

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories that support the analysis of the study. The writer divides this chapter into two parts, Related Literature, which contains the main theory of the study, and Related Study, which is about the other's research as the supporting theory and reference. The main theory that the writer uses will be about Morphology, which focuses on word-formation processes. And related study is the research conducted by Florence Sehartian (2000) entitled "*The Study of Word-Formation Processes on Slang Words in GADIS magazine articles*".

2.1. Related Theories

One of the theories that the writer uses is the theory of English word-formation processes found in "*The Study of Language*" of George Yule (1985). This theory will be used to analyze the data in order to find the word-formation processes which the slangs in the film *AADC* have undergone. Besides that the writer also uses another theory of English word-formation processes by Norman C. Stageberg in *An Introductory English Grammar* and Indonesian word-formation processes explained by Abdul Chaer in *Linguistik Umum* (General Linguistics) as supporting theories and comparison to English word-formation by George Yule. Thus, the theory of Indonesian word-formation processes can be used to show that the Indonesian language also has its own word-formation processes.

2.1.1. Word-Formation Processes by George Yule

According to George Yule in *The Study of Language* (1985, pp.51), word-formation processes are the processes or evolution of new terms and new uses of old terms. For example the word *ASAP* is derived from *As Soon As Possible* after undergoing the process of acronyms, in which a word is

formed by the initial of some words. Yule told that word-formation processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes.

The explanation about those processes is written below:

2.1.1.1. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms or words which can possibly come from the old to the new uses. The most typical sources are the invented trade names for one company's product which become general terms. For instance, the terms *Teflon*, *Xerox*, and *Kleenex*.

2.1.1.2. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of the words from other language. Historically, English has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages, for example the word *alcohol* (Arabic), *croissant* (French), *piano* (Italian) and *yogurt* (Turkish). For Indonesian language, there are also some words that come from other language like *guru* (India), means teacher; and *trottoir* (French), means side-walk.

2.1.1.3. Compounding

Compounding is joining two separate words to produce a single form. For example, the word *bookcase*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *wallpaper*, *doorknob*, *textbook*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. In Indonesian, we also have the compounding process on words like *papan tulis* (blackboard), *lalu lintas* (traffic), and *kereta api* (train).

2.1.1.4. Blending

Blending is a process of combining two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. Some examples that we can find in everyday talk are the terms *smog* (smoke + fog), *gasohol* (gasoline + alcohol), *motel* (motor + hotel) and *brunch* (breakfast +

lunch). In Indonesian, we can find this process in *curhat* (curahan hati), that means share one's problem; and *kades* (kepala desa), means village chief.

2.1.1.5. Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as Clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. For instance the words like *fax* (facsimile), *gas* (gasoline), *flu* (influenza), *lab*, *bus*, *cab* and *prof*.

2.1.1.6. Back-formation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as Backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). Some examples of words created by this process are: *donate* (from 'donation'), *televise* (from 'television'), *babysit* (from 'babysitter') and *emote* (from 'emotion').

2.1.1.7. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as verb (without any reduction). Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' or 'functional shift'. A number of nouns, like *paper*, *butter*, *can*, *bottle*, *vacation*, through the conversion process, come to be used as verbs, as in the following examples: *He's papering the bedroom walls*; *Have you buttered the toast?* *They're vacationing in France*; *We bottled the home-brew last night*.

This conversion process can involve verbs and phrasal verbs becoming nouns, with *guess*, *must*, and *to print out* as the sources of *a guess*, *a must*, and *a printout*. Besides that, adjectives, such as *dirty*, *empty*, and *crazy*, can become the verbs *to dirty*, *to empty*, or the noun *to crazy*.

2.1.1.8. Acronyms

The acronyms process is forming the new words from the initial letters of a set of other words. These new words can remain essentially

‘alphabetisms’ such as *CD* (compact disc) where the pronunciation consists of the set of letters. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as single words, as in *NATO* or *ASAP*, but there are many acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as *laser* (light amplification by stimulate emission of radiation), *zip* (zone improvement plan) code, and *scuba* (self contained underwater breathing apparatus).

2.1.1.9. Multiple processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term *deli*, which is common in American English expression via a process of first ‘borrowing’ *delicatessen* (from German) and then ‘clipping’ that borrowed form.

2.1.1.10. Derivation

This process is the most common word-formation process to be found in production of new English words. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of a small ‘bits’ of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small ‘bits’ are called **affixes**, for instance *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *ish*, *-ism*, and *-ness* which appear in the words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism*, and *sadness*.

Prefixes and Suffixes

In the preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (e.g. *un-*). These are called **prefixes**. The other affix forms are added to the end of the word (e.g. *-ish*), are called **suffixes**. All English words mostly are formed by these derivational processes, such as *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both prefix and suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

Infix

Infix is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. This process is not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other language. It is possible to see the general principle in work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!* and *Absogoddamlutely!*

2.1.2. Word- Formation Processes by Norman C. Stageberg

According to Stageberg (1966, pp.127), English language contains more than a million words, of which fewer than half are included in unabridged dictionaries. Besides being the part of the history, English also has been a prodigious borrower of words from other languages, for example the word *campus* (from Latin), which means field or plain, and *guru* (from India) which means spiritual leader. Apart from borrowing, English gets new words also from other processes of word-formation such as:

2.1.2.1. Compounding

Compounding is simply the joining of two or more words into a single word, as in *airstrip*, *cornflakes*, *cutoff*, *breakfast*, *high school*. 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 of bound bases with existing words, as in *disadvise*, *emplane*, *ecosystem*, *counselorship*, *re-ask*.

2.1.2.3. Invention

Now and then new words are totally invented, like *kodak*, *nylon*, *floosy*, *goof*, and *blurb*, but few of these find their way into 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 sounded, either natural like the *roar* of the waterfall or artificial like the *clang* of the bell. But the meaning may also be the creature that produces the sound, like *bobwhite*. Examples: *moan*, *click*, *thunder*, *chickadee*.

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, such as *lab*, *dorm*, *gym*, *prof*, *exam*, *math*.

2.1.2.6. Acronym

Acronym is the process whereby a word is formed from the initials or beginning of a succession of words. In some cases, initials are pronounced as in *MP* (military police or Member of Parliament). In others the initial and/or beginning elements are pronounced as the spelled word would be, like *NATO*.

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*.

2.1.2.8. Back-formation

It may be defined as the formation of a word from one that looks like its derivative, for instance, the word *organize* (from ‘organization’), *motivate* (from ‘motivation’).

2.1.2.9. Folk Etymology

This process is changing a word, in part or in whole, to make it more understandable and more like familiar words. For example, the Dutch word *kool* (cabbage) and *sla* (salad) become English *coleslaw*, with no change in meaning.

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 instance, a lover may be called a *romeo*, a *don juan*, a *casanova*, or a gay *lothario*.

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, like *tiptop*, *pooh-pooh*, and *hanky-panky*.

2.1.3. Indonesian Word-Formation Processes

Since we see that English language has word-formation processes, Indonesia language does also. As Abdul Chaer explains in *Linguistik Umum* (General Linguistics), Indonesian has some word-formation processes, they are, *Derivatif* (derivation), *Komposisi* (Compounding), *Konversi* (conversion) and *Pemendekan* (clipping).

2.1.3.1. *Derivatif* (derivation)

This *derivatif* (derivation) process usually creates new word for example the word *makan* (to eat) can become *makanan* (food) or *main* (to play) can become *permainan* (game). From the position how to attach to the affixes (affixes), derivation is divided into *prefiks* (prefix), *infiks* (infix), *sufiks* (suffix) and *konfiks* (confix), which means one word can consists of one prefix and one suffix.

2.1.3.2. *Prefiks* (prefix)

Prefiks (prefix) happens when some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word. For example, *me-* in the word *menghibur* (to entertain) or *nge-* in the word *ngerasa* (to feel).

2.1.3.3. *Infiks* (infix)

Infiks (infix) is affixes there are added to the middle of the word for example -*el-* in the word *telunjuk* (index finger). In Sundanese language –*ar-* can be seen in the word *barudak* and *tarahu*. In Sundanese language, *infiks* (infix) is productively used than in Indonesian language.

2.1.3.4. *Sufiks* (suffix)

Sufiks (suffix) is affixes that are added to the end of the word such as –*an* in the word *minuman* (beverage) or *tarian* (dance).

2.1.3.5. *Konfiks* (confix)

Konfiks (confix) is the process in which prefix and suffix appear together in a word, for example *per-/-an* in the word *permainan* or *kebodohan* (stupidity).

2.1.3.6. *Konversi* (conversion)

Konversi (conversion) is the process of changing the function of a word, for instance when a noun comes to be used as a verb without any reduction. For example, the word *cangkul* (mattock or hoe) is noun in the sentence *Ayah membeli cangkul baru* (Father buys a new hoe). However, in the sentence *Cangkul dulu tanah itu* (grub the soil), *cangkul* here is a verb that means *to grub*.

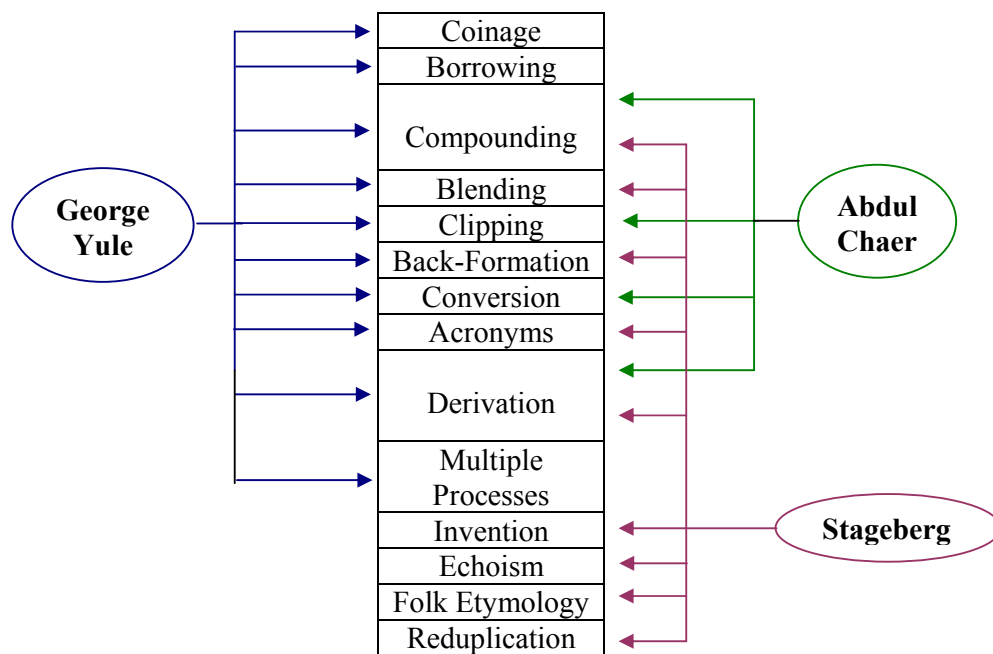
2.1.3.7. *Komposisi* (Compound)

Komposisi (compound) is the process of joining two separate words to produce a single form for example *rumah sakit* (hospital) or *lalu lintas* (traffic).

2.1.3.8. *Pemendekan* (clipping)

Pemendekan (clipping) is the process of clipping or abbreviating the word for example, *perpus* from *perpustakaan* (library).

From those three theories above, there are some similarities and differences in the processes of word-formation. However, the writer uses George Yule's theory on word-formation processes as the main theory in analyzing the slangs in the film *AADC* because Yule's theory explains plainly the word-formation processes that the writer requires, that is, the more word-formation processes than Stageberg's and Abdul Chaer's theories. The writer uses Stageberg's theory as the supporting theory of word-formation processes. Besides that, the writer is more interested to use Yule's word-formation processes than Indonesian word-formation processes by Abdul Chaer in analyzing the slangs in the film *AADC* because those slangs are not limited in Indonesian language only but also some from other languages. The theory of Indonesian word-formation is used as a supporting theory and comparison in order to show that Indonesian also has the theory of word-formation processes, which have an important role in forming Indonesian new words or terms.



The comparison of the word-formation processes' theories

2.2. Related Study

The writer also reviews the study written by another writer who has done a similar study. The study was done by Florence Sehertian (2000) in *The Study of Word-Formation on Slang Words in GADIS magazine articles*. The writer uses this study as a comparison and reference because of the similarity between the studies, the word-formation processes of slangs.

In Florence study, she found the word-formation processes of slangs that were used in 28 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). Florence considered that the article in *GADIS* magazine mostly used slangs because it is a teenage magazine and most of the target readers are teenagers.

Florence's study inspired the writer to do a similar thing on slang. There are some similarities and differences between Florence's study and the writer's study. Both of them conduct the same study on word-formation processes of slangs and also use George Yule's theory as the main theory in analyzing the data. Yet, there are some differences between Florence's and the writer's study. In Florence's study, she analyzed the text from a magazine, the media for people to read. Even the words are focused for teenagers and the rules of writing should be observed. On the other hand, the writer analyzes the texts, in the form of script because *AADC* is a film. Besides reading the script, the writer also has to watch the film in order to know and understand the context, in which some expressions and body languages sometimes cannot be understood by reading the script only.

In analyzing the data, Florence used three theories, English word-formation processes by George Yule, Indonesian word-formation processes by Abdul Chaer and the theory of slang formation by Henshaw and Montague, while the writer only uses two theories, English word-formation processes, from George Yule and Norman C. Stageberg, and Indonesian word-formation processes from Abdul Chaer. Besides that, both Florence's and the writer's study used table in analyzing the findings. Inside the table, both of them analyze the slangs, the meaning of the slangs the words-formation processes

of those slangs, the total number of slangs in each word-formation process and the total number in percentage. The writer adopted this concept from Florence's study, so that the writer gains the accurate data on the word-formation processes of those slangs in the film *AADC*.