CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presented some related theories that could support the topic of this research. As the basis of the study, the researcher use related theories and the related studies on Indonesian slang words, contains some theories about Morphology, Root, Stem, and base, Morpheme, Lexeme and Word, Word Formation Process, and slang. Those theories are relevant for analyzing and discussing the data collected from this study. Previous research about slang is also figured out in this chapter.

2.1 Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts..According to Yule (2006:67) "Morphology is study basic form of language". According to Katamba, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words (1993:2). While Indonesian linguist, Ramlan, defines morphology as another level of studying or analyzing the expression system of language which is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterances (1992: 110).

From explanation above, morphology is the part of deals with the study of words, their internal structure and partially their <u>meanings</u>. It is also interesting in how the users gives understanding complex words and invents new lexical items.

2.2 Morpheme

According to Bauer (1983:25), "morpheme is conceived of as a unit of form and meaning". 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". Furthermore, Yule (2006:66) 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 meaningful unit of morphology which have a meaning and shape of a word where one or more morpheme can form lexeme in a grammatical structure.

2.2.1 Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that has meaning without the other morpheme. 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 inflectional 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.

2.2.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme, it 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 *-fulor -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.

2.3 Root, Stem, and base

As we know, morphology is the study of word, it is necessary to know the internal structures of them. To create the structure, there are some elements used. They are root, stem, and base.

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.).

2.4 Word Formation Process

The reason why the researcher choose Yule's theory as the theory of Word Formation Processes is Yule has the same concept as the writer that the process in creating a new word needs more than one process and language is not limited only in their rules, but language can develop from Yule's statement (2006), "it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of particular word" (p. 60).

The researcher used Yule's theory as the main theory because the word formation processes originally come from Yule, and Ahmad's theory is used to support Yule's theory. The word formation processes according to Yule consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion,

acronyms, derivation, prefixes / suffixes, infixes and multiple processes (2006, p 53-60).

2.4.1 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, 2006:53-54). 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 andmeat 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 (2006:54).

2.4.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is taking over of word from other language (Yule 2006:54). 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)

2.4.3 Compounding

According to Yule(2006: 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:

2.4.3.1 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

2.4.3.2 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

2.4.3.3 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

Komposisi(Compounding) is process of combining basic morpheme with basic morpheme, free or lexical mormpheme. So, can formed a constuction that have a new lexical identity (Ahmad, 2013, p :65). Example: "lalulintas" (traffic), "rumahsakit" (hospital), Blackboard, greenhous.

2.4.4 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 (2006:55)

2.4.5 Clipping

Yule (2006:56) 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.

Yule (2006:56) mentioned the term hypocorism which mean particular types of deletion produce from technically, usually occurred in Australia and British English. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then –y or –ieis added to the end. Perhaps the most familiar versions of this process are the word movie from moving picture, Aussie from Australian, and tellyfromtellevisio.

Penggalan(Clipping) is an abbreviation process that reduces syllable in a word. Example :Lab = Laboratorium, Dok = Dokter, Perpus = Perpustakaan(Ahmad, 2013, p:68-69).

2.4.6 Back Formation

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, 2006:56)

2.4.7 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, 2006:57).

2.4.8 Acronyms

Yule (2006:58) 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. These can remain essentially 'alphabetizes' 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.

Akronim(Acronym) is the results of the words that has shorted, it can be pronounced as a word and, to taking the first letters from each words.

Example: ABRI = AngkatanBersenjataRepublik Indonesia. (Ahmad, 2013, p: 69)

2.4.9 Derivation

According to Yule (2006:58),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:

2.4.9.1 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. And in Indonesian : *mem-, di-, ber-, ke-, ter-, se-, pem-,* and *pe-/per-*. (Ahmad, 2013, p:63)

2.4.9.2 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. And in Indonesian :-kan, -i, -nya, -wati,- wan, -man, -isme, and -isasi (Ahmad, 2013, p:64)

2.4.9.3 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!.

Infiks(Infixes) is affix placed in the basic form. In Indonesian there are three infixes: -el, -em-, and -er-. (Ahmad, 2013, p:63)

2.4.10 Multiple processes

There are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word formation process called multiple processes. It is possible to us 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).

2.5 Slang

First time, slang appeared in the middle of century used by writers. They used some dialect's pronounciations from different regions. In the 16 century, there was slang called *cant* that is used by criminals. This language came from Romanian language and had relation with France. Over time, people didn't think that slang is criminal language again.

As Holmes (1992) states that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one. The use of slang language can be effected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflect a person's age (Holmes, 2001: 167).

While according to Claire (1990:4) slang is term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in non formal situation. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Kridalaksana in linguistic dictionary (2000:20) defines slang as non formal style that is used by young people or particular social class to communicate internally as an effort in order to make other people do not understand, both of by adding new vocabularies or changing existing words. According to Spolsky (1998:36) slang is a feature of the speech of the young and powerness.

Furthermore, according to Spolsky (1998: 35) there are some characteristics of slang language:

- 1. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules. It is comparative freshness and its common ephemerality and its marked use to claim solidarity.
- 2. Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo exspression.
- 3. Slang arises as vocabulary which is used by a particular social group with specific purpose, for example as a device for familiarizing a conversation.
- 4. Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

2.6 Previous Study

This reserach is not the only one that analize morphology in slang terms. There are some previous researches that concern in this topic; they are Christina Helen Wydiasari (2011), Noor Citra Ayunani (2011), TrinugraheniKristyaniPutri (2006), and Verawati BR Sitio (2011).

Christina Helen Wydiasari (2011) her study is entitle "Word formation analysis on slang words in the Indonesia Teenager's novel". It is a case study of Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. In her reserach, she used SimakBebasLibatCakap (SLBC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data and Agih method by Sudaryanto in analyzing the data. While as the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996) to categorized the data.

From her research she found that there are eight strategies of word formation process, which are undergone by Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels. They are borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there are 125 slang words that are used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing is the most common process that is used. It is easy to see this in the mutation of Indonesian words borrowed by other languages. It takes 76% of total slang words or 95 from 125 slang worsds. This study just focus on borrowing process, because it can show that the word has combined with the other language. So, the reader of this study will know more about slang words with borrowing process.

Noor Citra Ayunani (2011) her study is entitled "Word formation process in slang langua conversation of EN WIE beauty salon employees in Semarang". The writer classified the terms of slang from the EN WIE beauty salon employees' conversation in Semarang and described the processes of forming them. After conducting the reserach and analizing the data, the writer concludes some points, they are:

- 1. Word formation process of slang words in conversation of EN WIE beauty salon employees' are mostly formed by affixation process.
- 2. Loan-words that taken from Javanese language must have the consonant and vowel at the first or second syllable which is almost the same as the slang term generated.
- 3. To produce slang terms which are consists of more that one word, compounding process is used (except the repition of the original word).

- 4. There are five slang terms that are categorized into reduplication. Four terms are classified into full reduplication and one term classified into dwilingga reduplication of lexeme.
- 5. There are no slang terms in this thesis which can be classified into coinage, back formation, conversion and onomatopoeia process.

TrinugraheniKristyaniPutri (2006) her research is entitled "Analisis proses pembentukan slang padalagu 50cent dalam album Get Rich or Die Trying". In her research she tried to classify and describe slang words appear in 50cent song in album of "Get Rich or Die Trying". It is a kind of descriptive qualitative research. She used eight kinds of word formation process from Fromkin and Rodman (1998:82), Katamba (1993:47-54), Yule (1985:52-55), O'Grady and Guzman (1996:143-163), Quirck, Greenbaum, Leech and Syartvik (1985:1567-1583). After analizing the data, she found that coinage is the mostly occurs in the data. Coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are noappropriate borrowed word and native word to express it.Other processes that appear are compounding, clipping, conversion, blending, abbreviation and derivation. There are totally 96 slang terms appear in the data.

Verawati BR Sitio (2011) her research is entitled "The word formation process and domain analysis of slang in Anak Kos DodolKumatLagi". Besides finding out kinds of word formation and explaining the word formation process of slang, the writer also describes the domain factors of slang. In classifying and explaining the word formation process the writer used theory from O'Grady and

Guzman, Hatch and Brown, and Kridalaksana. In describing the domain factors of slang, she used theory from Fishman (1970:20). In the result of this research the writer conclude that there are nine kinds of word formation occur in the data, they are borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, backformation, coinage, onomatopoeia and derivation. From those kinds of word formation, borrowing becomes the most one found in this novel. In addition, in this research, by the domain analysis, the writer found two kinds of domain; they are friendship and family domain. In the analysis step, it also can be seen that three main factors namely participant, setting and topic take an important role of classifying the domain group.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying about the slang words used by teeneger and the meaning of slang words by BlackBerry teeneger user. Moreover, the researcher focuses on the word formation process and the meaning of slang worsused by teeneger in BlackBerry Mesenger (BBM).