### **CHAPTER II**

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This part presents the theories that the thesis writer uses to analyze the datathe 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 (spoke 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 thatmorpheme 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 morphemesare the smallest individualy 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 wordsare 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 standby 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 termsused 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 finaaly 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 fourtuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah, Absogoddamlutely!* And *Unfuckingbeliveable!* We could view these 'inserted' forms a special version on 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.

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)InVictor'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 Montaque (1962). In Victor's study, he used KamusBahasa 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 Friendter's Testimonals (Natalia, 2006). For this study she analyzed the word formation processes of new words which occur in friendster's testimonals. She used the theories presented by Plag (2003), Aitchison (1994), and Yule (1986). she used

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