CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents explanations about (1) morphology, (2) word-formation process (3) types of word-formation process, (4) productivity of word-formation process and (5) The Jakarta Post.

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are constructed (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2011). Morphology is a part of our grammatical knowledge. Katamba (2005) states that morphology is a study of word formation and word structure. Yule (2010) refers that morphology is the study of the forms of words and how words are related to other words. From the explanation above we can conclude that morphology is the study of how words formed and structured.

In forming a word, some elements are described as morphemes. Yule (2010) defines morpheme as a minimal unit that has meaning or grammatical function. A morpheme is the minimal part of speech that bears meaning (Kracht, 2007). Katamba in Harsa (2014) also says that a morpheme is a minimal unit of linguistics that has meaning. Besides, according to Varga (2010), a morpheme includes recurring word-parts which have some constant variants, and are typically but not necessarily meaningful. In other words, a morpheme can be defined as the smallest unit of a word that has meaning, such as talk and hope.
A morpheme can be grouped into two types, free morpheme, and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself as a single word, for example, ‘open’ and ‘table’. While a morpheme which cannot stand alone and can occur if only attached to other forms called bound morpheme, for instance, ‘boys’, where the ‘boy’ has been added by s that shows the plural noun.

Varga (2010) argues that morphologically complex words consist of a morpheme root and stem. Root or base may or may not stand alone as a word, such as ‘system’. When a root morpheme is combined by with an affix (prefix and suffix), it forms a stem, for example, ‘systematic’, the base is ‘system’, then adding suffix –atic, it formed a new stem and new word.

2.2 Word-Formation Process

The word-formation process is the process of making a word by combining one or more morphemes. Yule (2010) defines the word-formation process as a process by which new words are created. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the word-formation process is ways in which new words are created.

Word formation process as the ways of created new words has two functions as stated by Bauer (2002), the first function is as lexical enrichment. This function is to create new words and represent new concepts. The second is a transpositional function; it means that a certain lexeme can demonstrate in
different new word class, so the same meaning can be shifted to a new function in a sentence.

Word formation process has some types; they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes (Yule, 2010).

2.3 Types of Word Formation Processes

In forming new words, word-formation processes have some types according to Yule (2010), they are:

2.3.1 Coinage

A total invention of new terms is called coinage. It usually comes from the names of commercial products that become a new general term. For example, Honda, Teflon, Levis, Indomie, and Sanyo, are the names of brands at first, but after most people prefer to express things based on their brands, it becomes a new term. People tend to say Indomie instead of noodles.

Besides, there is an eponym, a name of a person or a place that becomes a new term of the words, such as ‘braille’, ‘diesel’, ‘uzi’, and ‘macadam’. ‘Braille’ is a point system of writing for the blind, it is first invented and developed by Frenchman Louis Braille, and then his last name became the name of the point system of writing for the blind. ‘Diesel’ is the name used in truck and other equipment named after
Rudolph Diesel. Besides, ‘macadam’ comes from McAdam, a Scottish engineer, and a road builder. While ‘uzi’, is a submachine gun that the name is from its first inventor, Uziel Gal.

2.3.2 Borrowing

Adopting words from other languages known as borrowing. Haspelmath and Sims (2010) also say that borrowing is a new word taken from another language. Based on its history, the English language has taken a large number of words from other languages, such as ‘piano’ (Italian), ‘sofa’ (Arabic), ‘yogurt’ (Turkish), and ‘croissant’ (French). Bahasa Indonesia also borrows some terms from English, including ‘bank’, ‘kredit’, and ‘komitmen’.

Loan translation or calque is a borrowing’s special type. It has a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. For instance, the English expression ‘moment of truth’ is the calque from the original Spanish phrase ‘el momento de la Verdad’, which means the final thrust of the sword to end a bullfight. The American concept of ‘boyfriend’ is borrowing with sound modification, into Japanese as ‘boyifurendo’.

2.3.3 Compounding

The joining of two separate words combines into a single form called a compounding word-formation process. Common English words such as ‘Whitehouse’ and ‘junk food’ are compounding. White and house are the
separate noun words at first, but then they become a new word when they are compounded that means the house of president. There is ‘junk food’, it is a compounding from junk and food which form a new meaning as the food that has low nutritional value. From these examples above, the elements that occur as independent words elsewhere in the language are making up a compounding.

2.3.4 Blending

In combining two separate words to produce a single word also called blending. However, blending occurs by taking just the beginning of one word and combining it to the end of the other word. For instance, ‘gasohol’, it is made from ‘gasoline’ and blended with the end of the word ‘alcohol’ because made from it. Blending also uses in describing the mixing languages, some people communicate Singlish or Singaporean English, and Chinglish or Chinese English.

In a few blending word-formation processes, the beginnings of both separate words often combine, such as ‘modem’, which comes for modulator and demodulator.

2.3.5 Clipping

Clipping is reducing a word of more than one syllable into a shorter form without losing its exact meaning. The term ‘gasoline’ becomes a clipped form into ‘gas’. Other examples in common words are ‘bra’
(brassiere), ‘pop’ (popular), ‘flu’ (influenza), ‘fan’ (fanatic), and ‘limo’ (limousine), while in an educational environment such as ‘exam’ (examination), ‘lab’ (laboratory), ‘prof’ (professor) and ‘math’ (mathematics). Clipping each other’s name also occurs in the native speakers as in ‘Ted’, ‘Tom’, ‘Ed’, ‘Sam’, ‘Liz’, and ‘Kate’.

In Australian and British English, a particular type of reduction to a single syllable then added –y or –ie to the end known as hypocorisms. It produces the words ‘movie’ from moving pictures, ‘telly’ for television, ‘Aussie’ (Australian), ‘bookie’ (bookmaker) and ‘brekky’ (breakfast).

### 2.3.6 Backformation

A type of word (mostly a noun) is reduced to form another word’s type (mostly a verb) is called as backformation. A good example is ‘donate’ (a verb), which comes from ‘donation’ (a noun). Other examples such as ‘emote’ (from ‘emotion’), create (from ‘creation’) and ‘supervise’ (from ‘supervision’). Some sources of back formed verbs in English came from the common pattern, such as ‘worker – work’ and ‘editor – edit’.

### 2.3.7 Conversion

Conversion is a function's change without any reduction, such as when a noun comes to be used as a verb. This common process used to know as ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’. For example, the noun word of ‘chair’ can be converted into a verb; ‘someone has to chair the meeting’,
and this is accepted. But some words such as the noun word ‘impact’ will be considered as to ‘impact’ some people’s sensibilities rather negatively.

Modern English shapes a productive conversion process with new uses occurring. The conversion can lead to verbs becoming nouns, as in ‘guess’ and ‘spy’ with the source of ‘a guess’ and ‘a spy’. Phrasal verbs ‘to print out’ and ‘to take over’ become nouns ‘a printout’ and ‘a takeover’. Also, a complex verb combination ‘want to be’ become a new noun, as in ‘she is a top model wannabe’. Verbs such as ‘see through’ and ‘stand up’ also become adjectives as in ‘see-through material’ or ‘a stand-up comedian’. Or the adjectives, such as ‘an empty box’, ‘some crazy ideas’, ‘a dirty room’, and ‘those nasty people’, can become the nouns ‘a crazy’ and ‘the nasty’, or the verbs ‘to dirty’ and ‘to empty’.

Some nouns such as ‘carpool’, ‘microwave’, and ‘mastermind’, regularly use as verbs. Other forms, up and down, can also become verbs, as in ‘is the price going to up or down?’

2.3.8 Acronyms

New words formed from the initial letter of a set of other words known as acronyms. Some acronyms built where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter, for instance, CD or Compact Disk, BBC or British Broadcasting Corporation, and FBI or The Federal Bureau of Investigation. NATO, NASA, and UNESCO are the example of
acronyms that pronounced as new single words. Meanwhile, many acronyms did not keep their capital letters, as in ‘laser’ (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), ‘radar’ (radio detecting and ranging), and ‘zip’ (zone improvement plan). Organization names are sometimes designed the acronyms that represent an appropriate term, as in mother against drunk driving (MADD) and women against rape (WAR).

2.3.9 Derivation

The most found word-formation process is derivation that constructs new words by adding affixes to the existing materials. The elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, and -ness which appear in words like ‘unhappy’, ‘misspell’, ‘preorder’, ‘joyful’, ‘careless’, and ‘madness’ are the example of derivation. The derivation is divided into three kinds as follows.

2.3.9.1 Prefixes and Suffixes

Affixes that added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes (e.g. un-, im-, mis-). Besides, affixes have to be added at the end of the word known as suffixes (-ful, -ness, -less, -able). All English words formed by doing derivation can have either prefixes or suffixes or even both. For instance, ‘misunderstand’ has a prefix, ‘disrespectful’ has both prefix and suffix, and ‘homeless’ has a suffix.
2.3.9.2 Infixes

Infix is affixes that integrated inside another word. In English, this kind of derivation usually finds in certain expressions which occasionally used in unintentional or annoying circumstances by emotionally aroused, such as ‘Unfuckingbelievable!’, ‘Singabloodypore!’, and ‘Absogoddamlutely!’.

2.3.10 Multiple Processes

After knowing all the types of word formations processes, it is very possible that a new word made of more than one multiple processes of word-formation. For example, the term ‘deli’ seems to have become a common expression via a process of first borrowing ‘delicatessen’ (from German) and clipping it into a new form. If someone says the verb ‘snowballed’, it is the example of compounding in which ‘snow’ and ‘ball’ were combined to form noun ‘snowball’, then turned it into a verb by doing the conversion. An acronym also can go through other processes, "young urban professionals" or yup, can be added by the suffix –ie to produce the word ‘yuppie’. The language users must make their innovative new words by using these multiple processes.
2.4 The productivity of Word Formation Process

Productivity is defined as the possibility of creating new words (Plag, 2003). Katamba (2005) states that the capacity of language users to produce and understand a limitless number of words and sentences called productivity. He also says that affixation or derivation is the most common method to form new words. Conversion of verbs into nouns and vice versa is an extremely productive word-formation process that lexical items are created. Acronym and blending also have been exploded in their growth in the last few decades. Clipping survives as a fairly productive word-formation process. Different from other word-formation processes, back-formation is less commonly happen in forming words.

Yule (2010) defines productivity as a property of language that allows users to create new expressions. Productivity also attached in word-formation processes, such as (a) borrowing, conversion, derivation, and compounding are the most common sources of new words; (b) coinage, acronyms are a common word-formation process in English; (c) a very specialized type of word formation process is backformation; (d) while multiple processes (which Bauer says complex word formation) sometimes exists in forming new words.

Bauer (2004) says that a morphological process can be said to be more or less productive according to the number of new words that it is used to form. However, that there is any word-formation process that has absolutely no
limitations, in the sense that there is an affix that can be added to thoroughly any base in the language.

2.5 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is an Indonesian daily English newspaper, online and printed, established and developed in 1983 by PT. Niskala Media Tenggara and PT. Bina Media Tenggara, which the main office is in West Jakarta (The Jakarta Post, 2019)