CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher summarizes several theories related to the objective of this study. The researcher realizes that the theories are needed for analysis in field of morphology study focuses on word formation processes. This chapter is divided into two main sections. The first is the theoretical framework, includes all the fundamental theories that underlie this study. The second is the related studies concerning on word formation processes as a reference of this study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The focus of this study is word formation processes of new words used by Lost Saga Europe (LSE) users in their Facebook group, named "Lost Saga Europe". Thus, in this main section the researcher explains clearly the main theory that is word formation processes. However, some theories related to this study were explained first.

2.1.1 New Word and Neologism

As the time grows up, there are many new word appears in our daily conversation. The words like Y0L0, abbreviation from expression "You Only Live Once" and Bugs, the word from bug (animal) becomes the word has mean cheating in game are the examples of new words appears in our daily life. American linguist, Allan said (2002: 2), "New words are as numerous and evanescent as straws in the wind". New words as straws,

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there are many new words used by peoples when they communicate with their peers indicating informal style. People, especially teenagers like to create new words because they want to create their own different code when they talk with their peers. Furthermore, new words are words which extremely new and generally do not occur in Standard English dictionary. As Algeo (1991: 2) said, "A new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries".

Not all new words can struggle to be use and become as an element of the language, some of those new words are disappear so fast, in this section the term neologism is used. According to Pavol (2005: 364), "Neologism is the next stage in the life of new word, namely when it begins to be recognized as item familiar and catches on the usage of other speaker". In simple definition the new words which new, spread widely, usual to be usage in a long time and catches by other speaker are called neologism.

Further, according to Teresa (1992: 205), there are several possible parameters to determine if a word constitutes as a form of neologism or not. The first parameter is "diachronic parameters", the word which has arisen recently, for example Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are the word arisen recently, precisely in 2000s. Second is "lexicography parameters", the word constituted as a form of neologism if it is not in dictionaries. As we know the characteristic of neologism are new and actualize the new form of a word, and indicating informal style of language, that are why the standard dictionaries do not listed neologism. Third is "systematic instability

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parameters", the word constitutes as a form of neologism if it is exhibits signs of formal instability, we often found the new word uses in morphological, graphic, phonetic or semantic instability these are the examples of neologism in systematic instability parameters. The last is "psychology parameters", new words constitute as a form of neologisms if the speakers perceive it as a new unit, for example new word used in Lost Saga Europe users Facebook group. In group, there are many new words use by the users in order to easily their conversation, they realize that those words are new. The reasons are, they often taking new words from the game and sometimes abbreviating the words when they write a post or comment in their Facebook group.

2.1.2 Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Yule (2010: 67), "morphology is the study basic form of language". Language has some elements, from word to discourse, so word is the basic element to build a discourse. In simple definition in Yule statement morphology is the study of the word. Another opinion stated, "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words" (Katamba, 1993: 2). In Katamba statement, word is not only the basic form of language but also it has an internal structure, morphology is focus on the internal structure of word. Furthermore the complete statement is stated by Fromkin (2011: 41):

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> The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is morphology. This word itself consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. The suffix -ology means "science of" or "branch of knowledge concerning." Thus, the meaning of morphology is "the science of (word) forms (Fromkin, 2011: 41).

From the statement above, morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of forming the word. Word has the internal structure which formed the word from the smallest structure into the word which has a complex form and meaning. The internal structures which formed the word are called morpheme. Thus, we can conclude that the main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes as the smallest element of morphology and their distributions also combinations in forming words.

2.1.3 Word; Morpheme and Classification of Morpheme

Word is the basic unit of language. Language has some elements, from word to discourse, so word is the basic element to build a discourse. Another opinion stated that "words as meaningful building-blocks of language" (Carstairs, 2002: 4). It means that each word has a meaning. Meaning is the important things in language, because of meaning we can communicate each other. If the words are arranged well, it will have perfect meaning in a sentence. We can communicate each other is not only by the sentence but also we can use a word, such as the word go! Ok!. Although go and ok are word, it can be use to communicate because it has a meaning. According to Plag (2003: 10),

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> Words that are obviously composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings can be referred to as morphologically complex words. If we know how complex lexical items are made by the association of different constituent morphemes, then we can also analyse any complex word into its various constituents. In contrast, the words which cannot be decomposed into smaller meaningful units because they consist of only one morpheme are referred to as mono-morphemic (Plag, 2003: 10).

Whether word is the basic element of language, it is not the smallest unit in morphology. Morphemes are smallest meaningful unit of morphology which has a meaning and shaping up the word. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as *look*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the *–ed* of *looked* indicating past form of *look*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Morpheme can be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. "A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said bound morpheme" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 134). In other word, free morphemes are those that can stand by themselves as free units, they need not be attached to other morphemes for example morpheme *house*, it has a meaning and it can stand by itself without attached to another element. On the contrary, bound morpheme must be joined to other morphemes as parts of words and never stand alone by themselves, for instance: prefixes (*en* in enlarge) and suffixes (*ance* in performance).

2.1.4 Root, Stem, and Base

As Yule's (2010: 67) statement before, morphology is the study of word, it is necessary to know the internal structures of them. To create the

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structure, there are some elements used. The first element is root, according to Katamba (1993: 41), "root is the irreducible core of a word, with completely nothing else embedded to it". He notes also that root is "a significant part in all lexeme forms and root can be in various structures". The root is the primary lexical unit of a word or the core of word. It cannot be reduced into smaller constituents.

This scholar mentions that if we remove the inflectional affixes from a word, the rest existing is labeled a Stem, "the stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes" (Katamba, 1993: 45). Then, he states whenever there is a unit no matter its types, to which affixes can be attached is named base, "a base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added" (Katamba, 1993: 45). These are the examples:

Table 2.1 Root, Stem and Bases

Words	**Roots**	**Stems**	**Bases**	**Inflectional Affixes**	**Derivational Affixes**
Drivers	Drive	Driver	Driver	-s	-er
Beatiful	Beauty	Beauty	Beauty	--	-ful -ly
Disagreements	Agree	Disagreement	Agree	-s	Dis-, -ment

From the examples above, we can conclude that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology. However the explanation of the difference between inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme clearly explained in the next sub chapter, that is word formation processes. The reason is both of the

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morphemes included in the process of word formation or we can say one of many types from word formation processes. In order to easily the comprehension, the writer explained both theories in word formation processes explanation.

2.1.5 Word Formation Processes

According to Yule (2010: 53), "word formation is the study of the basic processes to created new words". As the explanation from Yule, word has the smaller element that is morpheme which shaping up the word then the process to make the morpheme into the word are called word formation process, further O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 138) stated,

> Human language makes us of a variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 138).

Correlate with new word (neologism) phenomenon, peoples as the user of language and using language in their daily life especially teenagers like to create their different code indicating informal style, this different code are called as new word (neologism). They use variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast, the processes that they use are called word formation processes.

Word formation processes actually focus on the variety of operations how words becoming create, from the smaller unit of meaning (morpheme) becoming the larger unit that is word with the complex form and meaning.

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In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation processes from Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman (1996) to analyze the data. The writer used the theory from Yule (2010) as the major theory because Yule is the newest linguist who publish the morphology book, then O'Grady and Guzman (1996) as supporting theory because the explanation of word formation processes in their morphology book are easily to be comprehend and suitable to be used in analyze the phenomena of new words (neologism). Here are the word formation processes,

1. Compounding

   One type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. According to Yule (2010: 55), "compounds are joining of two separate words to produce a single form". The same ideas stated by O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 143), "compounding is the combination of some lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a new word". In simple word, compounding defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions, in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 154-155) also divide types of compound into two:

   a. Endocentric, compound that identifies the general class which the meaning of the entire word belongs. For example: a cave man is a type of man.

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b. Exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its parts in this way. For example: greenbottle is not a type of bottle, it is a fly of the genus lucilia.

2. Borrowing

"Borrowing is the taking over words from other languages" (Yule 2010: 55). It means borrowing is the process of word formation which taking over words from other languages to be use in English languages. Throughout the history, the English language has adopted a vast number of word from other languages, including alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), croissant (French), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), robot (Czech), tycoon (Japanese), and yogurt (Turkish).

3. Coinage

Yule (2010: 53) stated "coinage as the invention of totally new terms, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses". Coinage is creation of a new word which has a new meaning and it possible come from the old word to use in a new meaning. Coinage often found in word manufacture in industrial fields that needs a name for goods as O'Grady and Guzman's stated (1996: 60) that "word manufacture or coinage, this phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods".

Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual. As stated by Yule (2010: 54), "new words based on the name of a person or places are called eponyms". When we talked about a hoover (or even

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a spangler), we were using an eponym. Other common eponyms are sandwich (from the eighteenth-century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling) and jeans (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made). Some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things, such as fahrenheit (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), volt (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta) and watt (from the Scottish inventor, James Watt).

4. Blending

Blends are "two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 158). Whether Yule (2010: 55) stated, "blending are typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining to the end of the other word". It seems that blending is the formation process of forming word which mixed two different separate words to produce a single new term. Some examples of bending can be seen below:

- brunch, from breakfast – lunch,
- motel, from motor – hotel,
- smog, from smoke – fog.

5. Clipping

Clipping is "a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 56) stated clipping are "the

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element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping". In the simple definition clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning or part of speech. Common examples are ad (advertisement), fan (fanatic), and flu (influenza).

6. Back Formation

Backformation is "a process creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 158). Further Yule (2010: 56) stated, "backformation, typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)". In simple definition backformation is the process of word formation which creates new word by removing the real affix in a word, typically it can change the word class. For example: donate (verb) from donation (noun), emote (verb) from emotion (noun) and opt (verb) from option (noun).

7. Conversion

Conversion is "the process assigns as already existing word to a new syntactic category" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Further, Yule (2010: 57) stated, 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)". In simple definition, conversion is identified zero derivation because there is a change in class and meaning without

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adding or reduces the affixes in the word. The examples can be seen in the words below:

a. Verb derived from Noun : ship (the package), button (the shirt),

b. Noun derived from Verb : permit (a building), survey (a new), walk (a long),

c. Verb derived from Adjective : dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door).

8. Acronym

Acronym is "formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 159). However Yule (2010: 58) stated, acronym "are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words". Acronym is the process of word formation which taking the initial letters of some or all of the word in a phrase or title. For examples, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, ATM for Automatic Teller Machine and the required PIN for Personal Identification Number.

9. Inflection

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 160) stated,

> Virtually all languages have contrasts such as singular versus plural, and past versus non-past. These contrasts are often marked with the help of inflection, the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 160).

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In simple definition, it is a form of word by adding affixes in order to create a new form of word without changing the word class or meaning. Based on Yule (2010: 69), there are some kinds of inflection:

a. Plural inflection /-s/-en/ which are added to noun e.g. book - books, child - children,
b. Possessive inflection /'s/ e.g. sister of Jim - Jim's sister,
c. Past tense inflection /-ed/ which are added to verbs e.g. watch - watched,
d. Comparative inflection /-er/ which are added to adjective e.g. tall - taller,
e. Superlative inflection /-est/ which are added to adjective e.g. tall - tallest,
f. Present participle /-ing/ which are added to verbs e.g. play - playing,
g. Present tense morpheme /-s/-es/ which are added to verbs e.g. play - plays, watch - watches.

10. Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 144) stated, "a process when a word is created where it's meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation". Whereas according to Yule (2010: 58), "derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bit' of the English language which are not usually give separate listings in dictionaries". In simple definition, it is a word

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formation by adding affixes. Different with inflectional, it creates a new form, new meaning, and sometimes changing the word class. There are three types of affixes from derivation:

a. Prefix, is affix forms have to be added to the beginning of a word (e.g. un- and happy becomes unhappy). From base happy means feel something good becomes unhappy means feel something not good, (adjective - adjective),
b. Suffix, is the other affix forms are added to the end of the word (e.g. –ish and boy becomes boyish)". From base boy means the gender becomes boyish means a girl who has characteristic same as boy, (noun - adjective),
c. Infixes, is a third type of affix, it is an affix which is incorporated inside another word, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages. 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: Bllody from Hallebloodylujah!, goddam from Absogoddamlutely! and fucking from Unfuckingbelieveable!" (adjective - adjective).

11. Multiple processes

Yule (2010:60) mentioned that "there are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word-formation process called multiple processes". There is possibility to find the operation of more than one

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process at work in the creation of a particular word, this operation called multiple processes. 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. The other word is snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which snow and balls were combined to form the noun snowballs, which was then turned into a verb through conversion.

2.1.6 Word Classes

"Words as meaningful building-blocks of language" (Carstairs, 2002: 4). Means each word has meaning then it has the classes which building word into a larger area in language, the classes which building a word into larger area in language are called word classes. Word classes in other word are a set off words that display the same formal properties. Traditionally, word classes are known as part of speech. Yule (2010: 83) defines type of word classes are,

a. Noun, are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things",
b. Article, are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those "things" (You can have a banana or an apple) or identifying them as already known (I'll take the apple),

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c. Adjective, are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience etc),
d. Verb, are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can't talk or go anywhere),
e. Adverb, are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday),
f. Preposition, are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things,
g. Pronoun, are words (she, herself, they, it, you) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known (She talks to herself. They said it belonged to you),
h. Conjunction, are words (and, but, because, when) used to make connections and indicate relationships between events (Chantel's husband was so sweet and he helped her a lot because she couldn't do much when she was pregnant).

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2.2 Previous Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to word formation processes theory:

First study is *Word Formation Process of Register Used by Traffic Police Officers at Satlantas Polrestabes Surabaya*, by Nisa (2011). She is the student of Airlangga University. In her research, she studied the Indonesian register words used in Traffic Police Officers in Surabaya. In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. While as the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Laurie Bauer (2000), George Yule (2010), and Harimurti Kridalakasana (2007) to categorize the data. From her research she found that there are eight strategies of word formation process, which are undergone by Indonesian register words used by The Traffic Police Officers. They are *borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection,* and *derivation*. Based on the findings, there are 125 register that are used by the Traffic Police officers. She found two different type of register that is word and number. The word register was dominating 99 register from 125 amount of register, or it can percentage 76% of 125 register.

The second study is *The Word Formation Processes on Slang Word Produced by Homosexuals in Surabaya*, by Anita (2011). She is the student of Petra Christian University. In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method also to analyze the data. As the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Yule's classification (1996). While, gay word

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formation theory (1999) and Indonesian word formation theory by Chaer (2003) are as supporting theory. Based on the findings, there are 69 slang words that occur in the subjects' conversations. The slang words formed according to nine word formation processes. Those are *coinage, blending, derivation (affixes) {prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes}, changing vowel and consonant, insertion, clipping and changing, adding, giving new meaning,* and *multiple processes*. The biggest percentage of word formation processes to form gay slang word is the process of *derivation* especially *infixes (-in-)*.

The third study is *Word Formation Processes of Chatting Language that are used in Ragnarok Online Games*, by Santy (2011). She is the student of Petra Christian University. In her research, she used descriptive quantitative method to analyze the data. She uses a theory of word formation presented by George Yule (2006) in the study of language as the major theory. She attaches two supporting theories of word-formation processes. The first supporting theory that the writer attaches is from Norman C. Stageberg (1950) in the An Introductory English Grammar. The other one is from Abdul Chaer's theory (1994) of word-formation processes in the "Linguistik Umum" (General Linguistic). In her study she found five word formation process undergo in chatting language that are *acronym, clipping, blending, backformation*, and *miscellianeous*. The highest percentage of word formation processes which occur in Ragnarok's chatting language are *misscellianeous* from 62 words indicated as chatting word.

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Although there have been done many researches on word formation processes analysis, there is no doubt on study word formation processes and still interesting topic to be discussed. As we seen, based on third related studies above, there are some differences on object between the researchers. However, this research has some peculiarity difference with the previous study above. First, the focus of this study is in objects which always new and always grow, that is new words which included in neologism phenomena. Second, in this study the word classes of the word are being noticeable, difference with these theses above that only focuses on what word formation process which undergo in the processes on creating word and which is the most process are undergo in the processes on creating word. Thus, this research not only approach more deeply focus on how new words (neologism) being constructs in word formation processes analysis but also this research focus on word classes of those new words (neologism).

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