# Chapter II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories that underlie the analysis of this research. It consists of review of underlying theory and related study.

## 2.1. Review of Underlying Theory

The theory employed in this study is the theory of word-formation processes taken from George Yule's theory (1996) in the *Study of Language* as the major theory. Since this theory elaborates the explanation of word-formation processes that the writer requires, it is useful to analyze the data to find the word-formation processes applied in IRC. Moreover, the writer will analyze the uncommon expressions that go through the study of word-formation processes.

The writer also takes two supporting theories of word formation processes. The first theory is taken from Norman C. Stageberg in his book *An Introductory English Grammar* (1950). Another is Laurie Bauer's theory of word-formation processes in his book *English Word-Formation* (1983).

The writer uses George Yule's theory because this theory is more complete and the explanation is clearer. His classifications of word-formation processes include both Stageberg's and Bauer's theories. In the three theories, the writer finds the similarity and difference of the three classifications of word-formation processes.

- Similarities

Yule's theory has similarities with Stageberg's that classify word-formation processes into coinage (or invention), derivation, compounding, clipping, acronyms, blending, and back-formation. Yule's theory and Bauer's have similarities on the explanation of derivation (or neo-classical compounds), compounding, conversion, back formation, clipping, blending, and acronyms. The two supporting theories of Stageberg and Bauer also have similarities on the compounding, derivation (or neo-classical compounds), back-formation, clipping, blending, and acronyms.

The similarities of the three books are on the classification of word-formation processes into compounding, clipping, acronyms, blending, back formation, and derivation.

- Differences

In George Yule's explanation, word-formation processes are classified into 9 processes; coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation (divided into prefixes, suffixes, and infixes).

Stageberg divided word-formation processes into 11 processes; compounding, derivation (no sub area, like prefixes, suffixes, and infixes), invention, echoism, clipping, acronymy, blending, back formation, folk etymology, antonomasia, and reduplication.

Bauer has just 5 processes in his word-formation processes; compounding, neo-classical compound (prefixation and suffixation), conversion, back formation, unpredictable formations (clipping, blends, and acronyms)

| Difference | Similarity |
|---|---|
| Yule: Coinage, borrowing, conversion | Compounding, clipping, acronyms, blending, back formation, derivation. |
| Stageberg: Echoism, folk etymology, antonomasia, and reduplication, invention | |
| Bauer: Conversion | |

After reviewing the three theories and finding the similarities and the differences, the writer chose George Yule's theory as the main theory and the two for the supporting theories. Bauer's theory is simple, he gave only 5 processes in the explanation. Bauer's explanation has many similarities with Yule's. However, Yule's explanation is more complete.

2.1.1 Word-formation processes according to George Yule (*The Study of Language.* 1996: 63-70)

2.1.1.1. Coinage

**Coinage** is the invention of totally new terms, which are usually invented for trade names for company. Older examples are *aspirin, nylon, and zipper*; more recent examples are *kleenex, teflon and Xerox.* It may be that there is an obscure technical origin (e.g. *te(tra)-fl(our)-on*) for such invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language.

2.1.1.2. Borrowing

**Borrowing** is the taking over of words from other languages. English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages, including *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *croissant* (French), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *robot* (Czech), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu).

A special type of borrowing is described as **loan-translation, or calque**, that is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. An interesting example is the English word *superman*, which is thought to be a loan-translation of the German *Ubermensch*. The term *loan-word* itself is believed to have come from the German *Lehnwort*. Nowadays,

some Spanish speakers eat *perros calientes* (literally 'dogs hot'), or *hot dogs*. The American concept of 'boyfriend' was a borrowing, with sound modification, into Japanese as *boyifurendo*, but as a calque into Chinese as 'male friend' or *nan pengyu*.

2.1.1.3. Compounding

**Compounding** is the combining process of combining two separate words to produce a single form. Obvious English examples would be *book and case → bookcase, finger and print → fingerprint, sun and burn → sunburn, wall and paper → wallpaper, door and knob → doorknob, text and book → textbook, waste and basket → wastebasket, and water and bed → waterbed.* **Compounding** is very common in languages like German and English, but much less common in languages like French and Spanish.

2.1.1.4. Blending

**Blending** is the combining 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 word. The combined effects of smoke and fog, produces the term smog. In the United States, there is a product named gasoline, but it is made from alcohol, so people use the term 'gasohol', which means gasoline which is made from alcohol. Some other commonly used examples of blending are bit (binary /digit), brunch (breakfast /lunch), motel (motor /hotel), telecast (television /broadcast) and the Chunnel (channel /tunnel), connecting England and France. To describe the mixing of languages, people refer to Franglais (the term of mixing language of French

and English) and Spanglish (the term of mixing language of Spanish and English).

Blending is similar with compounding. However, there is a specific difference that gives characteristic between blending and compounding. The difference of them is in the process the two words are combined and joined. Meanwhile, blending should combine the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other word.In compounding, there is no letter/letters are omitted. In blending, there are letter/letters omitted.

## 2.1.1.5. Clipping

**Clipping** is the element of reduction, which is noticeable in blending. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable *facsimile* is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), often in casual speech. Common examples are *ad* ('advertisement'), *bra* ('brassiere'), *cab* ('cabriolet), *condo* ('condominium'), *fan* ('fanatic'), *lab*('laboratory'), *perm, phone, plane, pram, pub, sitcom* ('situation comedy') and *flu* ('influenza'). English speakers also like to clip names, as in *Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Sam, and Tom,* that are the clipping of Albert, Edward, Elisabeth, Michael, Samuel, and Thomas.

## 2.1.1.6. Backformation

**Backformation** is the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually a verb). A brief example of backformation is the process 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: *donate* (from 'donation'), *opt* (from 'option'),

*emote* (from 'emotion'), *enthuse* (from 'enthusiasm'), *liaise* (from 'liaison'), *edit* (from 'editor'), and *babysit* (from 'babysitter').

One very regular source of backformed verbs in English is based on the pattern: worker-work. The assumption seems to have been that if there is a noun ending in –er (or something close in sound), then we can create a verb for what that noun –er does. Hence, an editor must edit, a sculptor must sculpt and burglars, peddlers and swindlers must burgle, peddle and swindle.

## 2.1.1.7. Conversion

**Conversion** is a process of changing in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' and 'functional shift'. A number of nouns, such as *paper, butter, bottle, vacation*, can, via the process of conversion, come to be used as verbs.

The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with *guess, must* and *spy* as the sources of *a guess, a must* and *a spy*. Phrasal verbs (*to print out, to take over*) also become nouns (*a printout, a takeover*). Verbs (*see through, stand up*) also become adjective, as in *see-through material* or *a stand-up comedian*. Or adjectives, such as *dirty, empty, total, crazy and nasty*, can become the verbs *to dirty, to empty, to total*, or the nouns *a crazy* and *a nasty*.

The different between backformation and conversion is that conversion changes the part of speech without any reduction. To backform the word, we have to add or reduce some part in the word.

## 2.1.1.8. Acronyms

**Acronym** is the process of forming new words from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can remain essentially 'alphabetisms' such as *CD* (*'compact disk'*) or *VCR* (*'video cassette recorder'*) where the pronunciation consists of the set of letters. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as single words, as in *NATO, NASA* or *UNESCO*. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as *laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), radar (radio detecting and ranging), scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus)* and *zip (zone improvement plan)* code.

Names for organizations are often designed to have their acronym representing an appropriate term, as in *'mothers against drunk driving'* (*MADD*) and *'women against rape'* (*WAR*). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings. Recent innovations in banking such as the *ATM ('automatic teller machine')* and the required *PIN ('personal identification number')* are regularly heard with one of their elements repeated, as in *"I sometimes forget my PIN number when I go to the ATM machine."*

## 2.1.1.9. Derivation

**Derivation** is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called affixes. Some few examples are the elements *un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, -ness* which, appear in words

like *unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness.*

## 2.1.1.9.1. Prefixes and suffixes

**Prefixes** is the affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-, pre-, dis-, and et cetera). Another is **suffixes**, the affix that have to be added to the end of word (e.g. –ish, -ful, -ness, -ism, -ity, and et cetera).

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 suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

## 2.1.1.9.2. Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages, called **infix**. It is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. This type of word-formation processes is not normally used in English.

*The types of Word-formation processes according to George Yule:*
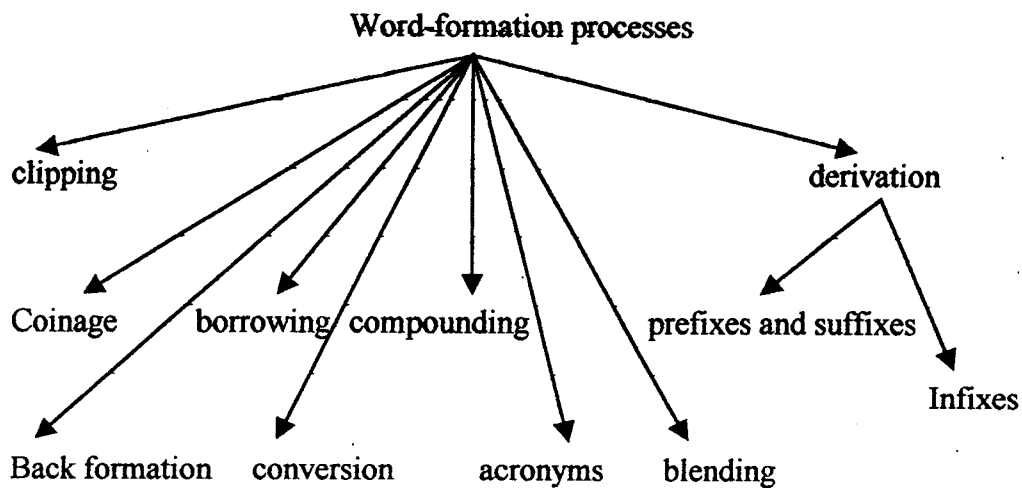
2.1.2. Processes of word formation according to Stageberg in *An Introductory English Grammar* (1950: 126-134):

2.1.2.1. Compounding

**Compounding** is simply the joining of two or more words into a single word, as in *airstrip, cornflakes, busybody, downpour, cutoff, skywarn, alongside, breakfast, long-haired, devil-may-care, high school.* As the foregoing examples show, compounds may be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words.

2.1.2.2. Derivation

**Derivation** is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words, as in *disadvise, emplane, deplane, teleplay, ecosystem, coachdom, counselorship, re-ask.* Words like these, some of which we have never heard before, are often formed in speaking or writing.

2.1.2.3. Invention

Sometimes, new words are totally invented, like *Kodak, nylon, dingbat, floosy, goof, moron, and blurb,* but few of these become the common vocabulary.

2.1.2.4. Echoism

**Echoism** is the formation of words whose sound suggests their meaning, like *hiss* and *peewee.* The meaning is usually a sound, either natural like the roar of a waterfall or artificial like the clang of a bell. But the meaning may also be the creature that produces the sound, like *bobwhite.* Examples: *moan, click, murmur, quack, thunder, whisper, lisp, chickadee, bobolink.*

## 2.1.2.5. Clipping

**Clipping** means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole. The resultant form is called a clipped word. The jargon of the campus is filled with clipped words: *lab, dorm, prof, exam, gym, prom, math, psych, mike*, and countless others. These examples suggest that the clipping of the end of the word is the most common. It is mostly nouns that undergo this process. Clipping results in new free forms in the language and sometimes in the creation of new morphemes, like *prof* and *mike*.

Less common than the back-clipped words, like foregoing, are those words that lose their forepart, like *plane* and *phone*. Only a few words have been formed by both fore and aft clipping. Three common ones are *flu, Liz, and still* (apparatus for distilling hard liquor).

Clipped words are formed not only from individual words but from grammatical units, such as modifier plus noun. *Paratrooper*, for example, is a clipped form of *parachutist trooper*. In cases like this, it is often the first part that is shortened while the second part remains intact. Also, two successive words may be clipped to form one new word, as in *sitcom* (=situation comedy)

## 2.1.2.6. Acronymy

**Acronymy** is the process whereby a word is formed from the initials or beginning segments of a succession of words. In some cases the initials are pronounced, as in *MP* (military police, or Member of Parliament). In others the initials and/or beginning segments are pronounced as the spelled word

would be. For example, *NATO* (north Atlantic Treaty Organization) is pronounced as /neto/ and *radar* (radio detecting and ringing) as /redar/.

In the last thirty years there has been a great increase in the use of acronyms. They tend to abound in large organizations-for instance, in the army, in the government, and in big business-where they offer neat ways of expressing long and cumbersome terms. The very names of some business have been acronymized, like *Nabisco, Texaco*, and *Alcoa*. Many acronyms are used and understood only by initiates in a given field, like the military *CQ, TDY*, and *BOQ*, whereas others gain general currency, like GI, CO and PX.

### 2.1.2.7. Blending

**Blending** is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as in *brunch*, from *breakfast* and *lunch*. The resultant blend partakes of both original meanings. Many blends are nonce words, here today and gone tomorrow, and relatively few become part of the standard lexicon. The two classes, blends and clipped words, are not sharply separated, and some words may be put into either class.

### 2.1.2.8. Back-formation

**Back Formation** may be defined as the formation of a word from one that looks like its derivative. Back-formation is an active source of new words today. If someone should ask you, *"What does a feeper do?"* you would probably answer, *"He feeps, of course."* ,because there exits in your mind such word-pairs as *tell-teller, reap-reaper, write-writer*; and you would reason, perhaps unconsciously, that on the analogy of these forms the word

*feeper* must have a parallel with *feep*. This process is just the reverse of our customary method of word formation. The process is called back-formation.

## 2.1.2.9. Folk Etymology

The Dutch words *kool* (cabbage) and *sla* (salad) become English *coleslaw*, with no change in meaning. To English speakers this word seemes to consist of two parts, both unfamiliar. So the word became changed in popular usage to *cold slaw*. This change brought it more into line with familiar English words like *cold cream, cold wave, and cold chisel*. Further, the word now made a little more sense, since cabbage salad is served cold in the United States.

Such a process-changing a word, in part or in whole, to make it more understandable and more like familiar, words is known as folk etymology.

## 2.1.2.10. Antonomasia

Antonomasia means the formation of a common noun, a verb, or an adjective from the name of a person or a place. For example, the word *sideburns*, a transposed form of *burnsides*, comes from the name of an American general, Ambrose E. Burnsides, who sported a set of side whiskers. The term *vandal* derives from the *Vandals*, a Germanic people who over-ran southern Europe 1500 years ago and sacked and looted Rome in the fifth century.

Names from history and literature have given us many common nouns. A lover, for instance, may be called *a romeo, a don juan, a Casanova*, or a gay *lothario*. If he is too *quixotic*, he may meet his *waterloo* at the hands of some *sheba* or *jezebel*.

## 2.1.2.11. Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant, as in *pooh-pooh, tiptop, and hanky-panky.* The basic, originating morpheme is most frequently the second half, like *dilly-dally,* but it may be the first half, like *ticktock,* or both halves, like *singsong,* or neither half, like *boogie-woogie.*

Since the word reduplication has three meanings relevant to our discussion-the process, the result of the process (that is, the new word), and the element repeated-let us avoid confusion by calling these words "twin-words"

*The types of word-formation processes according to Stageberg:*

Word-formation processes
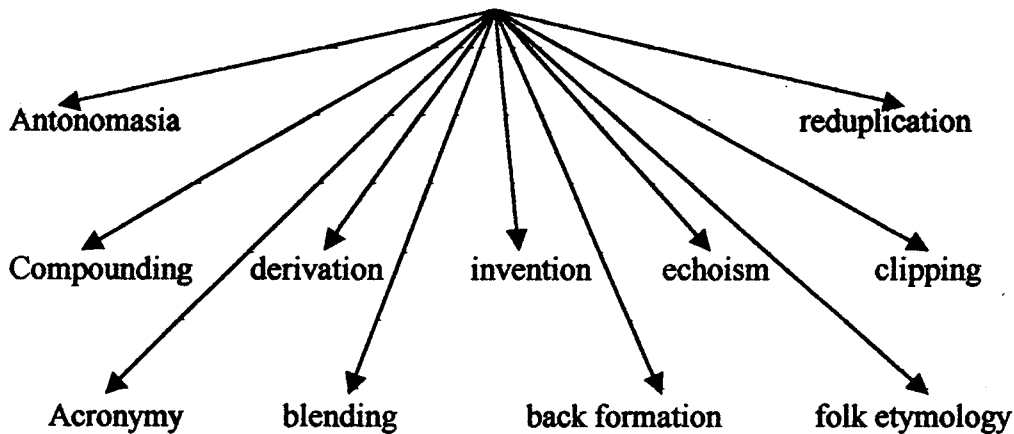
2.1.3. Word-formation processes' classification according to Laurie Bauer in the *English Word-formation* (1983: 201-237):

2.1.3.1. Compounding

The subclassification of compounds is done in many different ways: by the form classes of the items that make up the compound, by semantic classes, by presumed underlying operators linking the two elements, by presumed underlying syntactic function and so on. The vast majority of compounds in English are nouns. It seems that longer compounds can be analyzed as combinations of two elements, each of which may in turn be compound, so that no generalizations are lost by looking mainly at two-item compounds; no extended empirical study of longer compounds has been made to check that this is the case.

2.1.3.2. Neo-classical compounds

There are a number of elements in English word-formation, which while they function as affixes in some places, appear to be distinct from affixes in other facets of their behavior.

2.1.3.2.1. Prefixation

The vast majority of prefixes in English are class-maintaining; those that are not will be dealt with first, then those that are. The majority of prefixes can be added to bases of more than one form class. Examples are *astro-, electro-, hydro-,* and so on

2.1.3.2.2. Suffixation

Suffixes are classified according to the form class of the derivatives they produce. Examples are *-crat, -naut, -phile, -phobe* and so on.

### 2.1.3.3. Conversion

Conversion is an extremely productive way of producing new words in English. There do not appear to be morphological restrictions on the forms that can undergo conversion, so that compounds, derivatives, acronyms, blends, clipped forms and simplex words are all acceptable inputs to the conversion process. Similarly, all form classes seem to be able to undergo conversion, and conversions seems to be able to produce words of almost any form class, particularly the open form classes (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).

### 2.1.3.4. Back formation

The great majority of back formation in English is verbs. Much has been made in the literature of the fact that back formation is of mainly diachronic significance.

The usual description of the process of back formation is that a rule of word formation is revised. Similar rules would apply to back formation from prefixed forms. Note that for a process to be a back formation, the appropriate formation rule must also exist.

### 2.1.3.5. Unpredictable formations

### 2.1.3.5.1. Clipping

Clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simplex or complex) is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class. Frequently clipping results in a change of stylistic level. The unpredictability concerns the way in which the base lexeme is shortened. The main pattern is for the beginning of the base lexeme to be retained as in

the recent examples *bi (bisexual), binocs (binoculars), deli (delicatessen), jumbo (jumbo jet), porn (pornography).*
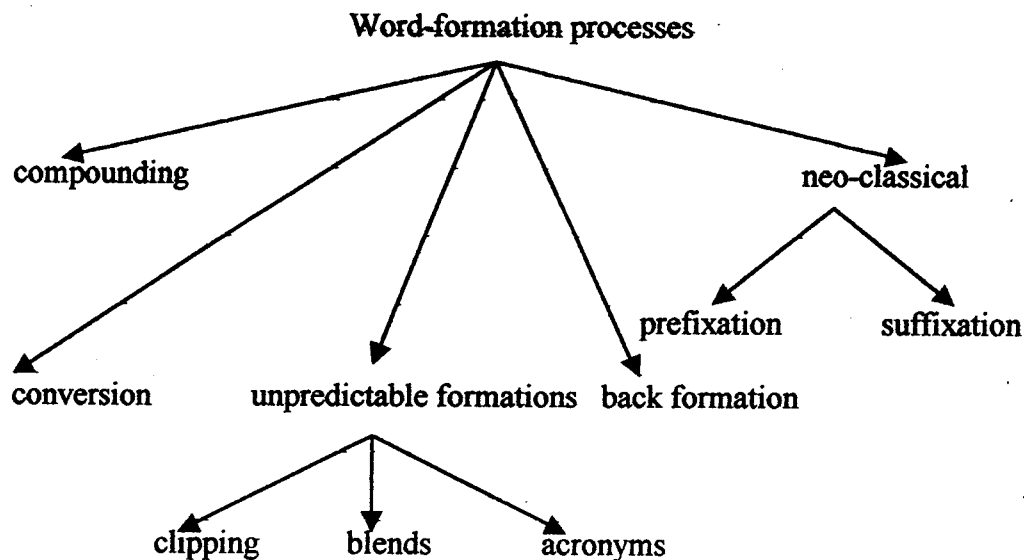
## 2.1.3.5.2. Blends

A blend may be defined as a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morph.

## 2.1.3.5.3. Acronyms

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word, for example *Strategic arms limitation Talks* gives *SALT*. However, not every abbreviation counts as an acronym: to be an acronym the new word must not be pronounced as a series of letter, but as a word.

*The types of word-formation processes according to Bauer:*

Word-formation processes

compounding                       neo-classical

prefixation      suffixation

conversion      unpredictable formations   back formation

clipping     blends     acronyms

To analyse the expressions that occur on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), the writer uses the theory of George Yule as the main theory. Moreover, she also uses the theories of Stageberg and Bauer as thesupporting theories.

## 2.3. Related Studies

The writer reviewed the thesis of Yolanda Angelina, the title of which is *A Study of Slang Terms which are Used by Netters on IRC (Internet Relay Chat)*. Yolanda inspired the writer to analyze and conduct a study on the word-formation processes used by netters on IRC (Internet Relay Chat).

Yolanda analyzed the chatting on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), where many people chat in the one channel. She focused on English and Indonesian slang terms. Yolanda is the first student of English department in Petra Christian University who analyzed the chatting language. Therefore, the writer continues to conduct the uncommon expressions that are commonly used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), focusing on their word-formation processes.

In her study, Yolanda found that slang terms were mostly formed by clipping process. She also used the questionnaire around the problem about slang terms and the reason of using it.

However, Yolanda's study has differences and similarities with this study in many ways. The similarities are in the object of investigation, that is the netters on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). Moreover, the data that was taken is also the same, the conversation on chatting in IRC (Internet Relay Chat). The similarities will help the writer to understand more and to dig up the source and the problem that will be found in IRC (Internet Relay Chat) more.

However, the subjects that the writer and Yolanda analyze are different. This study analyses and investigates the uncommon expressions that undergo the word-formation processes that are used in IRC (Internet Relay Chat) while Yolanda's study analyses the slang terms. She focused on the slang term itself and the reason why the slang terms are used without analyzing the word-formation processes of the slang terms.