: the pieces that makeup words (morphemes), the way morphemes are combined (word formation processes), and, of course, the rules (laws) that govern the process of word formation. In addition, Verhaar (2016) stated that morphological includes the structure of "internal" words, which aims to identify the basic unit of language as a grammatical unit. the basic unit or the smallest unit in morphology is called a morpheme. A morpheme can be classified into bound morpheme and free morpheme. A morpheme that can stand as a word by itself is called a free morpheme while a morpheme that must be attached to another morpheme is called a bound morpheme. It means bound morpheme must join to another morpheme as a word and cannot stand alone by themselves. A word may consist of one or more morpheme (un-(bound) + happy(free) + -ness(bound)).

Therefore, the process of the word formed is part of the study of morphology, this process is called the word formation process.

### **2.1.1. Word Formation Process**

“Word formation process is a means by which new words are formed, either via modifications of existing words or through complete innovation, which then become a part of the language, also known as morphological process.” Yule (2010). Plag (2002) described word formation as the study of how new complex words are constructed from other words or morphemes. The process of word formation is divided into some process:

#### **2.1.1.1. Coinage**

Inventing or forming a new word either intentionally or unintentionally without using other word-formation processes is called coinage, the source of the coinage process usually comes from the name of a commercial product that turns into a general term. For example, the following words are some common coinages found in daily English:

*Aspirin*

*Google*

*Escalator*

*Kerosene*

*Heroin*

*Frisbee*

*band-aid,*

*Factoid*

Coinage is also sometimes formed based on someone's name or place, this is also called **eponym**. some of the eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who first invented or discovered things, such as *diesel* (from the German who invented diesel), *watt* (from the Scottish, James Watt), and *zeppelin* (from the German, Ferdinand von Zeppelin) and *sandwich* (from a person who makes his meal between two slices of bread, gold from Italian scientist).

#### 1.1.1.2. Borrowing

Bryson ( as cited in Yule, 2010) stated that borrowing is the source of a new word in English by taking over words from other languages then, adopted it into the new English word through a long time process. Loanwords are the definition words formed by adopting words from other languages. English words that are loanwords are over 80% from 120 different languages. For example:

Balcony, opera, spaghetti	=	Italy
kindergarten, hamburger, iceberg	=	German
karaoke, tsunami, origami, soy	=	Japanese
Croissant, resume, mayonnaise	=	French.

### 1.1.1.3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two separate words to produce a new single word. This is in accordance with the definition of compounding described by several experts such as, O’Grady et al., (1997), stated that compounding is one way to build a new word by combining two or more lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition).

*Brainwash* = Brain + wash

*Bookworm* = Book + worm

*Facebook* = Face + book

*Fingerprint* = Finger + print

### 2.1.1.4 Clipping

Clipping is the process of reducing word into the shorter term. Yule (2010) stated that the process of cutting occurs when a word has more than one syllable which reduces it to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech. In addition, (O’Grady et al. 1997) stated that Clipping produced by the process of shortens the polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllable.

Examples:

advertisement → ad

telephone → phone

influenza → flu

#### 2.1.1.5 Acronyms

Acronyms or referred to as abbreviations are one type of word formation process, taking the initial letters of a series of words to form a new single word

Examples:

*LAN (Local Area Network)*

*UK (United Kingdom)*

*robot (residents official board of technology)*

In accordance to (Yule 2010), a new word formed by the initial letters of a set of other words called as Acronyms. Furthermore, O'Grady et al., (1997) stated that acronyms were developed by taking the first letters of words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a new word.

Acronyms divided into two types, the first is acronyms which are pronounced as a word. This type of acronyms often derived from phrasal name. some of these acronyms occur so frequently that people often know what the words mean even though they use them often; e.g., *aids*, *robot*. Another type is acronyms can be produced by sequences of letters

Examples:

*COD (cash on delivery)*

*VIP (very important person)*

*UFC (ultimate fighting championship)*

Each letter of this acronym often symbolizes a word, its entire element in a compound, or a component of a word. It's also important to note that some of these acronyms have been phonetically form.

*Examples:*

*M.C (Master of Ceremonies)*

*DJ (Disk Jockey), etc.*

#### **2.1.1.6. Derivation**

The derivation is also known as affixation. This process formed by adding affixes to an existing word to create a new words. Haspelmath (2003) explained the commonly, word-class of the base lexeme, nouns changed by derivation pattern. can be derived from verbs 'de-verbal', nouns to adjectives 'de-nominal', and so on.

Example:

Talkative = Talk + -ative (suffix)

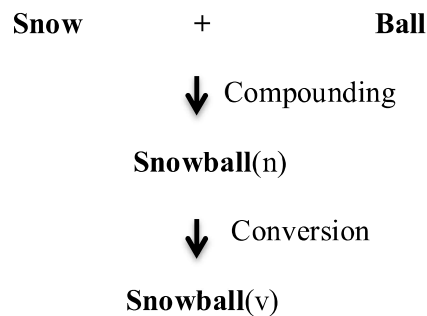
Activity = Active + -ity (suffix)

Validate = Valid + -ate (suffix)

Endanger = en- (prefix) + danger

#### 2.1.1.7. Multiple Processes

A word can be created not only through one of the processes as mentioned above. It can be through more than one process. Here some Example of multiple process:



From the example above, it can be seen that the word snowball (v) is have a process of conversion from (noun). And the word snowball (n) itself have the process of compounding from the word snow + ball.

#### 2.1.1.8. Blending

Blending is the one of process of word formation. Yule (2010) revealed that blending is a new term formed through the process of combining two separate forms, and usually, the mixing is done by simply taking the beginning of the preface and combining it to the end of another word. Blending is a process of combining parts of two words to formed new word. Usually, the way of forming blend taken from The beginning of one word and the end of another. Lieber (as

cited in Suparta et al. 2017) also explained blending is a word production process in which components of a lexeme that are not themselves are blended to generate a new lexeme.

Katamba (as cited in O'Grady et al. 1997) stated that blends is a hybrid word created unusually by combining pieces of word forms belonging to two different lexemes. The thing that distinguishes between blending and compounding lies in one or both of the elements of the word being blended. for example:

(br-) from (breakfast) and (-unch) from (lunch)	=	(brunch).
(ki-) from (kid) and (-dult) from (adult)	=	Kidult
(edu-) from (education) and (tainment) from (entertainment)	=	edutainment
(emoti-) from (emotion) and (-con) from (icon)	=	emoticon

#### **2.1.1.9. Backformation**

Backformation formed by cutting off an affix to form a shorter new word in English. The part of speech of new word is different from the original word. For example, (televise) is backformation of (television) by cutting of the affix (-ion). And

Donation	=	Donate
Revision	=	Revise
Transmission	=	Transmit



#### **2.1.1.10. Conversion**

Conversion is the process of forming new word by change of the function of word, when a noun comes to be used a verb (without any reduction). For the example from noun to verb the word 'bottle' from the sentence 'The wine was bottled in Hong Kong but brewed in France.' And 'butter' from the sentence ('. I prefer jam. So, don't butter the bread for me.' Another conversion from verb to noun. 'hit' (He scored a hit in his first shot.) and 'cheat' in a sentence (to make him win easier, he used some cheats in the computer game.)

#### **2.1.2. Kind of Morpheme**

Apart from being divided into 2 types, namely free and bound morpheme. Carstairs-Mccarthy, (2002) distinguishes morpheme into several shapes or types, namely: root, affix, and combining form.

##### **2.1.2.1. Root**

The root can be said to be a morpheme that becomes the core of the word after experiencing formation and becomes a reference for the meaning or meaning of the new word. (Carstairs-Mccarthy 2002) explains that the root of the complex word is usually free.

##### **2.1.2.2. Affix**

Yule, (2010) describes the affix as "bits" of the English language which are not normally listed separately in dictionaries. What can be interpreted the affix cannot stand alone as a word and has no meaning. More simply, Haspelmath,

(2003) describes an affix as a short morpheme with an abstract meaning. In English, prefix and suffix is affix that is usually used.

#### **2.1.2.3. Combining form**

Combining form is classified as bound morpheme which is not as affix or bound root. Unlike ordinary compound words, these words are almost all technical terms of scientific vocabulary, and are usually made up of non-English elements, mostly from Latin and Greek.

#### **2.2. Previous Research**

In conducting research, researcher need to read some references in helping of conducting this research analysis, so researcher add some previous research that related to the research's topic. Researcher found five previous research related to this research. The first was conducted by (RahmiMarzita, Hermawati Syarif, Havid Ardi) This study discusses the formation of words from American slang found in teen films. "Camp Rock" and "Juno" by using word-formation process theory proposed by (O'Grady et al., (1997) The objective of this study was to determine the type of word formation utilized and to compare the forms of word formation in two movie scripts.

The second research was conducted Suparta et al., (2017) The purpose of this study is to determine the type of word formation of the phrase used in a Twitter post. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, with samples drawn from Twitter posts. The researcher discovered similarities and differences in earlier study. The similarity are found in the method adopted. is qualitative descriptive and the same field in word-formation analysis.

The next researcher was conducted by Onyebuchi & Tochukwu (2014) this research discussed about the process of word-formation of the term that used by the Nigerian short message services (SMS). They concern on the process of creating, the type utilized in short messaging services, and how Nigerian mobile phone users use the term and other processes in forming new words as evidenced by their text messages.

Then, Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh (2018) investigated the word-formation methods proposed by the Jakarta Post website The research's goal is to identify the most common types of derivations used in educational headline articles published on the "Jakarta Post" website between October 2015 and April 2016. The qualitative method was also applied in this study. The different is the previous research only focused on one type of word formation 'derivation' and divided in into types of derivation.

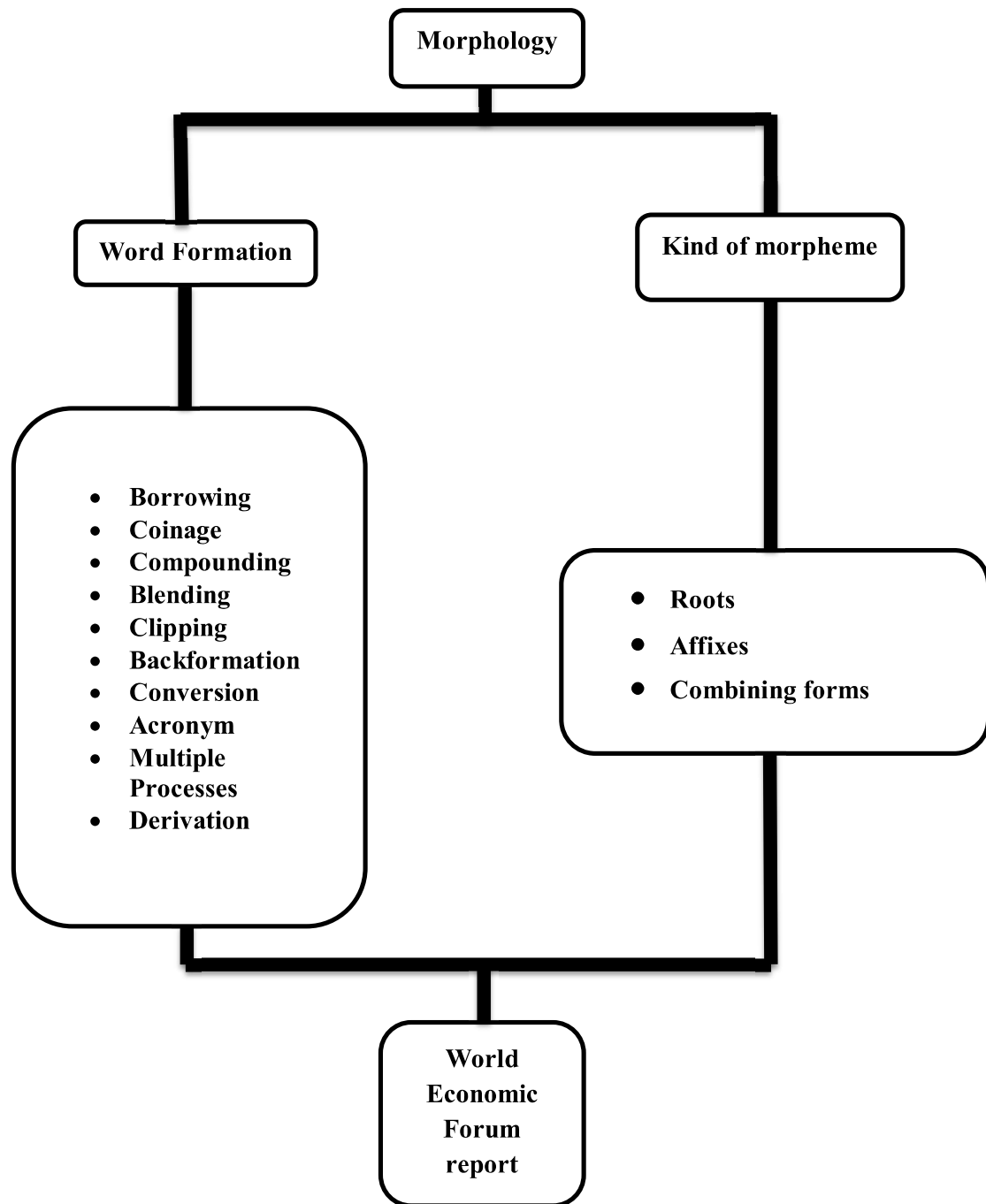
The other researcers was Mustafa, Kandasamy, & Yasin (2015) is about word-formation processes in daily communication on social media Facebook. The aim and the objective of this research is to found out and described the most

common word formation processes among Malaysian Facebook user, and identified the causes of using the features in communication on Facebook.

Besides that, (Melisa Nofa Nanda, Rusdi Noor Rosa, Havid Ardi) They also investigated the word formation found in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight novel and Melissa Rosenberg's Twilight movie script. The purpose of this research was to determine the word formation process employed in Twilight and movie scripts using the theory presented by O'Grady, and the research method used was the descriptive method..

The last was (Fenny Fauziyah, Saunir Saun) the research aimed to find out the type of word formation used in advertisement board in Padang proposed by O'Grady, and the category of advertisement board used word formation process. This research used descriptive qualitative method.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1.** Theoretical Framework

As a subfield of linguistics study. Morphology is often known as the study of forms, and it seeks to represent the type of investigation that includes all of the basic parts utilized in a language known as a "morpheme." The researcher focused on word formation analysis in this morphology. The theory of word formation applied is that proposed by (Yule 2010), Coinage, borrow, compound, blend, clipping, acronyms, derivation, backformation, conversion, and multiple processes are the ten types of word formation proposed by Yule. The researcher attempted to determine whether each of these words was part of a phrase in the data source, particularly in an economic term in a World Economic Forum report..