

WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN BUSINESS SECTION,
JAKARTA POST



THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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SURABAYA
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2015

DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya. Then, to be the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, August, 10th 2015

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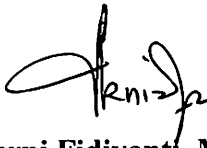
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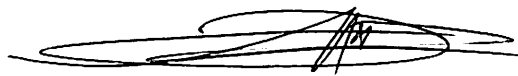
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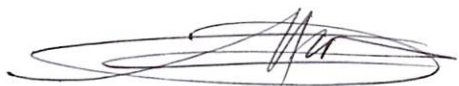
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ABSTRACT

Islamiyah. A03211017. 2015. Word Formation Processes in Business Section, Jakarta Post Thesis: English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel, Surabaya. Thesis Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

This research is about Word Formation Processes on Business Section, Jakarta Post. A Word formation process is the linguistics process of making new words or term. It is important to remark that, in many cases, words are borrowed due to historic occurrences, such as conquest and invasions, or to geographical proximity. Based on statement above, it makes the researcher interest to find new words about business section and understand word formation processes in business section.

The researcher wants to find out kinds of word formation and the function of word formation processes on Business Section, Jakarta Post. The researcher uses the study of George Yule (1986) as the reference of kinds of word formation processes. Then the researcher uses theory from Laurie Bauer to analyze function of word formation.

This study uses qualitative method to describe the data. According to Bodgan and Bilken (2007: 27-28); qualitative research has the natural setting as he direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument, qualitative research is descriptive, qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively, meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative approach

The researcher finds ten kinds of word formation; those are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefixes suffixes, and multiple processes appear on Business Section Jakarta Post and two functions of word formation those are lexical enrichment and transposition function. The most used word formation in Business section Jakarta Post were borrowing processes.

Keywords: word formation, Business section

INTI SARI

Islamiyah. A03211017. 2015. Proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis di Jakarta Pos. Skripsi: English Department, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, Surabaya.
Dosen Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis di Jakarta post. Proses pembentukan kata adalah proses linguistik membuat kata-kata baru atau istilah . Hal ini penting untuk berkomentar bahwa dalam banyak kasus, kata-kata yang dipinjam karena kejadian bersejarah, seperti penaklukan dan invasi, atau kedekatan geografis . Berdasarkan pernyataan di atas , itu membuat peneliti tertarik untuk menemukan kata-kata baru tentang bidang bisnis dan memahami proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis .

Peneliti ingin menemukan jenis-jenis pembentukan kata dan fungsi pada proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis di Jakarta pos. Peneliti telah menggunakan teori dari George Yule sebagai pacuan pada jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata. Kemudian peneliti menggunakan teori dari Laurie Bauer untuk menganalisis fungsi pembentukan kata.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode qualitative untuk memaparkan data. Menurut Bodgan dan Bilken (2007 : 27-28) ; penelitian kualitatif memiliki pengaturan alam sambil mengarahkan sumber data dan peneliti adalah instrumen kunci. penelitian kualitatif adalah deskriptif, penelitian kualitatif prihatin dengan proses bukan hanya dengan hasil atau produk , peneliti kualitatif cenderung menganalisis data mereka secara induktif , artinya adalah perhatian penting untuk pendekatan kualitatif

Peneliti telah menemukan sepuluh jenis-jenis pembentukan kata, diantaranya: pinjaman, pencampuran, mencampur, potongan, pembentukan ulang, perubahan, akronim, asal, awalan ahiran, dan formasi rangkap yang muncul pada proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis di Jakarta Pos dan dua fungsi pada pembentukan kata, diantaranya: pengayaan lexical dan fungsi perubahan. Sebagian besar yang digunakan dalam proses pembentukan kata dalam bidang bisnis di Jakarta Pos adalah proses meminjam.

Kata kunci: pembentukan kata dan bagian bisnis

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents the reasons that attract the writer's attention to do her research. It contains of background of study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Communication is important in human's life. Everytime and everywhere people communicate to get their needs. They use language as the main tool in this process of communication. According to O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Katamba (1996: 1), "Language was many things – a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building". Although there are a lot of languages in the world, they have the same main use for human beings, to express the ideas and to reach their want. People acquire or provide information, ideas, views, stories, give or follow instruction, requests, commands, express feeling, emotions, et cetera by communication. People will not be able to get involved with their surroundings without using language because language is a vital thing in human life (Holmes, 1992: 45). Therefore, language has the smallest parts are referred to as words. The words are always used to communicate that evolve into a modern word, because human needs words as a tool to express human ideas.

According to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985: 43), words were a unit which consisted of one or more morphemes. According to Katamba (1993: 18 – 19), “words refers to a particular physical realization of that lexeme in speech or writing. Word can also be seen as a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morph – syntactic such as noun, adjective, verb, tense, gender, number, etc”. According to (Katamba, 1993: 18-19) “Words refers to a particular physical realization of that lexeme in speech or writing. Word can also be seen as a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morph – syntactic such as noun, adjective, verb, tense, gender, number, etc”. It means word is unified that has meaning, according to Bloomfield, the word is a form that is free and smallest a minimum free form. Based on morphological construction we can distinguish words in the form of simple, complex, and composite. In simple wordsconsisting a free morpheme. Words that have one morpheme are often known as *monomorfemis* words and words that have more than one morpheme known as *polimorfemis*, (Laurie Bauer, 1983: 13).

The process consists of a combination of morphemes that are rule-governed (a new word is formed) called word formation process. There are so many processes of word formation. It can be borrowed from other languages, coinage of invented by individual person, or created from existing words. In creating new words, there are some processes in forming the words. According to Yule, 1986: 52 in word formation processes include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, suffixes, and multiple processes are processes which make new word come into a language.

In particular, the use of the term 'word formation' is of value the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences Laurie Bauer (1983: 9). It means, word formation is a traditional label, and one which is useful, but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a 'word'.

Another linguist, George Yule (1985: 51) proposed that the one existing process of word formation is affixation. An affix is a syllable which is not a word. Affixes can be added to a word to produce other words. Affixes categorized into three types, there are prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is affixes attached before root, stem, or base like re- there are remake, replay. Suffix is affixes attach after root, stem, or base like -ly there are kindly, quickly. The last is Infix; the example is Kangaroo like Kanga-bloody-roo.

There are so many affixes like suffixes, prefixes, infixes found in literary work like novel, poem, magazine, short story and newspaper. One of the titles of newspaper is Jakarta Post. Jakarta Post is an English newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara headquartered in Jakarta. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, the Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesians leading English language daily".

The researcher chooses Jakarta Post as an object because in Jakarta Post the writer finds the use of the new uncommon written expression created in there. However some people misunderstood about uncommon written expression. Because of that, the researcher has a big curious to do observation of word

formation stated in the Jakarta Post. This analysis makes the researcher and the readers know word formation through George Yule' theory. The researcher gives an example of word formation in Jakarta Post below:

“The plantation firm’s director and corporate, KelikIrwantono, said in a written statement published on the **IDX** website that his company had set a lower price for its rights issue to lure investors”.

The word **IDX** is included in acronym process. Acronym of **IDX** is originally derived from English words. **IDX** comes from the words Indonesia Stock Exchange. Thus, the writer includes them in multiple processes too, because the stand for **IDX** is translated into English.

From the explanation above the writer is interested in doing this research entitled *Word Formation Processes in Business Section: Jakarta Post*. This research wants to find out word formation process and the function of word formation in Jakarta post. Then the writer uses George Yule and Laurie Bauer theory to analyze the word formation process and function of word formation.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

1. What are kinds of word formation processes in Business section Jakarta post newspaper?
2. What are functions of word formation in Business section Jakarta Post Newspaper?

Refer to these research problems, the researcher tries to provide some questions which is related from first question to second question. The researcher also tries to provide it as framework structure which would develop each question.

1.3 The purpose of the Study

1. To explain kinds of word formation processes in Business section Jakarta post newspaper
2. To find out the function of word formation in Business section Jakarta Post Newspaper

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. There are two kinds of significance of this study, those are theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the research expects to give such a contribution in linguistics fields, particularly in the process of word formation, as a reference for understanding more about the problems or definition of word formation and functions.
2. Practically, it expects to help students from the Department of English to understand more about the idea of word formation process of various samples from several studies conducted to implement each process in context. The researcher also hopes that people will know formation of words used in the Jakarta Post newspaper. In addition, all the words that appear in the formation of words can enrich Indonesian vocabulary.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

- **Word formation process**

Word formation process is the linguistics process of making new words or term. The process might be form the old word to new uses without change the meaning or it may create a completely new word (Yule, 1986: 51- 52)

- **Business**

Business is an organization or economic system where goods and service are exchanged for one another or for money. It is a framework intended to sharpen your senses towards entrepreneurship and perhaps make you want to have a go at it yourself (Soren Hougaard, 2005: 9).

- **Jakarta post**

Jakarta Post is an English language newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara headquartered in Jakarta. Established in 1983

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This part presents the theories that the thesis writer uses to analyze the data the explanation about the research subject that is related to the thesis and also the related studies that closely similar to the topic of analysis in this research.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Definition of Morphology

In many languages, what appear to be single forms actually turn out to contain a large number of 'word-like' elements, for example, in Swahili (spoken throughout East Africa), the form *nitakupenda* conveys what, in English, would have to be represented as something like *I will love you*. There clearly is some similarity between the languages, in that similar elements of the whole message can be found in both. Perhaps a better way of looking at linguistic forms in different languages would be used this notion of 'elements' in the message, rather than to depend on identifying 'words' (Yule, 1986:60). Yule said morphology is the study of the forms of words, and the ways in which words are related to other words of the same language.

2.1.2 Definition of Morpheme

According to Johnson (1992:217) morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has meanings. Then, Katamba (1993:20) said that morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function

which words are made up of. Moreover, Morphemes often define of the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function, Aronoff (2005:2). While, definition of Parera, 1980: 21 morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.

From the definitions above can be understood that morpheme is the smallest unit of morphology that has meaning. Besides, morpheme classified broadly into two types, the first one free morpheme and bound morpheme. This theory as said Widdowson (1996:45) gives an opinion regarding the morpheme is “The two words are made up of two elements of meaning, or morphemes, the first of which is independent or free, and the second dependent, or bound.

Furthermore according to George Yule, 1986: 60-62, free morphemes are morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words, for example *open* and *tour*. What George Yule have described as free morphemes fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary *nouns, adjectives, and verbs*. Which Yule thinks of as the words which carry the ‘content’ of messages his convey. These free morpheme are called lexical morphemes and some example are *boy, man, house, tiger, sad, long, look, and follow*.

The other group of free morphemes are called functional morphemes, example are *near, and, but, when, because, that, and above*. This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns.

There are also bound morphemes that is those which cannot normally stand alone, but which are typically attached to another form, like *re-, -ist, -ed, and -s*. The set of affixes which fall into the ‘bound’ category can also be divided

into two types. The first types are derivational morphemes. These are used to make new words in the language and are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Thus, the addition of the derivational morpheme *-ness* changes the adjective *good* to the noun *goodness*. A list of derivational morphemes will include suffixes such as the *-ish* in *foolish*, the *-ly* in *badly* and the *-ment* in *payment*, it will also include prefixes such as *re-*, *pre-*, *ex-*, *dis-*, *co-*, and *un-*.

The second set of bound morphemes contains what are called inflectional morphemes. These are not used to produce new words in the English language, but rather to include aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. Inflectional morphemes example at work can be seen in the use of *-ed* to make jump into the past tense form jumped, and the use of *-s* to make the word boy into the plural boys. Other examples are the *-ing*, *-s*, *-er*, *-est*, and *'s* inflection in phrases *Myrna is singing*, *she sings*, *she is smaller*, *the smallest* and *Myrna's horse*. Note that, in English, all inflectional morphemes are suffixes.

2.1.3 Definition of Root, Stem, Base

Root, stem, and base are all terms used in the literature to designate that part of a word that remains when all affixes have been removed. Of more recent years, however, there has been some attempt to distinguish consistently between these three terms (Lyons, 1977: 513; Matthews, 1972: 165, 1974:40,73).

A **root** is a form which is not further analysable, either in terms of derivational or inflectional morphology. It is that part of a word-form that remains when all inflectional and derivational affixes have been removed. In the form *untouchables*, for example, the root is *touch*, to which first the suffix *-able*, then the prefix *un-* and finally the suffix *-s* have been added.

A **stem** is of concern only when dealing with inflectional morphology. In the form *untouchables* the stem is *untouchable*, although in the form *touched* the stem is *touch*; in the form *wheelchairs* the stem is *wheelchair*, even though the stem contains two roots.

A **base** is any form to which affixes of any kind can be added. This means that any root or any stem can be termed a base, but the set of bases is not exhausted by the union of the set of roots and the set of stems: a derivationally analyzable able form to which derivational affixes are added can only be referred to as a base. That is, *touchable* can act as a base for prefixation to give *untouchable*, but in this process *touchable* could not be referred to as a root because it is analyzable in terms of derivational morphology.

2.1.4 Definition of Word Formation

Based on Yule, there are twelve types of word formation, which of each part has its own definition.

2.1.4.1 Coinage

Coinage is the process of word formation in English (that the invention of totally terms). Older examples are aspirin, nylon, Vaseline and zipper;

more recent example is Kleenex, Teflon, Tyleno and Xerox. New word based on the name of a person is called eponyms. Some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who the first discovered or invented things, such as Fahrenheit (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), volt (from Italian, Alessandro Volta) and Watt (from the Scot, James Watt) (Yule, 1986: 52)

2.1.4.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other language. Through its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), and Zebra (Bantu). Other languages, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupuaa or suupaamaaketto ('supermarket'). A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calqued. In this process, there is a direct translation of elements of a word into the borrowing language (Yule, 1986: 52-53).

2.1.4.3 Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding is very common as language such as German and English. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed (Yule, 1986: 53)

2.1.4.4 Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other words. In some parts of USA, there is a product that is used like gasoline, but is made of alcohol, so the blended word for referring to this product is *gasohol*. Some other commonly used examples of blending are *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel) and *telecast* (television/broadcast) (Yule, 1986: 53-54)

2.1.4.5 Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The term gasoline is still used but most people talk about gas using the clipped form. Other common examples are *ad* (advertisement), *fan* (fanatic), *bus*, *plane*, *prof*, *lab*, and *flu* (Yule, 1986: 54).

2.1.4.6 Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. 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 whereby the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are;

edit (from ‘editor’), *donate* (from ‘donation’), *opt* (from ‘option’), *emote* (from ‘emotion’) and *enthuse* (from ‘enthusiasm’), (Yule, 1986: 54).

2.1.4.7 Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. The conversion can involve verbs becoming noun, with *guess*, *must* and *spy* as the sources of a guess, a must and spy. A number of nouns, such as *paper* in the sentence *he’s papering my bedroom walls*; *butter* into *Have you buttered the toast?*; *bottle* in the sentence *We bottled the home-brew last night*; *vacation* : *They’re vacationing in France* (Yule, 1986: 54).

2.1.4.8 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These **acronyms** often consist of capital letters, as in *NATO*, *NASA*, *UNESCO*, but can lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as *laser* (‘light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation’), *rader* (‘radio detecting and ranging’), and *scuba* (‘self contained underwater breathing apparatus’), (Yule, 1986: 55).

2.1.4.9 Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small ‘bits’ of the English language which is not usually given separating listing in dictionaries. These small ‘bits’ are

generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *ful-*, *less-*, *-ish* and *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism*, and *sadness* (Yule, 1986: 55)

2.1.4.10 Prefixes and suffixes

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (*un-*), these are called **prefixes**. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (*-ish*) and are called **suffixes**. All English words formed by this derivational process use either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes (Yule, 1986: 55).

2.1.4.11 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages, it is called infix. It is an affix which 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: *Hallebloodyhujah*, *Absogoddamlutely!* And *Unfuckingbeliveable!* We could view these 'inserted' forms as a special version of infixing (Yule, 1986: 55-56).

2.1.4. 12 Multiple Processes

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple processes, for example to the sentence problems with the project have snowballed, the word snowballed can be noted as an example 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone 'conversion' to be used as a verb. Forms which begin as 'acronyms' can also undergo other processes, as in the use of *lase* as a verb, the result of 'backformation' from *laser*. In the expression, *waspish attitudes*, the form **WASP** ('white Anglo – Saxon Protestant') has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix in the 'derivation' process (Yule, 1986: 56).

2.2 Function of Word Formation

According to Laurie Bauer 1983: 10, word formation has two functions, firstly a function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, and concepts. Secondly a transposition functions, whereby lexemes (which we assume to have a fixed word – class) are permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence.

2.3 Related Studies

A Word formation process is a process that used to make new word or term. During composing this study, the researcher found some studies that studied about word formation process.

First, Word Formation Analysis on Slang Words in the Indonesian Teenager's Novel (Wydiasari, 2011). It was a case study of Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. In her research she found types of word in the Lupus Novel have new meanings and the meaning of those words, word formation processes that is used more often by the author of Lupus novel and the frequency of Indonesian slangs are formed through word formation processes. For analyzing this research she used ten categories of word formation processes as the main theories, by Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O,Grady (1996) to categorize the data.

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In her research, she analyzed what word formation processes that were used to produce Indonesian Slang words on the Indonesian teenager's novel. In her research, she used SimakBebasLibatCakap (SBLC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data. From her research she found that there were eight strategies of word formation process of Indonesian Slang words used in Lupus novels. They were borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization, and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there were 125 slang words that were used in Lupus novels, the edition 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing was the most common process used. It took 76% total slang words or 95 from 125 slang words.

Second, The Study Word Formation Analysis on Slang Words in GADIS Magazine Articles (Victor Samuel, 2000) In Victor's study. He analyzed kind of slang words are found in those twenty – eight articles of GADIS teenage magazine and the word formation processes were most frequently used in those slang words?. For answering those questions, Victor used formation processes by George Yule (1996) as the main theory in analyzing the data and the theory of slang formation by Henshaw and Montague (1962). In Victor's study, he used Kamus Bahasa Gaul (Indonesian Slang Dictionary) by Debby Sahertian (1999) as her reference to identify the slang words.

In her study, she found the word formation processes of slangs that were used in twenty – eight articles in GADIS magazine such as Coinage in Heboh (amazing), Blending in Sohib (best friend), Acronyms in JJS (to take a walk in the afternoon), and Borrowing in cool (pleasant). Here, Victor concluded that there were twenty – eight slang words found in GADIS magazine articles and the most frequent word formation processes that occurred in all articles was borrowing with 8 slang words (29%), coinage produced 7 slang words (25%), blending was simply 6 slang words (21%), clipping produced 2 slang words (7%), acronyms were only 2 slang words (7%) and 3 slang words belonged to the multiple processes (11%).

The last, Word Formation Processes of New Words Occuring in Friendster's Testimonials (Natalia, 2006). For this study she analyzed the word formation processes of new words which occur in friendster's testimonials. She used the theories presented by Plag (2003), Aitchison (1994), and Yule (1986). she used

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Friendster's testimonials as her data because friendster is widely used and there are great numbers of testimonials which are written by many people all over the world. The research problem of this research is how the new words in friendster's testimonials are created.

The differences of the three previous studies, the establishment word research analysis combined with slang words which no recorded it. It is different from the research study. She did not categorize and analyze the Indonesian Slang words using the original meaning, but the researcher gave detailed explanation of the formation process. While research from Natalia analyzed the formation of words by using social media objects friendster's .

However, researcher used Jakarta Post newspaper as media object to analyze word formation, because Jakarta Post newspaper is the one of the English newspaper in Indonesia and the researcher never found Jakarta Post as the object in the previous study before. So to make differences between previous studies the digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id researcherchooses Jakarta Post Newspaper.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

This study used qualitative methods. According to Bodgan and Bilken (2007: 27-28); qualitative research has the natural setting as he direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument, qualitative research is descriptive, qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively, meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative approach. This research concerned word formation processes in Jakarta Post newspaper and it was analyzed using George Yule theory of word formation processes. Data collected in this study is decomposed by the words of the series of numbers that the result would be a description (Miles and Huberman , in Sugiono , 2007: 15) . But it does not mean in qualitative research free from reports in the form of numbers. It is important in qualitative research is inductively analyze the data to find patterns and then look for the meaning of the pattern.

3.2 Technique of Data Collection

This research used documentation technique in collecting the data. However, almost qualitative research data was obtained from the Human Resources (HR) through observation and interviews, but not enough a need for strengthening or adding data from another source, namely Documentation (Nasution, 2007:56). In order to make up the data, the data collection would be

done through some steps. First, researcher read Jakarta Post newspapers with a few times reading to get the accurate data. Second, researcher began focused on analyzing what the word formation processes in business section, Jakarta post newspaper. Third, after reading closely, observing the newspaper, the researcher made some notes of the data collected. The researcher chose business section in Jakarta post newspaper to analyze data.

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this research was in the form of text. The data could be in the form of linguistics expression (word, phrases, and sentences) which found in Jakarta Post newspaper, especially in Business section.

The source data was taken from the Jakarta post newspaper (online version) that posted on 30 September 2014. It was retrieved from <http://www.thejakartapost.com>

3.2.2 Instruments

An instrument plays an important role in conducting a research that is for gathering the data accurately. In a qualitative research, instrument of the research is the researcher herself with or without the help of other people (Moleong, 2001: 4). However, in conduction this research, the researcher herself needs some supporting instruments. The supporting instrument used by the researcher was Jakarta Post Newspaper.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step was analyzing. The data analyzing technique of this research was descriptive analysis. In analyzing the data, it needed identifying, classifying, analyzing, and drawing a conclusion (Wray and Bloomer, 1998: 7-13). Related to this explanation, the researcher took several steps, they were:

- a. Identifying of word formation processes of business section appeared in Jakarta post newspaper.
- b. Classifying and determining the data based on the appropriate kinds of word formation strategies of business.
- c. Analyzing how word formation processes used by Jakarta post newspaper in business section and finding the reason why the certain strategies were chosen based on the underlying theory.
- d. Drawing the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented finding and discussion. The writer analyzed the data after the data were collected. The writer tried to find out kind of word formation processes and also the function itself on Jakarta post business section.

4.1. Findings

The writer found 10 words formation processes from business section: Jakarta Post, there are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefixes suffixes, and multiple processes. Then writer found 2 functions of word formation appear in business section: Jakarta Post, firstly function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. Secondly, a transposition functions, whereby lexemes (which we assume to have a fixed word – class) are permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence.

Table 1. The summary kind of word formation

No.	Word Formation Processes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Borrowing Process	6	25%
2.	Compounding Process	2	8,3%

3.	Blending Process	1	4,1%
4.	Clipping process	2	8,3%
5.	Backformation Process	2	8,3%
6.	Conversion Process	2	8,3%
7.	Acronyms Process	2	8,3%
8	Derivation Process	2	8,3%
9.	Prefixes and Suffixes Process	3	12,5%
10.	Multiple Process	2	8,3%
	Total	24	100%

The table above showed that all kinds of word formation processes found in Business Section, Jakarta Post. Then the analysis of word formation processes and the function of word formation would be explained in this section.

4.1.1 Borrowing

One of the word formation processes is borrowing. Borrowing is the taking over of words from other language (Yule, 1986: 52 – 53). The writer takes two data in the Jakarta Post Newspaper, it can be explained further

Data 1

“Responding to the view that low airfares compromised **safety**, Taufik said the false logic of equality cheap airfare with low – quality services needed to be altered”

From the data above, the writer found of borrowings used in Jakarta Post, for the data “**safety**” which is derived from the English word safe with the addition of suffix –ty, to create a new word, a noun. The addition suffix –ty did not changes part of speech of the word safe. Another data can be explained further

Data 2

“Investing in BBR provides us with the platform to gain a foothold in the cabotage-protected Indonesia **market** given BBR’s”

The next word is included in borrowing process is **market**, a word derived from Japanese word, as in the Japanese use of **marketto** means *pasar* in

Indonesia. Then the following data gave other explanation:

Data 3

“Amien, in response, challenged his accusers to furnish any newspaper clippings, **radio**, or television tapes that showed him making this demand”

Data 4

“The **conglomerate** already has indirect ownership, equal to 21,4 percent, in BWPT through Maticuna Group, Pegasus SP one and LGT BK

(Singapore) Ltd./ CLT TST AC Singapore, after the group acquired the two investment firms last month”

Data 5

“He added that the haul truck’s driver had performed a test that proved he was not under the influence of **alcohol** at the time of the accident”

Data 6

“International routes from the Hang Nadim International Airport in Batam following its recent **debut** flight to neighboring Malaysia from the airport”

From the data above, the researcher give some explanation. Borrowing is the process whereby new words are formed by adopting words from other languages with the concepts or ideas they stand for. From the data the word that is included in borrowing processes is “**radio**”, “**conglomerate**”, “**alcohol**” from English language and “**debut**” from French. The researcher knows about that from Prof. Argenis A. Zapata, 2007: 10.

Usually, the pronunciation and morphology of the borrowings are adapted to the phonology and morphology of the host language. It is important to remark that, in many cases, words are borrowed due to historic occurrences, such as conquest and invasions.

The function of borrowing process is lexical enrichment function, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. It means, the reader can understand about new word. The word that is included in inflection in the data is “**airfare**” and “**provide**”. The word “**airfare**” and “**provide**” to be

“airfares” and **“provides”** indicate that the word is plural or singular and not changes the word class or inflectional.

4.1.2 Compounding

The next word formation in Jakarta Post Newspaper is compounding. Compounding is a process of joining to separate words to produce a single form. The writer takes two data of compounding occurring in the Jakarta Post Newspaper.

Data 7

“Taufik said they would soon be consolidating matters of policies with the **downstream** oil and Gas Regulatory Agency (BPH Migas), before discussing the findings internally.”

The word **‘downstream’** derived from two words and then compounded

into one words to form a different meaning, **‘down’** means toward or in a lower place or position and **‘stream’** means Narrow River. However, when the two words are fused into one, its meaning is situated or moving in the direction in which a stream or river flows. The function of compounding process is function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. The word **‘down’** and **‘stream’** into one words will be have a new meaning. The derivation of this process is word internal added morpheme **–ly** to adjective internally. The word **‘matter’** to be **‘matters’** indicates that the word

is plural or singular and not changes the word class or inflectional. Another data that was included in compounding processes was the following data:

Data 8

“However, Sukhyar expected the company would be able to **offset** the effects by extracting higher – content resources.”

The next word that is included in compounding process in the data is **“offset”**. The word offset is categorized as compounding because the words specifically categorized as compound noun because the word “off” is a noun and the word “set” is a noun. The word “offset” comes from two words and then compounded into one words to form a different meaning, ‘off’ means the start of a race or journey and ‘set’ is a group or collection of things belonging or used together. However when two words mixed into one, its meaning is a consideration or amount that diminishes or balances the effect of an opposite one.

The functions of compounding process lexical enrichment function, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. The word ‘**off**’ and ‘**set**’ into one words will be have a new meaning. The word that is included in inflection in the data is ‘**effect**’ and ‘**resource**’. The word ‘**effect**’ and ‘**resource**’ to be ‘**effects**’ and ‘**resources**’ indicate that the words are plural or singular and do not changes the word class or inflectional.

4.1.3 Blending

Blending is the next word formation that the writer is going to discuss. Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and

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joining it to the end of the other words. The writer only finds one data of blending occurring in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

Data 9

“State – owned telecommunication firm PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Telkom) expects to see a bigger contribution from its remittance and e-money business in the near future as the company enjoys a growing market in the two business lines”

The word e-money contains two separate form of language to produce a single new term. It takes ‘e’ as electronic, on the first word, and money as money for the second word. This combination creates a brand new word namely e-money.

The function of blending process is lexical enrichment function, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. The word ‘e’ and ‘money’ are typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other words. The meaning of word ‘e’ is electronic and ‘money’ is money. When the word ‘e’ and ‘money’ combine to produce a single new term the word will be electronic money. The word that is included in inflection in the data is ‘**expect**’, ‘**enjoy**’, and ‘**line**’. The word it to be ‘**expects**’, ‘**enjoys**’, and ‘**lines**’ indicate that the word is plural or singular and does not change the word class or inflectional.

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4.1.4 Clipping

The next of word formation is clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. The writer takes one of clipping data as follows:

Data 10

“LOCAL AIRLINES TO BOOST **INT’L** FLIGHTS FROM BATAM”

The word that is included in clipping process is int’l. The word int’l does not have meaning because it is an abbreviation in this sentence. Int’l is shortened into one syllable so it is easy to be written and read. The real meaning of int’l is international. Then the following data gave other explanation:

Data 11

“The local shipping firm is expected to pocket \$30.7 million from the rights issue. BBR will use part of the proceeds to purchase five small and **mid-sized** OSVs from Nam Cheong for \$85 million, the statement continued”

The next word that is included in clipping process in the data is **mid**. The word mid does not have meaning because there is word reduction used in this sentence. Mid is shortened into one syllable so it is easy to written or read. The real meaning of mid is middle.

The function of both the data is lexical enrichment, the words **INT’L** and **MID** words have no meaning in a sentence because the words are a piece of a word in a sentence. The word originally derived from international and middle

shortened becomes int'l and mid to make it easier to read and write. After being international and middle the word has a meaning.

4.1.5 Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually verb). A good data of backformation will be described below

Data 12

“Palm oil **producer** BW Plantation (BWPT) says the price of its shares – set low for a rights issue – is normal and is intended to attract investors to take part in the company’s offering”

The word that is included in backformation process is ‘producer’. The word producer come from word ‘produce’ means the result of something and then the word will be changed into producer. Another data that was included in backformation processes was the following data:

Data 13

“Moreover, the airport’s general manager, Yayan Hendrayani, said the company predicted that the number of air **travelers** flying from and to the airport would reach 3.08 million passengers by the end of 2014”

The next word is included in backformation process is travelers. The word comes from word travel and the will be changed into other type. If the word travel

is noun so the word travelers are verb. Then the following data gave other explanation:

Data 14

“My wife and children support my plan. If I meet the President, I hope he can change my life as a rubber sap worker, he said as quoted by tribunnews.com”

The next word that is included in backformation processes is “**worker**”. The word derived from word work and will be changed into other type.

The function of backformation process is transposition function. ‘**Producer**’, ‘**traveler**’ and ‘**worker**’ are verbs in this data. Both of the words come from ‘**produce**’ and ‘**travel**’ and the type is noun. The word that is included in inflection in the data is ‘**share**’, ‘**right**’, ‘**investor**’, ‘**traveler**’, and ‘**passenger**’.

These words are going to be ‘**shares**’, ‘**rights**’, ‘**travelers**’, ‘**investors**’, and ‘**passengers**’ indicate that the word is plural or singular and does not change the word class or inflectional.

4.1.6 Conversion

A changing in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. The writer takes two data found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper, so it can be explained further

Data 15

“In the near future, according to Petrus, a meat **producing** company would operate in KampungSkouw, Muara Tami district in Jayapura, *Antara* news agency reported”

The conversion can involve verbs becoming noun, with guess, must and spy. A number of nouns, like produce in the sentence *according to Petrus, a meat **producing** company would operate in KampungSkouw*. The next data can be described as shown below:

Data 16

“According to the KPPU, Pertamina is the only firm selling fuel for air travel. The commission believes that Pertamina is **taking** advantage of its dominant role in the country’s avtur business, resulting in higher prices than in neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore”

The conversion can involve verbs becoming noun, with guess, must and spy. A number of nouns like take: *the commission believes that Pertamina is **taking** advantage of its dominant role in the country’s avtur business*. Another data can be described as shown below:

Data 17

“The bourse halted BWPT **trading** once again on Monday, in an attempt to cool down trading after the company’s prices slumped by nearly 52 percent from Rp 955 a piece on Sept. 23 to Rp 460 per share following the company’s **pricing** explanation.”

The conversion can involve verbs becoming noun, with guess, must and spy. A number of nouns, like “trade” in the sentence *the bourse halted BWPT make trading once again on Monday*. While, word “price” in the sentence *on Sept. 23 to Rp 460 per share following the company’s pricing explanation*.

The function of the data above is transposition function because noun comes to be used a verb. The word that is included in this data are ‘believe’, ‘country’, and ‘price’.

4.1.7 Acronyms

The other word formation process is acronym. Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. It can be described as shown below.

Data 18

“Besides national flag carrier Garuda Indonesia and the country’s largest low – cost carrier, Lion Air, he said the Citilink, AirAsia Indonesia, Express Air, Wings Air, Susi Air and Tiger Air were flying to Bandung, connecting the City with major cities in Indonesia and ASEAN”

The acronyms of ASEAN are originally derived from English word. ASEAN comes from the words Association of Southeast Asian Nation. Thus, the writer includes them in multi processes too, because the stand for ASEAN is translated into English. ASEAN is a geo - political organization and economy are now the countries of Southeast Asia region, which was founded in Bangkok, 8

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August 1967 by declaration Bangkok by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. This organization aims to improve economic growth, social progress and cultural development of its member countries, as well as to promote regional peace level. ASEAN member countries held a general meeting in each month of November. The following data can be explained further:

Data 19

*“MPM is an integrated marine logistics firm, while Nam Cheong is Malaysia’s largest offshore support vessel **(OSV)** builder. Both firms are listed in Singapore”*

The next word that included in acronym process is OSV. The acronym of OSV is originally derived from English word. OSV from the words Offshore Support Vessel. Thus the writer includes them in multi process too, because the stand for OSV is translated into English.

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The function of both the data is lexical enrichment function. An ASEAN and OSV word have no meaning in a sentence because the word is a reduction of a word in sentence. The word originally derived from Association of Southeast Asian Nation and Offshore Support Vessel shortened becomes ASEAN and OSV to make it easier to read and written. The word that is included in inflection are ‘city’, ‘integrate’, ‘logistic’, and ‘firms’. Those words became ‘cities’, ‘integrated’, ‘logistics’, and ‘firms’ indicate that the word is plural or singular and does not change the word class or inflectional.

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4.1.8 Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small ‘bits’ of the English language which are not usually given separating listing in dictionaries. These small ‘bits’ are generally described as affixes. The researcher discusses it based on the example below

Data 20

“It is incredible that they are interested in doing business in Papua. **Hopefully** the companies will be able to meet the demand for better quality eggs and meat, he pointed out”

One of the three poultry companies is Carong Pox located in the Koya Tengah in Abepura district, Papua. The companies hopefully will be better with their effort. The word unsubscribed above is a word with addition of small ‘bits’ called suffix –ly to create an adverb, whereas hopeful is an adjective.

The function of derivation process is transposition function. For this sense of word the term lexeme will be used. The words do, does, doing are all subsumed under the lexeme “do”. The inflection in this example is “eggs”, the word eggs derived from egg and the word of egg indicate that the word is plural. Then the following data gave other explanation:

Data 21

“According to him, airlines have some options in increasing their **competitiveness** not only by using the floor pricing plan. They can offer standard facilities and quality services’

The next word is included in derivation process is “competitiveness”. The word “competitiveness” above is a word with addition of small bits called suffix – ness to create a noun, whereas competitive is an adjective. The function of this data is transposition function because one type will be changed to other type in sentence. The word that is included in inflection are ‘airline’, ‘service’, and ‘facility’.

4.1.9 Prefixes and Suffixes

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word, these are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word and are called suffixes. Here are some data which contains of prefixes and suffixes:

Data 22

“According to market standards, the incentive is in the form of a discounted price, representing on average price of shares before and after the action”

The prefixes of the data above are representing. The underlined word above has prefix. Re- is prefix because the affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word. Another finding can be seen as follow:

Data 23

“According to the agency’s data, the Hang Nadim airport served 4 million passengers by the end of the last year, which was a 6.3 percent increase from 3.76 million in 2012 and 5.26 percent from 3.38 million in 2011 respectively”

The underlined word above has suffix, -ly is suffix because the affixes have to be added to the end of the word. Then the following data gave other explanation:

Data 24

“Early reports indicate that the operational vehicle stopped properly at a stopping point at an intersection. Unfortunately, the haul truck seemed to make too narrow a turn and crushed the vehicle. We are investigating how that happened,” Bambang said.

The next word that is included in prefixes and suffixes process in the data is unfortunately. The underlined word above has prefixes and suffixes or we can also call this data with derivational. Un- is prefix because the affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word and -ly is suffix because the affixes have to be added to the end of the word.

The function of prefixes and suffixes process is transposition function. At first the word representing comes from word present and the function is noun, after representing the function is adverb. Secondly, the word respectively comes from word respective the function is adjective, after being respectively the function is adverb. The last is unfortunately comes from word fortunate the function of the word is adjective. However, the word to be added un- is suffixes and -ly is prefixes until the function of the word to be adverb in this sentences. The word of inflectional is ‘standard’, ‘share’, and ‘passenger’. These words become ‘standards’, ‘shares’, and ‘passengers’ indicate that the word is plural or singular and does not changes the word class or inflectional.

4.1.10 Multiple Processes

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple processes. The following data shows the word formation which is formed through multiple process.

Data 25

“The investment serves not only to increase our vessel sales but also lays the **groundwork** for future vessel purchases by BBR”

Groundwork, for example, contains more than a word formation can handle. The word groundwork can be noted as an example ‘compounding’, whereby ground and work have been combined to form the noun groundwork, which has then undergone ‘conversion’ to be used as a verb. The following data can be explained further:

“Investing in BBR provides us with the platform to gain a **foothold** in the cabotage-protected Indonesia market given BBR’s extensive network and strong presence in the country, “he said”

Foothold, for example, contains more than a word formation can handle. The word ‘**foothold**’ can be noted as an example ‘compounding’, whereby foot and hold have been combined to form the noun foothold, which has then undergone ‘conversion’ to be used as a verb.

The function of multiple processes is function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts. The word ground and word into one word will be having a new meaning. Word footand hold into one word will have a new meaning. The word that is including in inflection is ‘serve’, ‘sale’, ‘lay’, ‘purchase’, ‘criticize’, and ‘measure’.

Another data can be explained further:

Data 27

“I will continue my journey. I will not wait for (Amien), because I need to meet my **deadline** of arriving in Jakarta on Oct. 18 before the inauguration of Pak Jokowi,” he said.”

Deadline, the data, contains more than a word formation can handle. The word deadline can be noted as an example ‘compounding’, whereby ‘dead’ and ‘line’ have been combined to form the noun “**deadline**” which has then undergone ‘conversion’ to be used as a verb. The function of this data is lexical enrichment function, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, and concepts. The word ‘dead’ and ‘line’ into one word will be having a new meaning.

4.2 Discussion

The result of the data analysis would be discussed here. This included the employment of word formation process and the function of word formation. Based on the findings above, there were 10 words formation processes containing 10 processes of word formation, there were borrowing, compounding, blending,

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clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, multiple process.

After conducting this research the writer concluded that the most word formation processes found on Jakarta Post Business Section are borrowing processes. It makes reader easy to understood content of word formation in Jakarta Post because prefixes and suffixes contain with structural meaning in word formation process.

The finding makes different with the previous studies because previous study and the title an analysis of word formation processes used in internet relay chat by Ingriani. She wanted to find out word formation processes is not standard in writing based on word formation processes. The result of her study that mostly used in IRC are clipping 41%, acronym 20%, pronounced alike expressions 26%, and blending expression 13 %. However, in her research did not found compounding, coinage, conversion, blending, backformation, borrowing, and derivation.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter presented the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. One of the distinctive properties of human language is creativity, by which we mean the ability of native speakers of a language to produce and understand new forms in their language. Even though creativity is most apparent when it comes to sentence formation. It is also manifest in our lexical knowledge where new words are added to our mental lexicon regularly.

Nowadays, the terms ‘word formation’ does not have a clear cut, universally accepted usage. It is sometimes referred to all processes connected with changing the form of the word by, for example, affixation, which is a matter of morphology. In this wider sense word formation denotes the processes of creation of new lexical units. Although it seems that the difference between morphological change of a word and creation of a new term is quite easy to perceive, there is sometimes a dispute as to whether blending is still a morphological change or making a new word. There are, of course, numerous word formation processes that do not arouse any controversies and are very similar in the majority of languages.

After analyzing the data the writer found 6 borrowings, 2 compoundings, a blending, 2 clippings, 2 backformations, 2 conversions, 2 acronyms, 2 derivations,

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3 prefixes suffixes, and 2 multiple processes. Then the writer found also two functions of word formation that are lexical enrichment and transposition function.

5.2 Suggestions

It is expected for the future writer who is interested in doing in the same kind of study to take another object and another theory of word formation processes so that difference result might be found.

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