CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This chapter discusses Morphology, Morphemes, Word Formation, and Types of Word Formation.

2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics studying about word Formation. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010), morphology is the study of word structures. Another definition of morphology is given by Aronoff and Fudeman (2011), defining that morphology is a branch of linguistic that is related to words, internal structure and how they are created. According to Fasold (2006), morphology is the study of form. Specifically, it discusses the forms of words. Furthermore, Katamba (2005) notes that morphology is the study of how words are formed and the structure of words. In conclusion, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the word form and the forming process of words.

2.1.2 Morphemes

2.1.2.1 Definition of Morpheme

A morpheme is one of the components of word structure. Linguists define a morpheme as the minimal unit of language that has

meaning (Lieber, 2009). According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), they define a morpheme as the minimal unit of language that gives information about meaning or function. For example, the word driver consists of two morphemes: drive (with the meaning 'steer') and -er (which indicates that the entire word functions as a noun with the meaning 'one who drives'). In conclusion, a morpheme is the smallest unit of language which has a meaning and it cannot be divided further into a smaller unit.

2.1.2.2 Types of Morphemes

There are two types of morphemes: a free morpheme and a bound morpheme (O'Grady and Archibald, 2016).

2.1.2.2.1 Free morpheme

According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself. Fromkin (2011) also adds that free morphemes are words that can stand alone. Futhermore, Yule (2010) defines that free morpheme can stand on its own as a single word. From the three definitions above, it can be said that free morpheme is an independent morpheme that can free standing without being attached to other morphemes. The examples of free morpheme are boy, house, rainbow, man, book, etc.

Free morphemes can be divided into two categories; lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Lexical morphemes are words that have some meaning like verbs, adjectives,

and nouns. For example, house, cat, happy, go and boy. The words are used as an open class of word because they not have a problem in adding a new lexical morpheme to the language. Functional morphemes are a closed class of words such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. For example, and, because, on, the, that, it, etc.

2.1.2.2.2 Bound morpheme

According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), bound morphemes are morphemes which must be bound to other elements. Futhermore, Fromkin (2011) notes that bound morphemes never able to operate independently but are always a part of words. Another definition of bound morphemes is given by Yule (2010), he states that bound morphemes are forms that normally cannot operate by itself and are usually bound to others. Maulina (2015) also adds that bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and it must be bound to a morpheme or other word. From the four definitions above, it can be said that bound morphemes as morphemes that are dependent. It can only occur when they are attached to free morphemes such as –ed (past tense), -s (plural), -er, -pre, -ish, -ness, -ly, trans-, un-, etc.

Similar to free morpheme, bound morphemes also can be divided into two categories; derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are changing the

function of a word or producing new words. For example, The noun "Use" can become the adjectives "useless or useful" by the addition of the derivational morphemes -less or -ful. Inflectional morphemes are not used to generate new words in the language, however more to show aspects of the grammatical function of a word. According to Angrayni (2019), inflectional morphemes are not to change parts of speech or meaning. For example, -ed (past tense) "played", -ing (progressive) "playing" etc.

To conclude the two explained morphemes, free morphemes can be self-contained as a word. Meanwhile, bound morphemes must be bound to other elements.

2.1.3 Word Formation

2.1.3.1 Definition of Word Formation

Hamawand (2011), word formation is the study of the creation of new words and the principles involved in their formation. According to Yule (2010), word formation is the basic study of the process to create new words. Plag (2002) notes that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of how new complex words are built based on other words or morphemes. Therefore, word formation is related to the processes of how existing words are built and how new words are created.

2.1.3.2 Types of Word Formation

The writer adapted the theory of word formation process from various experts such as William O'Grady, George Yule, and Barnhart. O'Grady (1996) classifies types of word formation process into six categories. There are conversion, clipping, blending, back formation, acronym, and onomatopoeia. According to Yule (2010), there are 10 word formation processes which are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes (p.53).

In this research, the writer uses the theory of word formation from George Yule (2010) to analyze the data. the theory of Yule is used because of two reasons. First, Yule's theory is commonly used by linguists for their studies. The second reason is the information in Yule's theory is complete, detailed, and easy to grasp, so it is very helpful for this study. There are ten word formation processes according to Yule:

a. Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage which is the invention of totally new terms. The process of coinage creates a new word by taking a name of a product that is very common in society. The name of the product is used by societies continually and it becomes more general.

Example:

Aqua for Mineral Water

Indomie for Instant Noodles

We might say that coinage is a process to create a new word or phrase from the original term.

Yule (2010) mentions coinage is also included in the case of eponyms or new words based on the name of a person or a place. It is common for people to use terms such as hoover (or even spangler), sandwich (from the eighteenth-century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having hidden bread and meat together while gambling), volt (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta), watt (from the Scottish Investor, James Watt) (p.59). Other examples are the street's name in Malang, Arjuna comes from the name of Arjuna Mountain, A. Yani comes from an Indonesian hero named Jenderal Ahmad Yani, and Bunga Coklat comes from the name of a flower.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process that takes words from foreign languages. The purpose of it is to gain a new vocabulary of the language. The English language has adopted a large number of other languages.

Example:

croissant is from the French

kindergarten is from German

chopstick is from the Chinese

dope is from Dutch

piano is from the Italian

sofa is from Arabic

Although English language borrows foreign languages, other languages also borrow terms from English.

Example:

suupaa or supaamaaketto in Japanese which means supermarket.

sport, klub and futbal in Hungarian.

problems of le stress, over a glass of le whisky, during of le weekend in French.

c. Compounding

Compounding is a combination of two separate words into a single form. The examples of English compound are:

Bookcase   *Wallpaper*

Fingerprint   *Waterfall*

Sunburn   *Handwash*

Sunscreen

All of them are nouns. We can also create compound adjectives such as *good-looking* and *low-paid*. The other examples are compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) becomes *fast-food, full-time, high-speed,* etc.

d. Blending

Blending is a process of combining two or more words into a new word by deleting material from one or both source words. Blending is typically accomplished by taking the first syllable of the first word. Then, that is joined to the last syllable of the second word.

Example:

Smog => smoke and fog

Brunch => breakfast and lunch

motel => motor and hotel

podcast => ipod and broadcast

blog => web and blog

e. Clipping

Clipping is a process of shortening word by deleting one or more syllables so it becomes shorter one. Common examples of clipping are given below:

ad => advertisement

bra => brassiere

flu => influenza

prof => professor

lab => laboratory

sec => second

English speakers also like to clip someone's name. Examples:

Ed => Eddie

Mike => Michael

Sam => Samantha

Tom => Tommy

  There are some types of reduction in Australian and British English that is known as hypocorisms. It is a process of reducing a longer word becomes a single syllable, then –y or –ie is added to the end. The examples are:

movie (moving pictures)

telly (television)

barbie (barbecue)

Aussie (Australian)

brekky (breakfast)

f. Back Formation

Backformation is a specialized type of reduction process. In this process, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).

Example:

donate from *donation*

emote from *emotion*

enthuse from *enthusiasm*

babysit from *babysitter*

opt from *option*

g. Conversion

Conversion is a word formation process which changes a specific English word into noun, verb, adverb or adjective without any reduction. For examples of nouns are:

Light

- *Light* the way (verb)

- The book is *light* (adjective)

Bottle

- We *bottled* the home-brew last night (verb)

Fast

- I am *fasting* for thirty days (verb)

- He ran *fast* to catch the bus (adverb)

h. Acronym

Acronyms are new words that are formed by taking the initial letters of some words. The initial letters are combined and read as one word.

Example:

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nation)

FIFA (Federation International Football Association)

InterPol (International Criminal Police Organization)

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Education Fund)

There are also the examples of acronym that the letter is pronounced one by one. Example:

ATM (Automatic Teller Machine)

HR (Human Resources)

PC (Personal Computer)

VIP (Very Important Person)

DVD (Digital Versatile Disk)

i. Derivation

Derivation is one of word formation processes to create new words by

adding affixes. Some common affixes are *un-, dis-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -ish,* and

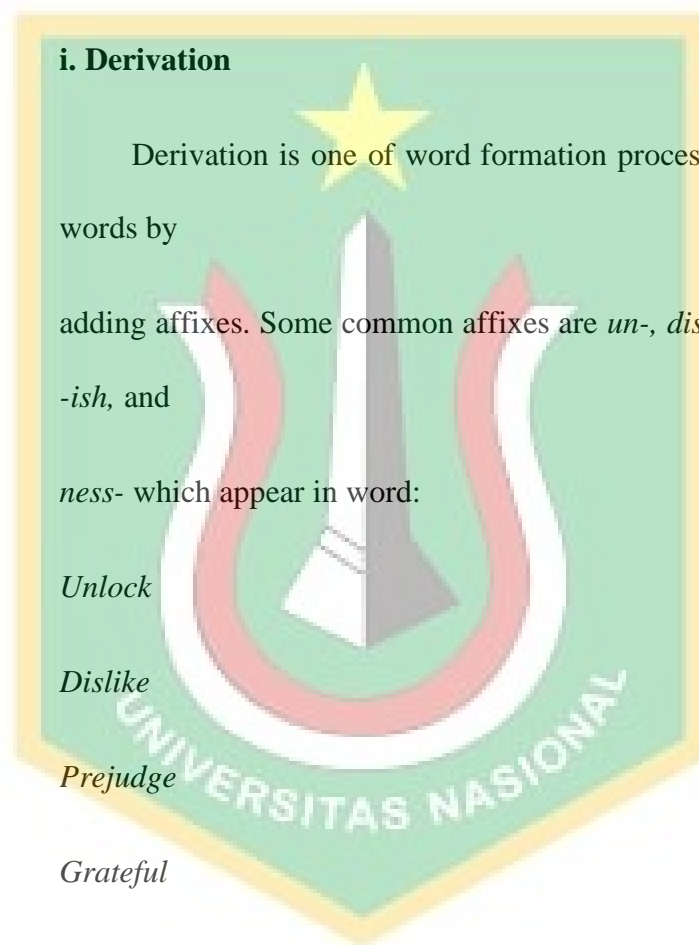*ness-* which appear in word:

Unlock

Dislike

Prejudge

Grateful

Useless

Boyish

Terrorism

Darkness

• **Prefixes and Suffixes**

Prefixes are adding affixes to the beginning of the words (e.g. *un-, mis-, il-*). Meanwhile, suffixes are adding affixes to the end of the words

(e.g. *–ish, -ful, -less*).

Example:

illegal has a prefix

careful has a suffix.

• **Infix**

English does not have any productive process of infixation, but there is one marginal process that comes closely to infixation. In spoken English, this kind of infixation is used to emphasize a word to make it stronger.

Example:

Absogoddamnlutely

Alafriggingbama

Fanbloodytastic

Absobleedinglutely

Hallebloodylujah

j. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are the operation of more than one process in the creation of a particular word. It is necessary for the language users to make their own innovative words by using two or more formation processes. It means a word may be created from multiple word formation processes.

Example:

Snow + Ball => snowball

- We had an exciting *snowball (n)* fight yesterday. (compounding)

- Problems with the family have *snowballed (v).* (conversion)

International + Network => Inter + Net (clipping) => Internet (blending)

- She gets the recipe of croissant on the *internet (n).*

2.2 Previous Studies

This section describes a few studies that have was done about word formation to avoid the same discussion. Because this research is not the only one which analyzes word formation phenomena. Many previous researchers have analyzed the formation of words, such as:

The first research was done by Dian Luthfiyati, Abdul Kholiq, Intan Ni'matus Zahroh (2017) The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes of In The Jakarta Post Website. The purpose of this study is identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten educational articles on the "Jakarta Post Website" from October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses a qualitative method. The result shows that the most common derivation words that is used in the headline ten article education in "Jakarta Post Website" from October 2015 until April 2016 are noun derivations.

The second research is from Novia Fajriani (2015), entitled English Word Formation Analysis in The Jakarta Post's Sci-Tech Articles 2014. The research analyzes the process of word formation to the selected words which are found in The Jakarta Post's articles. It also classifies the types of word formation. Moreover, it is aimed to make people understand word formation and know how to guess the meaning of new words without looking them up in the dictionary. dictionary. This research is analyzed by qualitative descriptive method. The result finds that almost all word formation occurs in the analysis. 27 words are analyzed. The 25 words pass the four steps of structural morphology processes. There are two words that do not pass the four structural morphology processes; WhatsApp and DSLR.

The next research was done by Dhita Novianti (2017), with her research entitled Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie. This research provides an analysis on English slang words in conversations of a movie. The data in this thesis are taken from the Deadpool movie script. This thesis methodology is qualitative method which is relying on verbal data and the data will

be explained descriptively. The writer finds 32 slang words used by the characters in the movie. This research has analyzed all the data. The analysis in this research has four steps based on the structural morphology process. They are, Morpheme, Word Formation, Morphophonological Processes and Dictionary. The study reveals that processes of word formation of English slang words in Deadpool movie are divided into five processes. They are Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Initialism and Multiple Processes.

From the three kinds of research above, it can be said that this research is different because the three data of the research above are taken from written discourse and the last research from movie script, while the data in this research is from the English Translation of the Holy Qur'an. And also based on the previous research above, this research uses a different theory which makes it different from those three previous kinds of research. So, it can be said that this research is something new. This research tried to explore 10 types of word formation to analyze the English Translation of the Holy Qur'an's Surah Al-Mulk.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the writer uses the theory of word formation from George Yule (2010) to analyze the data. the theory of Yule is used because of two reasons. First, Yule's theory is commonly used by linguists for their studies. The second reason is the information in Yule's theory is complete, detailed, and easy to grasp,

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