#### **CHAPTER II**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

To support the analysis, this chapter uses several theories related to the research. The contains of explanation about morphology, morpheme, base, stem and root. The study will be focused on word formation processes, types of word formation processes which consist of eleven (coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, onomatopoeia, multiple processes) and word classes. All of them relate to study to support the analysis.

# 2.1. Theoretical Framework

## 2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistic that discussed about units of basic language grammatically. According to Yule (2010:67) "Morphology is study basic form of language". Other opinion from Katamba (1993:3) says that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of word". Therefore, morphology is not only the studying basic form of language words but also internal structure. Other definition from Aronoff (2005:1) says that "morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that is deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed". The internal structure which formed word called morpheme.

From explanation above, morphology is the part of deals with the study of words, their internal structure and partially their meanings. It is also

interesting in how the users gives understanding complex words and invents new lexical items. The main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes and distributions in forming words which consists of the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function

# 2.1.2 Morpheme

According to Bauer (1983:25), "morpheme is conceived of as a unit of form and meaning". Moreover, Katamba (1993:24) stated "the morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure". Other argue from Aronoff (2005:2) he says that "morpheme often define of the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function". In other words, it is the smallest meaningful unit of a language. Furthermore, Yule (2010:66) says that morpheme is "a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function". Units of grammatical function include forms which is used to indicate past tense or plural". Example: the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is *re*-(meaning "again") and a minimal unit of grammatical function is *-ed* (indicating past tense).

From several explanation above we can conclude that morpheme is smallest unit of language which have a meaning and shape of a word where one or more morpheme can form lexeme in a grammatical structure. There are two kind of morphemes, the first free morpheme and the second bound morpheme.

#### 2.1.1.1. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is morphemes which can occur alone as words and have a meaning. According O'Grady and Guzman (1996:134), free morpheme is a morpheme that can be a word by itself. Further, Yule's (2010:68) statement "morphemes can stand by themselves as single words". for example open and tour. Free morphemes can be subdivided into two categories; lexical morphemes and functional morphemes.

Lexical morphemes are words which have some meaning – verbs, adjectives and nouns for example *print*, *house*, *pretty*, *fire*, *go*, *girl*. This word is not problem in adding new entities to this group of words because it is used as open class of word. On the other hand, Functional morphemes is a closed class of word such as articles, prepositions, pronouns and auxiliary which have the function in grammatical but don't have any meaning on their own.

## 2.1.1.2. Bound Morpheme

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996:134), bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to other element. Bound morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that don't have perfect meaning without the other morpheme. Therefore, bound morpheme must be attached to the word. Those are prefix, suffix and infixes such as *include* and *exclude*. According to Yule (2010:68), bound morpheme is forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*,

-s". Bound morphemes which is divided into two categories. The first derivational morpheme and the second inflectional morphemes.

The first is derivational morphemes, it is producing new words, or changing the function of a word. We use these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme *-ness* changes the adjective "good" to the noun goodness. The noun "care" can become the adjectives "careful or careless" by the addition of the derivational morphemes *-ful* or *-less*. A list of derivational morphemes will include suffixes such as the *-ish* in foolish, *-ly* in quickly, and the *-ment* in payment. The list will also include prefixes such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un and many more

The second is Inflectional morphemes. These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate 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 example *s*, *ed*, *ing*. Beside that morphology has several processes which will be able to create new word in each language.

#### 2.1.3. Definition of Root Steam and Base

Bases, stems, and roots are the main components of words. Words have internal structure as statement Katamba (1993:3) before said that

"morphology is the study of the internal structure of word". Therefore, there are several element to arrange of structure in following below:

Roots is the core of the word. According to Katamba (1993:41) root is "the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it". The word would not have any meaning without the root. Therefore, root is the important part in all lexeme forms and root can be in various structure. The root can add affixes either before or after although affixes do not have a lexical meaning on their own. For example, *walk* is a root. It appears in the set of word-forms that is instantiating the lexeme *walk* such as *walk*, *walks*, *walking* and *walked* 

Further, the stem is "that part of a word that is in existence before any *inflectional* affixes have been added. Examples: Noun stem Plural cat –s and worker –s. In the word-form *cats*, the plural inflectional suffix -s is attached to the simple stem *cat*, which is a bare root. In *workers* the same inflectional -s suffix comes after a slightly more complex stem consisting of the root *work* plus the suffix -er which is used to form nouns from verbs. Here *work* is the root, but *worker* is the stem to which -s is attached (Katamba, 1993:45).

The last base, Bases are similar to stems but they have no lexical meaning. According to Katamba (1993:45), base is "any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added". "Walk" is also a base, because it can have inflections (walking) and can be turned into different words (walker is a noun). Walker is also a base, because you can modify it inflectionally

From explanation above. We can recognize that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots though, because sometimes the root+ inflection or root+ derivation goes on to take additional changes. (Walker is a base, but the root is still walk). Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (-ed, -ing, -s, etc.). the researcher explanation morpheme because all of those include in word formation processes or one of the type of word formation processes.

#### 2.1.4. Word Formation Processes

There are a lot of new word and expression made by people in the modern era. According to Jackson (2002:11), a language may increase its vocabulary by two basic method. The first is to use the material (morphemes) already available in the language and recombine it in new way, as inflection, derivation, compounding and other. The second is to import a word from another language, a process called, rather curiously, "borrowing". Both of them include in word formation.

Bauer (1983:12) said that word formation is the formation the word. Some words are combining the smaller element to produce a new word that has complex meaning. It is known as complex word. Further, Katamba (1994:6), give the example, the word "childish" might be analyzed as being composed of the adjective "child" (noun) and the ending "ish" (suffix). Therefore, the word become adjective. According to Yule (2010:53), word formation is study of basic the processes to create forming new word. Base on the statement Yule, word has the smaller element that is morpheme which

shaping up the word then processes to create morpheme into the word are called word formation process.

In this research, the researcher choose theory word formation processes base on George Yule (2010) and Katamba (1994) as reference to analyze the data. The writer used Yule (2010) as the reference because it is the latest book was published about morphology and Katamba (1994) to support the explanation in order to get deep understanding about word formation processes. Base on the Yule there are several type of word formation such as:

# **2.1.4.1.** Coinage

Coinage is the invention of total new term. The most typical source are invented trade name for company product, which become general term ( without initial capital letter) for any version of that product. Example aspirin , nylon, Kleenex (Yule, 2010:53). This is a very rare and uncommon method to create new words, but in the media, people try to outdo each other with more and better words to name their products.

Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual, for example: Scientific terms, such as: watt, ohm, Celsius (the inventors or discoverers). New words based on the name of a person or a place are called eponyms. 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), Yule (2010:54).

## **2.1.4.2. Borrowing**

Borrowing is taking over of word from other language (Yule 2010:54). It means borrowing is word formation processes which involves taking lexical items from one language to other language. English language has adopted a great number of loan word from other language. Example alcohol(Arabic), boss (Dutch), croissant (France) and piano (Italian). Other language also borrow term from English such as in Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (supermarket) and *taipuraitaa* (typewriter)

# 2.1.4.3. Compounding

According to Yule (2010:55), Compounding is a process of joining two separate words to produce a single form. It is mean that the combination of two or more word in word formation processes. Compounding is very common in languages like German and English, but less common in languages like French and Spanish. Bookcase, wallpaper, textbook, wastebasket are a few examples of compounding in English. There are many types compounding such as:

2.1.4.3.1. Noun compound consist of noun with the same verb or other classes for example:

Verb+noun (VN): playtime, drophammer and swearword

Noun+noun(NN): butterfly net, hairnet and hair restorer

Adjective+noun (AN): blackboard, full-time and greenhouse Preposition+noun (PN):in-group, outpost and overcoat

# 2.1.4.3.2. Verb compound

Example: Verb+verb (VV): freeze-dry, stir-fry

Noun+verb(NV) :hand-wash, air-condition, and steam clean

Adjective+verb (AV) :dry clean and whitewash

Preposition+verb (PV):underestimate, outrun and overcook

# 2.1.4.3.3. Adjective compound

Example: Noun+adjective (NA): sky-high and oil-rich

Adjective+adjective (AA): grey-green and red-hot

Preposition+adjective (PA): overactive and underfull

# **2.1.4.4.** Blending

To combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the first syllable of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some parts of the United State, there is product that is used like *gasoline*, but it is made from *alcohol*. The blended term for referring this product is *gasohol*. Other example are smog (smoke+fog), brunch (breakfast+lunch) and infotainment (information+ entertainment), Yule (2010:55)

Katamba (1994:128) also stated that blends are hybrid. They are compound made in an unorthodox way by joining piece of word-form belonging to two distinct lexemes.

## **2.1.4.5.** Clipping

Yule (2010:56) says hat clipping is shortening or reduction some element in a word. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech. The term gasoline is still used, but most people talk about gas, using the clipped form. Other common examples are ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), cab (cabriolet), condo (condominium), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), perm (permanent wave), phone, plane and pub (public house). English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue and Tom.

Further, Katamba (1994:125) stated clipping is divided into fore-clipping and back clipping. Fore-clipping is when a front part of a word is clipped or being cut for the example is a word *bus* that come from the word *omnibus*. While back clipping is the processes of black part of the word reduction for example is the word *lab* that as an original word *laboratory*.

Yule (2010:56) mentioned the term hypocorism which means particular types of deletion produce forms technically, usually occurred in Australia and British English. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then –y or –ie is added to the end. Perhaps the most familiar versions of this process are the word *movie* from *moving picture*, *Aussie* from *Australian*, and *telly* from *television* 

#### 2.1.4.6. Backformation

Backformation is "very specialized type of reduction process". It is occurs when a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form other word in a different type (usually a verb). Therefore, backformation is created the new word which formed by removing an affix in a word. It can change the word class. For instance, the *television* (noun) first come into use and then *televise* (verb) was created from it. Another examples of word that created by this process are *donate* (verb) from donation (noun), *babysit* (verb) from *baby sister*, *emote* (verb)from *emotion* (noun), etc. (Yule, 2010:56)

#### 2.1.4.7. Conversion

A change in the function of word, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are category change and functional shift. A number of nouns can be changed into verb such as *paper in "he is papering the bedroom walls "bottle in "we bottle some milk.* conversion can involves verb becoming noun: guess become a guess, must become a must spy become a spy. Verb also become adjective such as stand up become a stand-up comedian. Adjective become verb, empty become to empty and clean become to clean and so on. phrasal verb become noun such as to take over become takeover and so on (Yule, 2010:57).

## **2.1.4.8.** Acronyms

Acronyms is the shortened new word cannot be pronounced as a word, they have to be pronounced in each initial letter or it can be called abbreviation. Example of this abbreviation in "LA" as Los Angles (katamba, 1994:127).

Further, Yule (2010:58) stated that Acronyms are the process of word formation in which word are formed from the initial letters of phrase that produce a new word. Acronym is formed by taking the initial letter of some or all of the word a phrase or title where the pronunciation consists of the set of letters, such as, CD (Compact Disk), or VCR (Video Cassette Recorder). Other typical of acronyms are a word that keeps a vowel letter that pronounces as new single word, for example: NATO, NASA, or UNESCO but many acronyms lose their capital to become every day terms such as *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), *scuba* (Self-contained under water breathing apparatus), or *zip* (zone improvement plan), etc.

#### **2.1.4.9. Derivation**

According to Yule (2010:58), derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called affixes. Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word, which are called prefixes. The simple definition, derivation is word formation process by adding affixes which create a new form, new meaning and can be changing the word class. There are three of affixes from derivation:

#### 2.1.4.9.1. Prefix

Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-*, *-miss*, *- pre* and *in-*. For example: *re-make*, *in-decent*, *un-* (unhappy), *mis-* (misunderstanding), *pre-* (prejudge), etc.

#### 2.1.4.9.2. Suffix

Suffix is an affix forms are attached to the end of the stem or word.

For instance, *-ful* (joyful), *-less* (careless), *-ness* (happiness), etc.

#### 2.1.4.9.3. Infixes

Infix is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely!, unfuckinbelievable!.

# 2.1.4.10. Wishy-Washy Words

According to Katamba (1994:54), explained that wishy-washy is a word formed by reduplicating words that is followed by rhyme motivation and driven by phonological factors as well. Example: Pooh-pooh, Goodygoody, roly-poly.

Katamba say that there are two types of reduplicative such as rhyme motivated compound and ablaut motivated compound. Rhyme motivated compound is usually used in literature text such poetry. It is usually used in literature text such as poetry. The vowel or consonant appeared in the last syllable are identical example: namby-pamby, helter-skelter, teeny-weeny. Then, ablaut motivated compound means a changing in the root vowel, it usually signals a change in grammatical function for example: the word o~e alternation in the word long (adjective) and length (noun) marks a difference in the word class.

#### 2.1.4.11. Multiple processes

There are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word formation process called multiple processes. It is possible to use more than one process at work in the creation of a particulars word. For example, *Deli*, first in this borrowing from German *delicatessen*, and then clipping that borrowed form. If you ever heard someone said "problems with the project have snowballed", the *snowballed* here is a compounding between snow and ball, and then it change the word class from noun to verb or it is called conversion. Forms that begin as acronyms can also go through other processes, as in the use of lase as a verb, the result of backformation from laser. In the expression waspish attitudes, the acronym WASP ("white Anglo-Saxon Protestant") has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix (-ish) in the derivation process(Yule, 2010:60).

#### 2.1.5. Word Classes

Carstairs (2002:4) word as unites basic language. Word have the meaning and word classes in order to build word into a sentence. Word classes is a set of words that display the same formal properties, especially their inflections and distribution. The term *word class* is similar with *part of speech*. It is also variously called *grammatical category*, *lexical category*, and *syntactic category*. There are Types of word classes according Yule (2010:82-83)

## 2.1.5.1. Noun

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."

## 2.1.5.2. Articles

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).

# 2.1.5.3. Adjectives

Adjective are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience).

#### 2.1.5.4. Verbs

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).

#### 2.1.5.5. Adverbs

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).

## 2.1.5.6. Prepositions

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.

## 2.1.5.7. **Pronouns**

pronouns 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).

# 2.1.5.8. Conjunctions

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).

#### 2.2. Previous Studies

There are several researcher who had conducted about word formation processes theory. They have done contribution in linguistics study particularly in term of morphological analysis. There are four previous studies used in this research.

The first is Nanda, Rosa and Ardi (2012) had observed and investigated about an analysis of word formation used in Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight movie scripts written by Mellisa Rosenberg. They conduct his study by analyzing the kinds of word formation used both in Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight movie scripts base on O'Grady (1997) theory. They chose Twilight novel and Twilight movie scripts because there are difference that exist between the film and source material. Certain scenes from book were cut such as place, activities and some word formation are involved in the conversation of novel but not in movie. The result of this research which was used in Twilight novel and Twilight movie scripts. Twilight novel were cliticization 8,6% of data, change 26,35% of data, suppletion 54,6% of data, conversion 0,36%, clipping 0,3% of data, blending 0,13% of data, backformation 0,02% of data, acronym 1,3% of data and coinage 0,3% of data. Meanwhile, in *The twilight movie scripts* types of word formation used were cliticization 58,42% of data, internal change 12,06% of data, suppletion 8,3% of data, conversion 2,13%, clipping 16,58% of data, blending 0,38% of data and onomatopoeia 2,13%. It was known that the mostly used of type of word formation in Twilight novel was suppletion and the mostly used of type of word formation *The twilight movie scripts* is cliticization.

The second word formation has been analyzed by Marzita (2014) about word formation process of English slang in teenager movie scripts. She uses "Camp Rock" and "Juno" movie to compare the word formation process of slang both of those move scripts base on O'Grady theory. These were the western teenager movies in 2008 and 2007 especially teenagers, because its context is about teenage daily life dealings with school friends and love. The result of this research which is used in the "Camp Rock" script, there were 32 data of word formation process of slang. There is 11 data of clipping, 9 data of coinage, 7 data of internal change, 2 data of acronym and 1 data of affixation, compounding and back formation. While in "Juno" script, there are 71 data of word formation process of slang. There is 52 data of coinage, 12 data of compounding, 4 data of clipping, and one data of derivation, affixation and acronym. The most word formation process of slang in the "Camp Rock" script is clipping about 11 word of data and "Juno" script is coinage about 52 word of data. The From the data above, the researcher know the portrait about the language used by young people. Besides, slang language gives a reflection of phenomena about using language in the society because the difference of word is to determine adulthood every characters.

The third, word formation has been analyzed by Ubaidillah (2015) about word formation of alay language in making status on Facebook used by students of MA At-Tarbiyah. He tried to analyze how the Alay language occur in the Facebook 1983 because there were many user of Facebook to communicate each other by using Alay language in their Facebook. He chose only in the student

Facebook of MA AT-Tarbiyah as the object of his analysis and focus on how the user of Facebook uses *Alay* language in their communication. In this study, the researcher used descriptive-qualitative method. He used theory based on Yule 1986 and Bauer 1983. The result of *Alay* language was produced by mixing capital and short letter in a word, combination number and letter in a word, adding and removing phoneme in word, combination numbers and letter in word, adding and removing phoneme in word, exchange phoneme, combination between symbol and letter in a word. While the factor found in data are association factor and prestige factor. Therefore, many language variation which is usually used by the user of facebook. Based on the data above, the researcher can know Alay language happen because of the prestige factor and the people who is using Alay language in order to classified as the impressive people and more modern the other user.

The last, word formation has been conducted by Islamiyah (2015) about word formation processes in business section Jakarta post. She conducts his study by analyzing the kinds of word formation and function of word formation in business section Jakarta post newspaper. The data could be in form of linguistic expression (word, phrase and sentence) was taken from the Jakarta post newspaper (online version) that posted on 30 September 2014. She used Yule and Bauer theory to analyze the word formation process and function of word formation. The researcher find ten kinds of word formation; those are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, conversion, prefix, suffix and multiple processes appear on business section

Jakarta post and two function of word formation those are lexical enrichment and trans positive function. The most used word formation business section Jakarta post were borrowing process. From the data above, the researcher can know new uncommon written expression through word formation process in business section Jakarta post newspaper. Moreover, all the word that appear in the formation of word can enrich Indonesia vocabulary through formation of the word in the Jakarta post newspaper.

Word formation process is still interesting topic to be discussed although many researcher have analyzed about the word formation process. Base on the previous above there is the differences of the research. Firstly is focused on objects which always new and grow that is the new word used in the movie. Secondly, the researchers above conducts their research in sociolinguistic but this research only focuses on word formation processes which undergo in processes on creating word and word classes to know the function word classes in sentence that involves word formation processes. In this research, researcher uses *Minion Movie* as the media object to analyze word formation because it is different with other movie. They have character itself in using language