

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the theories used in this study. The theory is explained more fully to support this research, and the theory is obtained from some previous studies. The theories include morphology, types of word formation, and previous study.

A. Review of Related Literature

a. Morphology

Morphology is one of the linguistics branches that discuss the relation between form and meaning in words (Wasold & Connor-Linton, 2006). In other hand, morphology is defined as a study of the internal structure of words and takes a syntactic perspective (Booij, 2005). The smallest unit in a language that contains form and meaning is morfem. Morphology is the study of word form (Bauer, 1998). It means that morphology is a process of creating words from several smaller combinations of elements as well as combining a few words together. Morphology also could be said as a linguistics study of morphems, or part of linguistics. In many language, words follow important grammatical rules.

In a language there is the smallest indivisible unit of semantics content or grammatical function that makes up a word, and it is called morpheme (Katamba, 1994). By definition, morphems are elither meaningful in their own right or can not be broken down into small units that mark grammatical functions such as the singular and plural forms of nouns. For example, smart, read, and book. Many words are made

up of small units of meaning, and these units are combined into words in a special way.

b. Type of Word Formation

Word formation is a change of words from old form to the new form (Hidayah & Mu'man, 2020). In general, word formation is known as a phenomenon very close to human life in the world, and it can be concluded that word formation is a method of forming new words from existing words based on some linguistic rules. increase. There are many types of word formation, such as etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, and suffixes (Yule, 2006).

1. Etymology

In studying a word, there is also a search based on the origin and history of the word, and it is called **etymology**. Etymology is the study of the history of words, origins, and how the form and meaning have changed over time. Ordinary etymology is derived from ancient languages and has been used as a patent language that can be absorbed into languages in any country. So that the language that appears in each country is coherent and has the same meaning. The etymology words are often used as a descriptor of a foreign term.

2. Coinage

Coinage is a word formation that really does not come from the name of an item, but the word comes from a commercial name that has a well known term so that it is designated as a term for all versions of the product. This is common in naming products in an industry. the name of the product is like *aqua*

and *jeans*. These two words are not the name of an item, but it is the name of a famous brand that causes people to get used to calling an item similar to that item. Therefore that the word is used by the general public to express an item that they consider the same type.

3. **Compounding**

In a language, it is often found that there are many combinations of two classes of words that are arranged into one word and have a new meaning, this is known as **compounding**. A word that is a component of a compound word can be a free morpheme, an affix-derived word, or a word that is composed of itself. For example, *housewife* and *homework*. The word *housewife* does not mean house (residential building) + wife (a spouse of the husband), but rather has the meaning of a wife who has a profession as a housekeeper in her own house.

4. **Blending**

Almost the same as compounding, **blending** is a combination of two different word classes that are combined into a word. However, the formation of this word is taken from the beginning of one word and the end of another word, thus giving rise to a new shorter word. Some words are usually classified as a mixture because they are made up of a combination of the first and last two word parts of a word. For example, *wanna* from *want* + *to*, *branch* from *breakfast* + *lunch*, and *motel* from *motor* + *hotel*.

5. **Clipping**

Cutting or shortening a word is often used in everyday conversation. Cutting word is usually taken only one syllable. The formation of this new

word is called **clipping**. Clipping usually used when in an informal situation. whereas informal situations, people always use complete word formation. Clipping is made to create new words with the same meaning. For example, *flu* from *influenza*. The word flu is often used in everyday conversation. Others will know the meaning of the word and will use it more efficiently, even if it is different from the actual word.

6. Conversion

A new word usually appears only by changing the word class to another word class without changing the form of the word. On the other hand, there is also word formations that can change the function of the language. This is called a **conversion**. For example, *she is watering the plants in the garden.* and *she watered the plants last morning.* The word water in that sentence is said to be a conversion. *Water* is a noun form. But in this sentence, the word *water* must be changed to be a verb. However, the word *she* acts as a subject, *the plant* acts as an object, and *in the garden* and *last morning* acts as an adverb. Then the word *water* turns into *watering* and *watered* acts as a verb.

7. Acronym

In a language, surely we often hear a word that is excluded from a few short letters which are usually taken from the first letter in several words. Changes in some of these words are referred to as **acronyms**. As we know that many words are acronyms that we often hear, such as AC (Air Conditioner), ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nation), and ATM (Automatic Teller Machine).

8. Derivation

Derivation is achieved by adding affixes: prefixes and suffixes of a word. The changes in the meaning of a new word can also occur due to the morphological process by changing the basic word into a new word. The addition can be located at the beginning of the word (**prefix**) or at the end of the word (**suffix**). In this case, the addition of the prefix has a different meaning. The addition of these words can be in the form of *ex-* (means out of), *im-* (means not), *macro-* (means large), *mis-* (means wrongly), *non-* (means not), *pre-* (means before), *re-* (means again), and *sub-* (means under). While suffixes are letters that are added after the root word.

9. Borrowing

In a language, sometimes people adopted several words from other language to mention something. It is the proses to create new words that gave to simple definition of something and it is called as **borrowing**. For example, *yogurt* is the word from Turkish, *piano* is the word from Italian, *lilac* is the word from Persian and *zebra* is the word from Bantu.

10. Backformation

Backformation is a process to create new words that is a very specialized type of reduction. Generally, a word of one word class (usually a noun) is reduced to form a form a word of another word class (usually a verb). For example, *donate* is the word from donation, *emote* is the word from emotion, and *babysit* is the word from babysitter.

B. Previous Study

There are several researchers who have analyzed and certainly have a topic idea that is almost same with the topic that is being analyzed. It is about an analysis of word formation. The researcher uses three period research samples to make comparisons, so this research could be better and more accurate.

The first research is from JEET Journal which has the title “An Analysis of Word Formation Encountered in Medical Terms in The Jakarta Post’s Article” that is conducted by Nurlin Triwahyuni, Imrannudin, and Zahrida from University of Bengkulu in 2018. In this research, the researcher used documentation as main instrument. They took seven health articles as the sample. The researchers found six types of word formation. They are derivation, compounding, borrowing, acronym, clipping and backformation.

The second research is from JELL Journal which has the title “Word Formation Process on Aviation Terms in English for Aviation Book” that is conducted by Zakri Aziz and Rusdi Noor Rosa from Universitas Negeri Padang in 2018. In this research, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method. They use some theories from Bryson (1990), O’Grady et al. (1997), Pena (2010), Plag (2002) and Yule (2010). The result of their research, they found twelve types of word formation. They are derivation, inflection, coinage, conversion, acronym, initialism, compounding, backformation, internal change, suppletion, onomatopoeia, and multiple process.

The third research is from PROJECT journal that is written by Teo Mujibul Hayati and Mu’man in 2020. The title is “The word Formation Process of Slang Words in Rrich Brrian’s Song Titled Dat Stick”. They used that title because it is popular

among teenagers. The use techniques proposed by Seiddel in Melong to analyse the data and documentation was used to collect the data that was taken from browser. They found 5 types of word formation process as a result of their research. They are clipping, multiple process, blending, acronym and coinage. They mentioned the most slank words that was used in the song is clipping process.

