

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the theory under consideration in this title. The theory becomes the fundamental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divided each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

A. Morphology

Words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and form a component of our skill in grammar, but people can learn thousands of words in a language and still do not know the language. Without words we would be unable to convey our ideas with the other. Yule (2006) stated that in morphology, there is a morpheme, the smallest part of a word. The definition of a morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example in the sentence “The police reopened the investigation” the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. The root of is *open*, another minimal unit of meaning is {re-} meaning “again” and a minimal unit of grammatical function is {-ed} indicating past tense. In addition, the word *tourists* also contain three morphemes. The root is *tour*, another minimal unit of meaning {-ist} mean “person who does something”, and a minimal unit of grammatical function {-s} indicating plural. Morpheme is divided into two parts there are bound morpheme and free morpheme. A free morpheme is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words for example, *close* and *open*. These words can be said free morpheme because they do not have to attach to another word. While a bound morpheme, the words cannot normally stand alone and

paired to another form for example, {re-}, {-ist}, {-ed}, and {-s}. Generally, we often find bound morphemes in an affix because they must attach to another form. The free morphemes can generally be identified as these to separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, and verb. When they are used with bound morphemes attached the basic word forms are known as stems.

B. Word Formation

According to the dictionary, word formation is the creation of a new word. O'Grady and Archibald (2016) state that there are 11 basic processes to create new words in creating new words, such as Blending, Borrowing, Compounding, Coinage, Clipping, Conversion, Back Formation, Suppletion, Derivation, Reduplication, and Cliticization. Here are the word formation processes:

1. Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one (O'Grady and Archibald, 2016:124). It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Some examples of blending can be seen below:

brunch, from breakfast – lunch

motel, from motor – hotel

2. Borrowing

It is all language-borrowed word from other language. The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. It is easy to see this in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, for examples: Japanese *puraibashii* = privacy, *suripa* = slippers, *terebi* = television; Other examples of borrowed words are:

Democracy, derived from Greek language demos and cratos. Yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish.

3. Compounding

According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016:111) Compounding is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. for examples:

facebook derived from Noun + Noun

anticlimax derived from Adjective + Noun

O'Grady and Archibald (2016:114) divide types of Compounds into two:

- a. Endocentric, compound that identifies the general class which the meaning of the entire word belongs. For examples: *dog food* is a type of food. a *cave man* is a type of man.
- b. Exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its parts in this way. For examples: *greenbottle* is not a type of bottle; rather, it is a fly of the genus *lucilia*. *redneck* is not a type of neck but an ultra-conservative, white working-class person.

4. Coinage

A word may be produced by hand writing or by computer that is called coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:60). Coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it. For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used

that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name: Honda for 'motorcycle', Indomie for 'instant noodle'.

5. Clipping

Clipping is one of the ways to create new words by shortening the word polysyllabic and removing one or more syllables. For example, prof for professor, flue for influenza, doc for doctor, burger for hamburger.

6. Back Formation

To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called 'Backformation', here are some examples of back formation: housekeep from housekeeper biograph from biography.

7. Conversion

Conversion is one of the ways to create new words by putting an existing word into a new syntactic category. Sometimes conversion is called zero derivation because of changes in the categories and meanings. For examples can be seen in the words below:

V derived from N: ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt).

N derived from V: (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk.

8. Suppletion

Suppletion is one of the ways to create words by replacing morphemes with completely different morphemes to indicate a grammatical contrast. For example, the use of "went" as the past tense of the verb "go" and "was and were" as the past tense forms of "be".

9. Derivation

O'Grady and Archibald (2016) state that a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation. In the derivation, a word that is added an affix can change in the meaning or the word's category. For example, the word "treat" combines with the suffix "-ment", it become "treatment". The affix "ment" has changed the word category from a verb "treat" into a noun "treatment".

10. Reduplication

Reduplication is one of the ways to create words by marking a grammatical or semantic contrast and repeating all or part of the 12 applicable bases. For example, razzle-dazzle, nitty-gritty, and "child" to "children". Example of full reduplication in Indonesian: orang-orang (men), anak-anak (children).

11. Cliticization

Clitics are morphemes that behave like words in their meaning and function but cannot stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. These elements must be attached to other words because they do not form syllables. For example, ('m) for am "I'm studying now", ('s) for is "Nurul's going to the Campus and ('re) for are "They're here now".

C. Slang Word

Coleman (2012) stated slang is informal, often playful language used to establish social bonds, express identity, or challenge authority. It is a linguistic tool that reflects and shapes the cultural, social, and emotional dimensions of

human communication. Slang used by certain people for informal communication or in a daily context and cannot be interpreted as it is, because many slang words contain different meanings than the definition in a standard dictionary.

New slang words can come from shortening words, playing with their meaning, or making up new expressions. Coleman (2012) explains that slang usually comes from smaller or less mainstream groups, showing their unique experiences and perspectives. For example, the word "bling," which started in hip-hop culture to describe flashy jewellery, has become widely used and understood. Slang is creative and fun, breaking traditional grammar rules to make language more colourful and expressive. Slang is always changing. It grows and fades as culture and technology change. Some slang words are only popular for a short time, especially when they are picked up by mainstream culture. However, the media and the internet have made it easier for slang to spread quickly, turning local words into global trends. Musicians, movies, and social media personalities play a big role in spreading slang and making it more popular.

Coleman (2012) points out that slang can be a way to push back against authority or challenge traditional rules. People use slang to express themselves in ways that feel fresh and different, showing frustration with social norms or just having fun with language. Overall, slang is not just casual speech, it is a meaningful way for people to connect, stand out, and express their identity.

D. Arctic Monkey

Arctic Monkeys is an indie rock band formed in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England in 2002 after meeting at Stocksbridge High School. The band consists of Alex Turner (vocals, guitar, piano), Jamie Cook (guitar), Nick O'Malley (backing

vocals, bass) and Matt Helders (drums, vocals). By distributing their homemade material on the Internet, Arctic Monkeys were able to build a sizable fan base without the help of a record label, effectively circumventing the usual road to superstardom. Arctic Monkeys' debut sold approximately 300,000 total copies during its first week alone, transforming Arctic Monkeys from underground stars into mainstream figures.

E. The Car

Every track in "*The Car*" is the definition of lost in a train of thought while driving a car. Is the seventh album by Arctic Monkey's and composed of 10 songs. Presenting a series of Alex Turner's (Arctic Monkey lead vocal) enigmatic and obscure love poems. Even though it takes a few moments to understand what is being conveyed, we will allow ourselves to be swept away in his daydreams too. '*There'd Better Be a Mirrorball*' is the perfect opening track with the intro. Being a portrait of a relationship on the verge of ending that sounds lifeless. '*Sculptures Of Anything Goes*' is the most interesting song on the tracklist as well as the most contrasting. Then we're taken to the funky jazz dance floor on '*I Ain't Quite Where I Think I Am*'. While '*Body Paint*' is a song about lost love and the regret that comes next as well as '*Jet Skis on the Moat*'. The next five songs are '*The Car*', '*Big Ideas*', '*Hello You*', '*Mr Schwartz*', and '*Perfect Sense*'.