

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 RELATED THEORIES

This chapter presents the theories that underlie the analysis of this research. The writer realizes that theories are needed in making analysis in every field of study; therefore in this study she uses a number of theories in order to help her analyze the data. The theories employed in this study are the theory of Word Formation Process taken from Yule's classification (the study of language, 1996) as the major theory. Since this theory elaborates the explanation of word formation processes that the writer requires. To support the major theory, the writer used the classification of gay Word Formation Processes taken from (www.geocities.com/gayanusantara), and also the theory of Indonesian Word Formation Processes written by Chaer (2003) which is applied as the supplement and comparison to the English word formation processes.

Indonesia consists of many people from different background, region, education and society. Therefore people in society may speak some varieties of language to express their thoughts and feelings in accordance with different social contexts in which they are communicating. It also happens with gay in Indonesia, they have their own language which is called "Bahasa binan" when they communicate with their community.

How is the gay language created? According to Ary R. M (1987) Feminine homosexual creates it. Feminine homosexual has a talent in art especially an ability to imitate, how the celebrities act by dancing or pantomime, which can make people laugh. That is why feminine homosexual tends to use and create a symbol or communication code. From the expression of certain acts and mimic results in an idea to create a language and some codes for their own community. Then this language is called "Bahasa Binan". *Bahasa Binan* is adopted from the Indonesian word *banci* (she-males), which is created by inserting *-in-* then clipping it. (Ary.RM: 1987). The process is: *Banci* → *Binancini* → *Binan*

2.1.1 Theory of English Word-Formation Processes

The word formation process according to George Yule consists of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes/suffixes, infixes and multiple processes (Yule, 1996:63-70) The explanation of each word formation type is written below:

1. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms or words, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses. In this process, the words are formed by sometimes using the word manufacture such as *aspirin* and *nylon* or using the words that are derived from the new uses of the old uses, such as *Xerox*, *Kodak*

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adapted a vast number of loan word from other languages, such as in alcohol (Arabic) boss (Dutch), Croissant (French) and yogurt (Turkish).

3. Compounding

Compounding is process of joining two separate words to produce a single form. Compounding is very common in languages like German and English, but much less common in languages like French and Spanish. Obvious English examples would be, *bookcase*, *fingerprint*, *textbook* and *wallpaper*.

4. Blending

Blending is combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term, taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word typically accomplish blending. For example: *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, and *infotainment* from *information* and *entertainment*.

5. Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction, which is noticeable in blending. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.

For example: *ad* (*advertisement*), *exam* (*examination*), *condo* (*condominium*), *math* (*mathematics*) and *lab* (*laboratory*).

6. Backformation

Backformation is a very specialized type of reduction process. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually a verb). Such as, *edit* (*editor*), *baby sit* (*babysitter*), *Aussie* (*Australian*) and *donate* (*donation*).

7. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). For example: *paper*, *butter* and *bottle* as in the following sentence: "He's *papering* the bedroom walls; *Have you buttered* the toast?; *We bottled* the home-brew last night".

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are some new words, which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. For example: *VCD* (*video compact disk*), *ATM* (*automatic teller machine*), and *PIN* (*personal identification number*).

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** and a few examples are the elements *un-*, *-ful*, and *-ness* appear in words like *unhappy*, *bashful*, and *laziness*.

10. Prefixes / Suffixes

In the preceding group of words it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (*ex: un- (unhappy)*) these are called **prefixes**. The other affix forms are added to the end of the word (*ex: -ish (boyish)*) and are name **suffixes**.

11. Infixes

Infix is affix, which is incorporated inside another word. Occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speaker: "Hallebloodylujah! and *absobloominglutely!*"

12. Multiple Processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple processes, for example, if you hear someone complain that *problems with the project have snowballed*, the final term can be noted as an example of ‘compounding’, whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone ‘conversion’ to be used as a verb.

2.1.2 Theory of Indonesian Word -Formation Processes

Like English language, there are some essential linguistic processes for Indonesia language that affect word-formation processes. According to Abdul Chaer (2003), Indonesia word-formation processes consist of *afiksasi*, *reduplikasi*, *komposisi*, *konversi*, and *pemendekan*.

a. “Afiksasi” (Affixation)

Afiksasi (Affixation) is a process of placing affixes to the base or root of a word.

Example: “bermain” (playing) → (ber-) + “main” (play)
 “pemain” (player) → (pe-) + “main” (play)

In Indonesian language, affix is classified into:

1. “Prefiks” (Prefixes)

Prefiks (prefix) is an affix that is added in front of a free morpheme.

Example: {se-}, {per-}, {pe-}, {ter-}, {ke-}, {ber-}, {di-}, {me-}
 “menghibur” (entertaining) → (me-) + “hibur” (entertain)
 “bersama” (together) → (ber-) + “sama” (same)

2. “Infiks” (infixes)

Infiks (infix) is an affix that is inserted inside of a free morpheme.

Example: {-in-}, {-em-}, {-er}, {-el-}
 “telunjuk” (index finger) → “tunjuk” (point at) + {-el-}
 “semenjak” (since) → “sejak” (since) + {-em-}

3. “Sufiks” (suffixes)

Suffiks (suffix) is an Affix that is added after a free morpheme.

Example: {-I}, {-kan}, {-an}

“minuman” (beverage) → “minum” (drink) + {-an}

“tarian” (dancing) → “tari” (dance) + {-an}

4. “Konfiks” (confixes)

Konfiks (confixes) is an affix that contains two parts; one is attached in front of a free morpheme and the other one is attached after a free morpheme. However, it functions as one morpheme.

Example: {ber-an}, {pe-an}, {ke-an}

“permainan” (a game) → {per-}+ “main” (play)+{-an}

“kebodohan” (stupidity) → {ke-}+ “bodoh” (stupid)+{-an}

b. “Reduplikasi” (Reduplication)

Reduplikasi (reduplication) is a process of reduplicating the base of a word. In Indonesia linguistics, there are three kinds of reduplication:

1. Complete reduplication

Complete reduplication is reduplicates all the basic of a word.

Example: meja (table) → meja-meja (tables)

2. Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication is reduplicating a part of the basic of a word.

Example: Lelaki (a man)

3. Reduplication by changing vowel

Reduplication by changing vowel, for example: bolak-balik (turn around)

c. “Komposisi” (Compounding)

Komposisi (compounding) is a process of combining two words (stems) or more.

Example: “rumah sakit” (hospital)

“papan tulis” (black board)

“lalu lintas” (traffic)

d. “Konversi” (Conversion)

Konversi (conversion) is a process of word formation by shifting the part of speech to another part of speech without changing the form of the word.

Example: In the sentence “Ayah membeli *cangkul* baru” (Father buys a new hoe) “*Cangkul* dulu tanah itu!” (Grub the soil!)

Cangkul I = mattock/hoe (noun)

Cangkul II = Grub (verb)

e. “Pemendekan” (Abbreviation)

Pemendekan (abbreviation) is an omission process of one or more part of lexeme or lexeme combination, so it becomes a new pattern for that can be regarded as a word.

Types of abbreviation:

1. “Singkatan” (Abbreviation)

Singkatan is one of abbreviation process that consists of one letter or more taken away from the words.

Example: PMI = Palang Merah Indonesia

Km = Kilometer

MPR = Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat

2. “Penggalan” (Syllabification)

Penggalan is an abbreviation process that takes part of syllable in a word.

Example: Prof = Profesor

Lab = Laboratorium

Perpus = Perpustakaan

3. “Akronim” (Acronyms)

Akronim is an abbreviation process that combines letter or syllable that is written and pronounced as a word.

Example: Wasbang = Wawasan Kebangsaan

Darling = Sadar Lingkungan

Puskesmas = Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat

2.1.3 Theory of Gay Word-Formation Processes

The theory of Gay language word-formation is taken from www.geocities.com/gayanusantara :

1. Changing vowel and consonant

Changing vowel in the first syllable to become [ê] and vowel/consonant in the second syllable to become [ong], [es], or [I], for example: *Loco* (Jv) → *lêcong*, *lêces*, or *lêci* (*masturbation*).

2. Insertion

Inserting [in] between consonant and vowel in every syllable, then Clipped to become two syllables for example:

banci → *binancini* → *binan* (she-males)

3. Clipping and changing

Taking only the beginning of one word then change the rest to become another word or name of person with the purpose to “conceal” it, for example:

smaak (*Dutch*) = *suka* (like) → *semangka* (watermelon) = favorite fruit.

4. Adding

(Especially in the area which uses Javanese as their language) adding prefix [si-] and just left first syllable (then adding next consonant if the syllable end with vowel) for example: *lanang* (Jw) → *silan* (a man)

5. Giving new meaning

Giving new meaning to daily language, like *jeruk* (orange) to become *pemeras* (exploiter).

6. Coinage

Some unique vocabularies, which are found only in gay language, for example: *cuco* (gay word) = *cakep* (Indonesian), which means *handsome*.

In identifying and analyzing the data the writer use Yule’s classification of Word Formation Processes and the Gay’s theory of word formation processes.

2.2 RELATED STUDY

2.2.1 Prokem language in Petra Christian University by Erni

Erni found that there are 7 word formation processes of prokem language, Back formation, abbreviation, f/s insertion, unformulated slang, -ok- insertion, the rules of “L”, and creating a new meaning. The most frequent word formation process of prokem language in Petra Christian University is f/s insertion. And the least word formation process is –ok-insertion. Erni also found the reasons underlying the using of prokem language in her study there are, to show intimacy (this reason is the highest reason), to show solidarity, to conceal a message, to show humor, to show identity, to have fun with the language, and to look impressive (this reason is the lowest reason). This study was used as a reference and comparison to the writer’s study since it has similar field to the writer’s study. The writer found both differences and similarities with Erni’s study.

Both the writer and Erni’s study have the same topic that is about Word-formation Processes. Yet, they are different in the object of investigation. The object of investigation of Erni’s study is the Prokem language, which is used by student in Petra Christian University, while the object of the writer’s thesis is Gay words in “GAYa Nusantara magazine”.

There are the differences between the writer’s study with Erni’s study. The first is that the writer of this study discusses Gay words in “GAYa Nusantara magazine”, while Erni discussed about prokem language. The second is that the writer uses George Yule theory for the word formation process while Erni’s study used Lambert choir’s theory in her research. The third is that both of them use different source of the data, the writer uses written data while Erni used spoken data.

2.2.2 A study of word formation process on Kupang words in Tapaleuk column in pos Kupang by Kartanegara

As the related study, the writer cites the previous study of Kartanegara. The student of English department in Petra Christian University, entitled *A study of word formation process on Kupang words*

in Tapaleuk column in pos Kupang. This study can be used as a reference and comparison to the writer's study since it has similar topic to the writer's study. In her study she is interested to know the word formation patterns of Kupang words and the most common word formation patterns of Kupang words in Tapaleuk column in pos Kupang. There is a similarity and differentiation between Kartanegara's research and the writer's research. The similarity is both of them use written data but different in sources, the writer uses magazine while Kartanegara's research used a newspaper. The writer and Kartanegara used similar theory, that is the theory of word formation by George Yule, but the theory different in the edition, the writer use the 1996 edition but Kartanegara used the 1985 edition. The difference is both the writer and Kartanegara used different object of investigation. Kartanegara used Kupang words, while the writer used gay words. So, both of them used written data but different in the object of investigation.

In her research Kartanegara found that there are 19 word formation patterns in Kupang words in Tapaleuk column. And the patterns can be classified into two big groups, those are word formation processes and miscellaneous. Among those patterns Kartanegara found that the process of clipping is the most common word formation pattern. From Kartanegara's study, the writer got information about the theory and its application in the analysis.