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.

1.1Background 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 evolveinginto 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

- To explain kinds of word formation processes in Business section Jakarta post newspaper
- 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