

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD
FORMATION PROCESS FOUND IN FJB
COMMUNITY; MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018**

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



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2018**

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

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

“Try to do
something that
can be usefull to others”

Dedication

My beloved Parents : Junaidi and Rodia

My Sister Erisa Amalia Putri, Pepty Amalia Putri, and Mira Syakila Mesyah

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My Friend's Brother Rizal, Nurul Sahim, Obed Ombak, and Mr. Hendrianto

To all my friends in English Deparment

ABSTRAK

Di era dunia bisnis digital, bagi para pembisnis internasional atau nasional melakukan transaksi jual beli menggunakan bahasa Inggris sebagai alat komunikasi secara umum untuk mempermudah cara dalam komunikasi dengan berbagai warga negara asing. Dalam mempelajari Ilmu tentang bahasa disebut linguistik. Linguistik memiliki cabang seperti morfologi. Morfologi adalah ilmu tentang struktur internal kata-kata bahasa tertentu. Struktur kata berkaitan dengan proses pembentukan kata dapat ditemukan di komunitas FJB sebagai rumusan masalah penelitian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mencari tahu jenis – jenis apa yang tergolong dalam pembentukan kata dan menjelaskan proses pembentukan kata yang ditemukan komunitas FJB. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian menggunakan metode simak dengan menggunakan teknik catat. Dalam proses analisis data, metode yang digunakan adalah metode padan, dengan teknik pilah unsur penentu. Dalam proses penyajian hasil penelitian untuk menggunakan metode informal dan formal karena dalam penyajian data peneliti menggunakan kata-kata, tabel-tabel, tanda-tanda dan diagram-diagram. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat ditemukan bahwa Sumber data ditemukan di komunitas FJB terbagi menjadi 4 tipe seperti FJB, Mobil Bekas, HP Android dan Rumah Batam. Sumber data dominan di komunitas FJB adalah HP Android. Peneliti memperoleh data jenuh atau sama sebesar 109 data yang paling dominan adalah kata Oppo. Peneliti menganalisis hanya 27 data dengan proses pembentukan 7 jenis yaitu data Acronym 8 data, Coinage 7 data, Clipping 6 data, Compounding 2, Blending 2 data, Etymology 1 data dan Borrowing 1 data. Selanjutnya, menurut persentase tertinggi dari tipe – tipe pembentukan kata adalah Acronym. Sebaliknya, Acronym adalah proses pembentukan kata bahasa Inggris yang paling banyak digunakan.

Kata kunci : Morfologi, Pembentukan Kata, Komunitas FJB

ABSTRACT

In the era of the digital business world, the international or national businessmen transactions used English as communication in general to facilitate the way to communicate with various foreign businessmen. This study of the Science of language is called linguistics which has branches morphology. Morphology is the science of the internal structure of certain language words. word structures related to the word formation process can be found in the FJB community as the research problem formulation. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of word formation and describe the process of word formation found in FJB community. This research is qualitative research. In data collection, research using review method by using the note technique. In the process of data analysis, the method used is the equivalent method, with the basic technique: the technique of the decisive element. In the process of presenting the results of research to use informal and formal methods because in the presentation of research data using the words, tables, signs and diagrams. The data source found in FJB community is divided into 4 types such as FJB, Automobiles, Android Mobiles and Houses Batam Island. The dominant data source in the FJB community is Android Mobiles. The researcher obtained saturated or equal data amount to 109 data which the most dominant word is Oppo. The researcher analyze only 27 data with the formation process of 7 types which is Acronym 8 data, Coinage 7 data, Clipping 6 data, Compounding 2 data, Blending 2 data, Etymology 1 data and Borrowing 1 data. Furthermore, according to the highest percentage of types word formation is Acronym. In contrast, Acronym is the English word formation processes which are most appear used.

Keywords: Morphology, Word Formation Process, FJB community.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

In the era of the business world, almost all sellers and buyers In Indonesia, especially in Batam Island, they traded online through smartphones which upload multiple photos and also they wrote the English words. The English words which are used by Indonesian people in FJB community become one of the reasons why this research begins. The reasons why this research begin is to recognize the word formation process that used in selling and buying purpose via online in FJB community. The word formation has an important point in this research which is known as the origin and structure of words that have been made by researcher so as to facilitate the reader to recognize the word. In linguistics, the word formation is the creation of a new word. Based Yule's book, the kinds of words formation processes from his book "The Study of Language" such as etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, backformation, clipping, derivation, prefixes-suffix, infixes, and multiple processes.

There is an international research had already done by (Hosseinzadeh, 2014) that has similarity in this research. The purpose of her research to identify the new form of blends which have entered the English language. Hosseinzadeh focused her research only blending, specifically the new blends. Here, the researcher explained the comparison between international research completed by

Hosseinzadeh and this research. Hosseinzadeh focused only the blending process and the types of blending itself. For this research divided of two purposes. The first to find out the types are classified such as etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, backformation, clipping, derivation, affix-prefix, infixes, and multiple processes. The second to describe the process of word formation found in FJB community.

The importance of this research investigated the English phrases or words that appeared in FJB community. Based on the the researcher' understanding because they attracted the attention of the entrepreneurs, they followed the development of English in business and they used language more succinctly in FJB community. FJB Community is an abbreviation of Forum Jual Beli especially in Batam Island where the vendors showed some items with different status and the buyers knew the various items for sale such as Automobiles, Motorcycles, Android Mobiles, Tanjung Piayu Area, Batam Island Houses FJB and others. The researcher gave an example of the word *Selfie* found in FJB community.

From the example above, The researcher explained an example of Selfie is involved lexical category as a noun. Selfie refers to a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media. The earliest known usage is found in an Australian online forum post as selfi. In FJB community used Selfie as Selfi. The word formation of that term is borrowing because the word of Selfi used by the seller named is Oraid to show his Oppo F1 Gold mobile phone for sale. The word of Selfie is written by Oraid Saja La on September 10th, 2017 in FJB community. used on the

phenomenon and the example above which has been explained as above, the researcher is examined more deeply about word formation process found in FJB community

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on the background, there are many problems identified, they are :

1. The types of word formation found in FJB community.
2. The English phrases or words that appeared in FJB community.
3. The process of word formation found in FJB community.

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

Based on the research above, the researcher should be focused then the problem is limited, they are :

1. The types of word formation found in FJB community.
2. The process of word formation found in FJB community

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem can be derived as follow :

1. What are the types of word formation found in FJB community?
2. How are the word formation processes found in FJB community?

1.5 Objective of The Research

In order to make this research more clearly, there are some purposes of this research :

1. To find out the types of word formation found in FJB community.
2. To describe the process of word formation found in FJB community.

1.6 Significance of The Research

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to improve the ability to next research in word formation process found in FJB Community. After that, this research can be the reference to morphology fields and add new English vocabulary.

1.6.2 Pratical Significance

This research can be implemented by the speakers recognizing the new English vocabulary of the word formation process is used not only in the FJB community but in speaking to anyone in everyday life.

1.7 The Definition Of Key Terms

Morphology : includes the construction of words and parts of the words

Word Formation : as if the unit called the “word” was always a regular and
Process easily identifiable form

FJB Community : an abbreviation of Forum Jual Beli especially in Batam
Island where the vendors showed some items with different
status and the buyers knew the various items for sale.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical review of this research uses a morphological approach. The morphological approach discusses the word structure which is the word formation. The word formation divided into several types according to Yule's theory that are etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix-suffix, infixes, kamhmu and multiple processes. As for adding theoretical explanations, the researcher cite theories of supporting experts such as Bloomfield, Booij, Fromkin, and O'Grady that will be described below:

2.1 Morphology

The interactions among sellers and buyers in FJB community are not separate from the variations of new words made by FJB community. These new words are closely related to the structure of words. The word structure can be said to be Morphology. As for the experts define morphology, according to Bloomfield states that morphology is includes the construction of words and parts of the words (Bloomfield, 1935:217). There is another definition of Morphology from Booij said morphology is only one of the means for expanding the lexicon of a language: there are other ways of creating lexical units, and the set of complex

words can be enlarged by other means than regular word-formation (Booij, 2005:23). Based on the definition of the experts who have described that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies about words structure of words forming process.

Another expert from O’Grady uttered the types of morphology such as morpheme, affix, compounding, word formation, inflection and number (O’Grady, 1997:111-145). All of the types have the same purposes how the word constructed. One of them is word formation will discover more with using Yule’s theory below.

2.1.1 Word Formation

The theory that discusses the structure of the word is Morphology closely related to the word formation that is part of the morphology. According to Yule, word formation as if the unit called the “word” was always a regular and easily identifiable form (Yule, 2010:66). Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word meaning. The line between word formation and semantic change is sometimes a bit blurry: what one person views as a new use of an old word, another person might view as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form. Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of the idiomatic expressions, though sometimes words can form the multi-word phrase. In this sub chapter, the researcher used Yule’s theory about the types of words formation processes from his book “The Study of Language” such as follows :

2.1.1.1 Etymology

The first part of word formation begins with the introduction of history or the authenticity of the word made or created can be regarded as etymology. Based on this definition Yule, the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek ('etymon 'original form' + logia 'research of'), and is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek ('entomon 'insect'). When we look closely at the etymologies of less technical words, we soon discover that there are many different ways in which new words can enter the language. (Yule, 2010:53). Based on the above definition that etymology can be interpreted as the origin and history of a word as follows an example of the word etymology found in FJB community is OK. The word OK comes from the name of Orin Kinderhook of the US presidential candidate who made a slogan "all correct" whose words resembled his name in the selection of elections in 1840.

2.1.1.2 Coinage

The word formation process of the first part to discuss the origin of the word, Coinage as the word of the product name used in everyday life and also the second part of the process of word formation. There is the explanation from Yule discusses the deeper coinage. One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that

product. Older examples are aspirin, nylon, vaseline, and zipper; more recent examples are Kleenex, Teflon, Tylenol, and Xerox. It may be that there is an obscure technical origin (e.g. the(tar)-fl(our)- on) for some of these invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language (Yule, 2010:53). Based on the definition of coinage can be interpreted as the words derived from people's names, places, unions, or others become the name of a product known to the public in daily life. The examples of the coinage found in the FJB community such as Oppo, Samsung, iPhone, Vivo, Honda, Xiaomi, and Nokia.

2.1.1.3 Borrowing

There are so many very popular language sources used and known by people all over the world. This language called as Borrowing defined by Yule that one most common source of new words in English is the process simply labeled Borrowing, that is, the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu) (Yule, 2010:54). Based on the definition of borrowing can be interpreted as The sources of words from other countries are generally recognized and used by all societies in the world. One example of borrowing found in FJB community is Selfie from Australia since 2002.

2.1.1.4 Compounding

Language is used in speaking or writing with words to convey a message to the reader or listener. The words appear that is formed of two words combined into one form called Compounding. Yule defines compounding is a joining of two separate words to produces a single form. Thus, Lehn and word are combined to produce lehnwort in German. This combining process, technical known as compounding, is very common in the language such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are the bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good - looking, low – paid) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in fast – food restaurant or full – time job. (Yule, 2010:54). Another expert O'Grady stated compounding is the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or preposition) to create a larger word (O'Grady, 1997:121). Based on the two definitions of compounding that conclude as a phrase formed into a form that has two different meanings before being combined then becomes a meaning when it is combined. There are two examples of FJB communities like Fingerprint and Ready Stock.

2.1.1.5 Blending

The discussion of two-word combinations has similarities between compounding and blending but there are also differences. It's similarity of two words combined but different from blending. According to Yule, blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in

the process called Blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some part of the USA, there is a product that is used like gasoline but is made from alcohol, so the 'blended' word for referring to this product is gasohol. To talk about the combined effects of smoke and fog, we can use the word smog. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between smog, smaze, (smoke + haze) and smurk (smoke + murk). (Yule, 2010:55). Based on the definition of blending can be interpreted as two words that have different meanings are combined into a meaning. Then in the process of compounding words, there are some parts of words that are missing or summarized because the merging of words is just the beginning and end. There are two examples of blending words such as Full set and headset found in FJB community.

2.1.1.6 Clipping

There are more interesting language ideas for readers by cutting a long word into a more concise word that is generally known. According to Yule, clipping is the notion that element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable. The word (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. The term gasoline is still used but most people talk about gas, using the clipped form. Other common examples are ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), condo (condominium), fan (fanatic), flu

(influenza), perm (permanent wave), phone, plane, and pub (public house) (Yule, 2010:56). Based on the definition of clipping can conclude as A word is more than a syllable formed shorter to make it easier to communicate. There are several examples of clipping results found in FJB communities such as Wa, Bt, Admin, Testi, Spore, and Ori.

2.1.1.7 Backformation

The shorter of a word not only on clipping but also Backformation belongs to the category of word formation process. According to Yule, backformation is a very specialized type of process known as back-formation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came in to use and then the verb televise was created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are donate (from 'donation'), emote (from 'emotion'), and enthuse (from enthusiasm). One very regular source of backformation verb in English is based on the pattern worker-work. The assumption seems to have been that if there is a noun ending in -er does. Hence, and editor will edit, sculptor will sculpt, etc. (Yule, 2010:56). Based on this definition that can be concluded as a word separated by the word affix to its original form, usually, a noun is formed by removing the affix into a verb. This research does not have the example of backformation found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.8 Conversion

The word change not only separates the affixes but the word can change the word classes and usually from noun to verb called as conversion. According to Yule, conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Paper becomes he is papering the bedroom walls, Butter become have you buttered the toast ?. Bottle become we bottled the home brew last night. The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. Phrasal verbs (to print out, to take over) also become the noun (a print, a takeover). (Yule, 2010:57). Based on this definition that conversion as the process of changing is just a word classes or functions without changing its original form. This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.9 Acronyms

The short word applies not only to the FJB community, but it applies to the whole world that using the acronym words is easier to recognize in general. According to Yule, acronym is new words are formed from the initial letter of set other words Some acronyms often consist of capital letters, but there are also some acronyms which lose their capitals to become daily terms. Here are some examples of acronyms: for examples are: NASA, UNESCO, UN (they are examples of acronym with capital letter), Laser is an acronym for light amplification by stimulated of radiation, (acronym which loses their capital)

(Yule, 2010:58). Based on this definition, the researcher can conclude that acronym as a process of combining syllables or first initials with a few words into a new word. There are some examples of acronyms found by the FJB community such as DP (Down Payment), COD on Delivery, BM (Black Market), CD (Compact Disk), DVD (Digital Video Disk), USB (Universal Serial Bus), VCD (Video Compact Disk), and WTS (Want To Sell).

2.1.1.10 Derivation

The word formation is related to adding affixes is known as derivation. According to Yule, derivation is a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -full, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudice, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness. (Yule, 2010:58). Based on this definition, the researcher can conclude that Derivation as a process of adding affix elements at the beginning and end of a word or known as root which these words will have a different meaning. This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.11 Prefixes and Suffixes

The discussion of derivation as a process of adding additive elements at the beginning and end of a word can be known as Prefixes and Suffixes. The definition by Yule, Prefixes and Suffixes is some affixes have to be added to the

beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -less, -ish) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes or both. Thus, mislead has a prefix, disrespectful has both a prefix and a suffix, and foolishness has two suffixes. (Yule, 2010:59). Based on the above definition that prefixes and suffixes can be interpreted as a word formation process by adding prefixes (words beginning) and suffixes (words ending) a word. This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.12 Infixes

Infix is part of the derivation or affixes which is the word formation process by adding -s to a word at the end also called inflection. According to Yule, Infixes is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! And Unfuckinbelievable!. In the film *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore!. The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in godtripleddammit!. (Yule, 2010:59). Based on this definition, the researcher can

conclude that Infixes is as an addition to the affix *s* at the end of a word or inserted in the middle of word that has plural meanings or the possession of a word. This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.13 Kamhmu

Infixes also deals with kamhmu who have similarities in inserting words to clarify an unknown noun with the addition of a verb. According to Yule, Kamhmu is inserted forms as a special version of infixing in English. However, a much better set of examples can be provided from Kamhmu, a language spoken in South East Asia.

Verb Noun ("to drill")	see srnee	("a drill")
("to chisel")	toh trnoh	("a chisel")
("to eat with a spoon")	hiip hrniip	("a spoon")
("to tie")	hoom hrnoom	("a thing with which to tie")

From these examples, we can see that there is a regular pattern whereby the infix *-rnis* added to verbs to form corresponding nouns. If this pattern is generally found in the language and we know that the form *krnap* is the Kamhmu noun for "tongs," then we can work out the corresponding verb "to grasp with tongs. (Yule, 2010:59). Based this definition that conclude as kamhmu is a process of inserting a word to clarify an unknown noun by adding a verb "to or another verb". This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.1.1.14 Multiple Processes

The last Yule theory in the process of word formation is Multiple Processes. This type is the perfect type because the formation process can be more than one process. According to Yule, Multiple Processes is the word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. If someone says that problems with the project have snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which *snow* and *ball* were combined to form the noun *snowball*, which was then turned into a verb through conversion. (Yule, 2010:60). Based on youth's definition, the researcher summarizes the definition of Multiple Processes as a process of forming a word that has the result of the process in excess of one process. This research does not have the example of conversion found in the FJB community.

2.2 The Previous Research

The first research had already done by (Hosseinzadeh, 2014). Her research the morphological field entitled News Blends in the English Language. The purpose of her research was to identify the new form of blends which have entered the English language. Hosseinzadeh focused her research only blending, specifically the new blends. She divided the types of blends into several types into four categories: back clipping, fore clipping, middle clipping, and complex clipping. The first examples of back clipping is an ad (advertisement), the second examples of fore clipping is chute (parachute). The third examples of middle clipping is flu (influenza), and the last example complex clippings is cablegram (cable telegram). Afterwards, she used the descriptive approach on her research. The methodology that she used was exploratory-quantitative-interpretative. She obtained the data by exploring and investigating. On the other word, the data collected was primarily quantitative, and the analysis was interpretative. All of the explanation above, that is the result of Hosseinzadeh research which has been summarized by the researcher.

The second research had already done by by (Moehkardi, 2016). His research the morphological field entitled Patterns and Meanings of English Words through Word Formation Processes of Acronyms, Clipping, Compound and Blending Found in Internet-Based Media. The purpose of his research was to find the back-clipping is the dominant clipping and to find out that when clipping takes place, the noun-head element is back-clipped and the head is fore-clipped. In his

research, he had not used the method, technique collecting data and presenting data because his research is journal without using the steps method research.

The Third research had already done by (Rustamaji, 2015). His research the morphological field entitled Process Of English Word Formation Found In Advertisement Boards In Kendal Regency. The purpose of his research was to analyze the types of English word formation process used in the English advertisement boards, and know the types of English word formation process used most often. In his research, he divided the types of English word formation process such as derivation, cliticization, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym , onomatopoeia, inflection, and coinage. The most types of word formation used by Rusataji is compounding. Here, there is an example of derivation is word Western is derived from the word west + -ern. Union”. It can be said that suffix –ern changes a noun into an adjective, such as eastern, southern, and northern. often. Afterwards, Rustamaji used the qualitative approach and purposive sampling method was applied in his research. In His collecting data, he used observation field, note taking, classifying, counting and reporting. After that, in his analyzing data is descriptive qualitative research. The methodology that he used was description and interpretation as his reporting data. All of the explanation above, that is the result of Rustamaji research which has been summarized by the researcher.

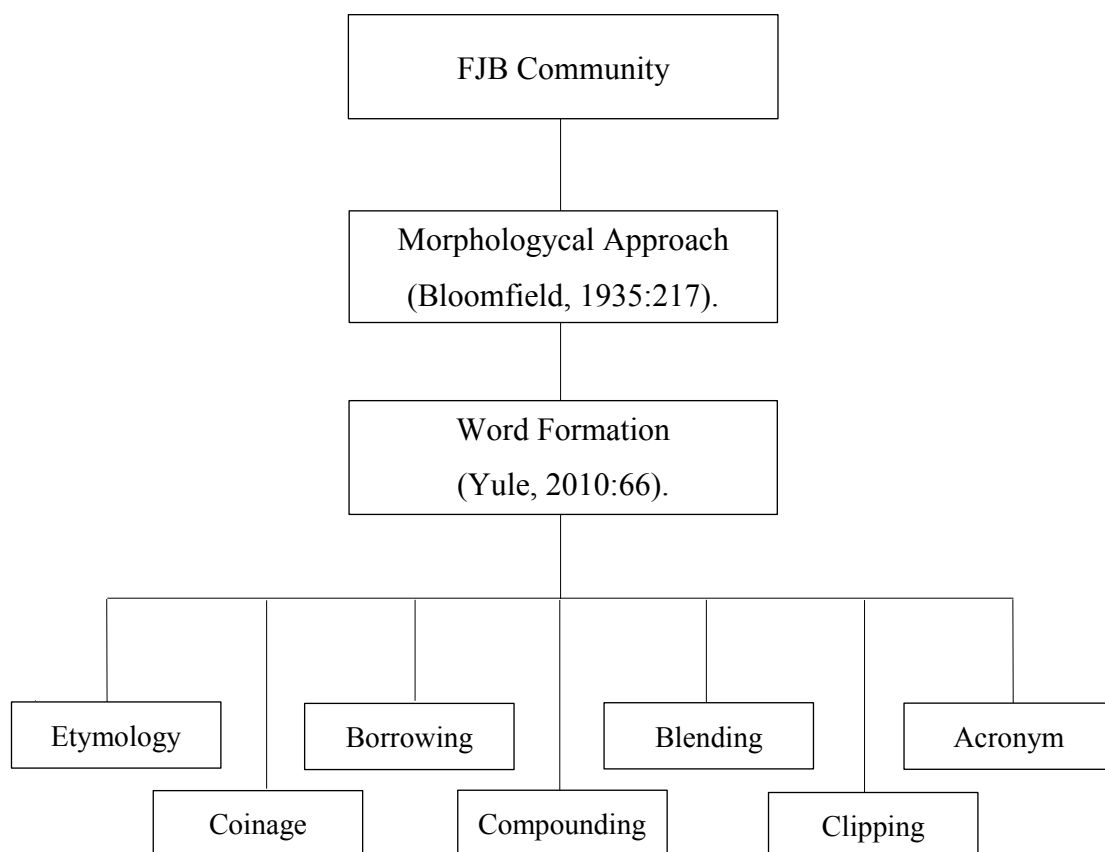
Based on the three previous the researcher as mentioned above, there is comparison between international research completed by, national thesis research in Indonesia by Rustamaji, national journal research and this research. For

Hosseinzadeh's research focused only the blending process and the types of blending itself. The second Rustamaji's research focuses only the compounding because the most types of word formation used by Rusatamaji is compounding. The third Moehkardi's research used the most dominant back - clipping is clipping. Based on three the researcher mentioned above, this research has the originality which divided of two purposes. The first to find out the types are classified such as etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, backformation, clipping, derivation, affix-prefix, infix, and multiple processes. The second to describe the process of word formation found in FJB community.

2.3 The Theoretical Framework

To guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher followed some theories from some sources. The diagram below shows the theory which becomes the researcher concepts :

Diagram 2.3.1 The Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter consists of research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research results.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this research originated from the phenomenon of the language or words used by the FJB community. The phenomenon is explored why the language or word is created by the FJB community and is the reason this research was made. The source of the problem is formulated, ie what kind of words and how the word formation process found by the FJB community. This research has a theoretical concept that uses morphology approach that discusses the formation of words that have several parts, namely etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix-suffix, infixes, kamhmu and multiple processes.

In addition, the method of this research is the qualitative method, data collection using review method, analysis using equivalent method and presentation of data using the informal and formal method. According to Sugiyono says that 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 (Sugiyono, 2009:15). Based on the opinion by sugiyono, the researcher concluded that qualitative research refers to the context or words analyzed and the results of qualitative research is determined by the the researcher.

3.2 Object of The Research

The object of the research t is the word formation that analyze words or phrases as data research and the data source is FJB community. FJB Community is an abbreviation of Forum Jual Beli especially in Batam Island where the vendors showed some items with different status and the buyers knew the various items for sales such as Android Mobiles, Automobiles, Batam Island Houses FJB and others. All of FJB communities which most dominant used by the researcher is Android Mobiles has 155,323 members and 255,839 items for sale, the data is quoted on November 10, 2017.

In the Android Mobiles of FJB community, a wide range of brand new or used Mobile brands marketed by sellers like Samsung, Sony, Nokia, iPhone, Xiomi, and others. On the other hand, transaction activities on the FJB community result in an English, intelligent and creative-innovative syllabus in the field of linguistics. The compact language is concise, precise and easy to understand the language required by both the sellers and the buyers.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data as the primary source for the researcher conducts this research by means of data taken or collected. This study uses the method of observation or review, according to Sudaryanto method review is indeed a review by doing by examining the use of language can be aligned with the method of observation or review (Sudaryanto, 2015:203). Based on Sudaryanto's definition, the researcher can conclude the definition as a method of observation or review in the use of language. This method followed with the technique applied is note technique. Note technique is the recording on "card" data as an advanced technique (Sudaryanto, 2015:2017). So, the researcher concludes the note technique as a way of collecting data by taking notes or writes. This data collection begins on October 1, 2017, until January 21, 2018, which data is quoted for only 10 days with the collecting data in random. Based on the three activities, the researcher applies the steps with the following activities;

1. The researcher reads and underlines the status of online business sellers in the FJB community.
2. The researcher chooses or filter only English words written by online business sellers in the FJB community.
3. The researcher set up data sources from those written by the online business dealers in the FJB community for the class discussion of word formation.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The data that has been collected it will be the material stage of the researcher's analysis. According to Sudaryanto, the data analysis phase is the researcher's attempt to handle the problems directly contained in the data (Sudaryanto, 2015:7). This explanation can be said that handles the problem directly from the researcher's data. This research used the equivalent method. According to sudaryanto that the equivalent method is the outside means, regardless and not part of the corresponding language (languge)(Sudaryanto, 2015:15). This definition can be said that the identifier or language is determined by the researcher. Then, the technique of data analysis using the Basic Technique: the Technique of the Decisive Element. According Sudaryanto that the Basic Technique: the Technique of the Decisive Element is the mental nature of the researchers (Sudaryanto, 2015:15). Furthermore, researchers can apply the technique of decisive elements as a way to analyze data in accordance with the ability of researchers.

The way to analyze data in accordance with sudaryanto how to analyze data as an action dissect, parse, describe the problem concerned with certain typical ways. In this case, the rule in question consists of 3 types of aspects that are the range of researchers, the types, and the relationship between the rules of principle (Sudaryanto, 2015:7). After that, the researcher applied 3 aspects of data analysis phase as follows:

- 1 The researcher selects data sources from the FJB community such as FJB, Automobiles, Android Mobiles and Houses Batam Island.
- 2 The researchers find out each definition and history of the word through the data source found by the FJB community.
- 3 The researcher clarifies the definitions, statements, and functions of 14 types of word forming such as Etymology, Borrowing, Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Derivation, Prefixes and Suffixes, Infixes, Kamhmu, and Multiple Processes.
- 4 The researcher analyzes the selected data source and then matches the data source through 14 types of word formation.
- 5 The researchers seek to know or conclude dominant data such as data sources from the FJB community, words, types, and results of word formation process analysis

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In presenting the data, researchers use informal and formal methods. The informal method is the formulation of ordinary words, although with technical terminology. While the formal method is the formulation with what is commonly known as signs and thresholds. The signals include: plus (+), minus (-), star (*), arrow (\rightarrow), square brackets (\square), curly brackets ($\{\}$), square brackets ($[\]$). As for the symbols in question: the symbols of the letter as the abbreviation name (S, P, O, V, K), sigma (Σ) for sentence units and various diagrams.(Sudaryanto, 2015:241). Based on the explanation from Sudaryanto on informal and formal methods

related to this research as follows; First, this research used words, sentences, and paragraphs related to informal methods. second, this research used diagrams (theoretical framework), tables (research schedules and types of word-forming, figures (percentage of all types of FJB communities and word formation), brackets, box [], plus (+), and symbolic letter as the name OK (Orl Korrekt)].

3.6 Location and Schedule of The Research

3.6.1 Location of The Research

In doing this research, the researcher took population and sample as an important field as it is a basic point in doing qualitative research. But population means in qualitative research divide become three, there are the place, actors, and activity in the research (Sugiyono, 2010). Then, the researcher chose the location of online media that is FJB community as the population amounted to 109 words and 27 samples of the words analyzed in the next chapter.

3.6.2 Schedule of The Research

The table shown below discusses about the schedule of the research, which is the research was conducted in four months.

Table 3.6.2 Schedule of the Research

No	Chapter	Research Activity	Meeting 1 30/09/2017	Meeting 2 07/10/2017	Meeting 3 14/10/2017	Meeting 4 21/10/2017	Meeting 5 28/10/2017	Meeting 6 04/11/2017	Meeting 7 11/11/2017	Meeting 8 09/12/2017	Meeting 9 16/12/2017	Meeting 10 06/01/2018	Meeting 11 13/01/2018	Meeting 12 20/01/2018	Meeting 13 27/01/2018	Meeting 14 03/02/2018			
1	Chapter I	Background	Working	Done													Done		
		Identification	Working	Done														Done	
		Limitation																	Done
		Formulation	Working	Done															Done
		Objective	Working	Done															Done
		Significant																Working	Done
		Definition of Key Term	Working	Done															Done
2	Chapter II	Teory Concept			Working	Working	Done											Done	
		Previous Study			Working	Working	Done												Done
3	Chapter III	Theoretical Framework			Working	Working	Done											Done	
		Research Design						Working	Done	Done									Done
		Object of the Research						Working	Done	Done									Done
		Collecting Data							Working	Working	Working							Working	Done
		Analyzing Data							Working	Working	Working							Working	Done
4	Chapter IV	Presenting Research Result																Done	
		Analysis									Working	Working	Done	Done					Done
5	Chapter V	Finding										Working	Working	Done	Done			Done	
		Conclusion															Working	Done	

Working
 Done