

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Language is dynamic, language always develops follow the development of the whole fields of life. The whole fields of life develop increasingly such as technology, culture, politics, industry, science, economy, and etc. With the development of the various fields, the language develops also, because the whole fields need the words to express the meaning of what they want to explain. For example the word biomanufacturing. Biomanufacturing is the process of using the system, particularly microorganism and cell culture, to produce biological molecules and materials on a commercial scale. The word biomanufacturing is a new word that invented by science. New word and expressions or neologism are created for new things irrespective of their scale importance. A neologism or new word is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word or a word borrowed from another language (Arnold 1986:217).

After the new words were invented, then the new words itself will be added into the dictionary, and the dictionary try gives their meaning or to find the equivalent in a different language.

The definition of dictionary according to Oxford Dictionary is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage. There are some English dictionaries like Mcmillan Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford English Dictionary. One of the most popular dictionaries is Oxford English Dictionary.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is the main historical dictionary of the English language, published by the Oxford University Press. It traces the historical development of the English language, providing a comprehensive resource to scholars and academic researchers, as well as describing usage in its many variations throughout the world. The second edition came to 21,728 pages in 20 volumes, published in 1989.

The Oxford online version dictionary has been available since 2000. In April 2014 the Oxford online dictionary over two million hits per month. there are 3 parts of the new words of online Oxford English Dictionary. First new words itself, the second new subentries and the third is new sense. In 2017 there is 553in new words part. The new words in online Oxford English Dictionary collected the new words in three times in 2017 on March, June, and September. We can find some new words were successfully adapt to the language. For example, a word 420, the meaning of a word 420 is “used to refer to cannabis or to the act of smoking cannabis”. Based on the process, a word 420 called Coinage because the word is the invention by high school students in San Rafael, California in 1971. The process is called Word Formation.

“Word formation is the creation of a new word” (Yule, 1985). In word formation, there are some types of word formation in forming the new words. According to George yule, there are nine-word formation processes such as Coinage, for example, Toa, Aspirin, Borrowing for example yogurt (Turkish), Compounding for example Fingerprint. Blending for example, Gasoline + Alcohol = Gasohol, Smoke + Fog = Smog. Clipping, for example, sitcom. , for example, Television, Conversion for example Paper (n): he is papering (v) the bedroom walls.?, Acronyms, for example, CD, Derivation for example unhappy.

The basic concerning of word formation with morpheme. Morpheme as a minimal unit. “Examining a new language with a view to discovering and describing its structure is the

identification of the minimal units. These minimal units are ‘morpheme’ (Nida, 1963). The morpheme could be classified into bound and free morpheme. A bound morpheme can stand by themselves as single words. ‘Bound morpheme never occurs in isolation, that is, are not regularly uttered alone in normal discourse’ (Nida, 1963). ‘Free morpheme are those which may be uttered in isolation’ (Nida, 1963). They may classify into roots affixes and affixes could be classified into derivational and inflectional affixes based on their respective function.

In this paper, the writer analyzes the new word with morphological studies by applying the word formation processes, he discusses the word formation processes on the new word that found on Oxford online dictionary. The writer wants to know how the new words created by analyzing the new words based on the word formation processes, based on the explanation above, the writer entitles this study with *Word Formation of the new word as found in online Oxford English Dictionary*.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

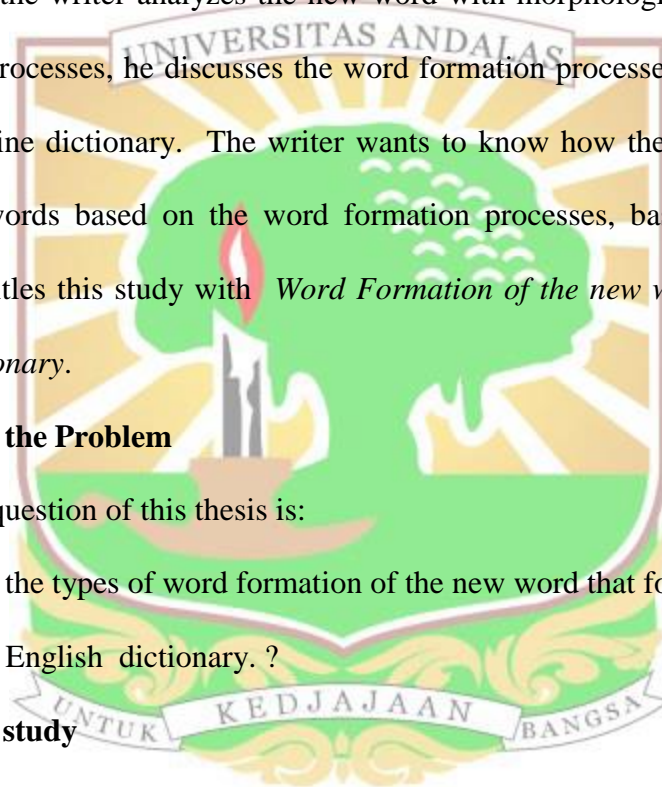
The research question of this thesis is:

1. What are the types of word formation of the new word that found in online Oxford English dictionary. ?

1.3 Objective of the study

Based on the research question, this research is aimed at observing word formation processes in social media, the objective of the research is :

1. To find out the types of word formation of new words as found in online Oxford English Dictionary.



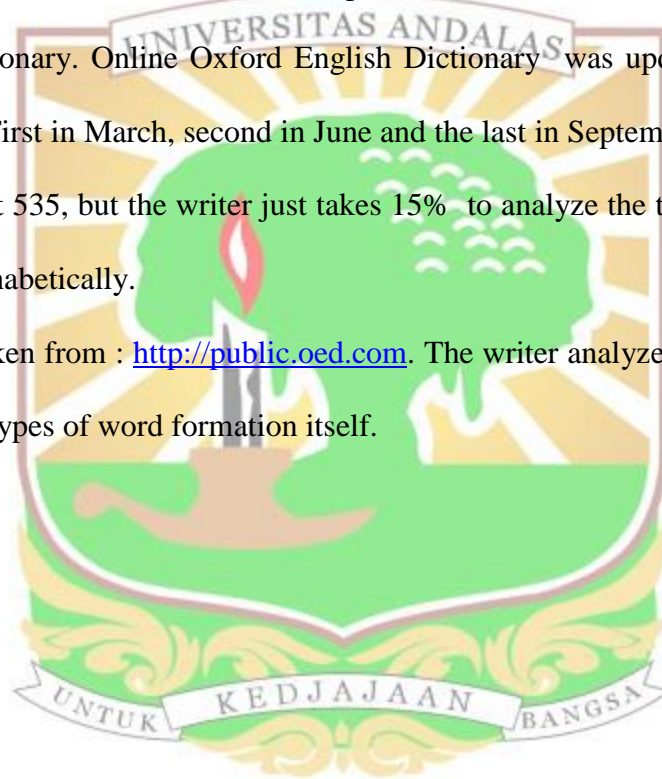
1.4 The scope of the study

The research focuses on analyzing the word formation processes in of the new word as found in online Oxford English Dictionary. This analysis concern to the word formation processes of the new word in online Oxford English Dictionary, this research will be analyzed by using George Yule theory (1985).

1.5 Methods of the Research

This thesis is about the word formation processes of the new word that found in online Oxford English Dictionary. Online Oxford English Dictionary was updated the new word for three times in 2017. First in March, second in June and the last in September. Amount of the new word in 2017 is about 535, but the writer just takes 15% to analyze the types of word formation that have stacked alphabetically.

The data is taken from : <http://public.oed.com>. The writer analyzes the data with describe the meaning and the types of word formation itself.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In this part, some researchers are reviewed that are related to word formation processes. There are many researchers who discuss word formation, especially on the types word formation processes of the new word that found in online Oxford English Dictionary. The first study proposed by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu, he entitles the article with “Analysis on the Word Formation of English Netspeak Neologism”. They study and analyzes how many types of The word Formation in netspeak neologism.

The key terms of the study are internet, neologism, netspeak, word formation. The objective of the study is to Analyze what types the word formation found on the netspeak neologism and calculated what the dominant types the word formation processes found on netspeak neologism. In the research report here, they classified and calculated the new word based on this word formation types and the result are Compounding 72.9%, Blending 11.9%, Affixiation 6.2%, Acronyms 1%, Conversion 1%, Clipping 0.5%, Old words with new meaning 2.3%, Hard to define 4.2%. They explain little the types of word formation. Then they just made the percentage of the types of word formation itself.

The second study proposed by Desi Melza (2012) , She entitles the thesis with “Word Formation as found in the Jakarta Post” . her thesis is about word formation analysis she defines the word based on the kind of word formation type, she identify and define the word to figure it out the meaning.

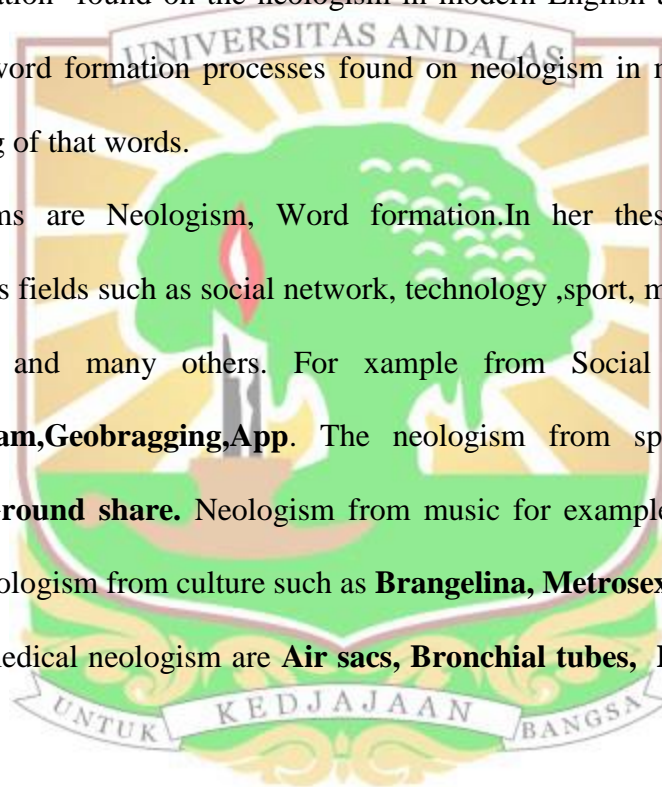
The key terms of the study are Magazine , Morphology, Word formation. The objective of the study are word formation found in the Jakarta post , The elements that from the new word which found in The Jakarta post and the word formatted in the certaint category.

The last study proposed by Julia Gontsarova (2013), She entitles the thesis with “Neologism In Modern English : Study of Word Formation Processes”. The objective of the study is to analyze the define about neologism and where are neologism used,the second, what types the word formation found on the neologism in modern English and calculated what the dominant types the word formation processes found on neologism in modern English but not describes the meaning of that words.

The key terms are Neologism, Word formation.In her thesis new wordare used extensively in Various fields such as social network, technology ,sport, music, medicine , culture ,bussines, literarure and many others. For xample from Social networking are **404, Croudsourcing, Spam,Geobragging,App**. The neologism from sport **Bouncbackability, Monster, Doosra, Ground share**. Neologism from music for example are **Dougie, Hashtag rap, Trap music**. Neologism from culture such as **Brangelina, Metrosexual, BFF,Chilax**.

Example of medical neologism are **Air sacs, Bronchial tubes, Diaphragm, Epiclottis, Larynx, Medulla**.

She clasified and calculated the new word based on this word formation types and the result are Blending 33%, Composition 23%,Shortening 6%,Affixation 21%,acronyms 4%, Abbreviation 3%, Conversion 3%, Reduplication 1%, Clipping 6%. She just made the percentage the types of word formation without try to figure it out the meaning.



2.2 Definition of Key Terms

2.2.1 Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word. (George Yule : 1985)

2.2.2 Dictionary

A book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage. (Oxford dictionary).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

There are several theories of word formation processes written by Francis Katamba (1993), Bauer (1983), Plag (2003), Aronoff (1976), Stageberg and Oaks (2000), George yule (1985) The writer uses the theory which is proposed by George Yule (1985).

2.3.1 Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word. (George Yule: 1985). The Basic concept concerning with word formation: Morpheme, Morpheme defined as the smallest meaningful unit. the morpheme could be classified into bound morphemes and free morphemes based on the whether they can constitute by themselves, They may classify into roots affixes and affixes could classify into derivational and inflectional affixes based on their respective function

2.3.2 Bound and Free Morphemes

“Bound morpheme never occurs in isolation but free morpheme is uttered in isolation (Nida, 1963). A bound morpheme cannot normally stand alone but they are typically attached to another form. Affixes are bound morpheme. Ex. re- , -ist, -ed, -s. A free morpheme can stand by themselves as a single word. Ex-Tour, open, stay.

2.3.3 Root, Stem, and Base

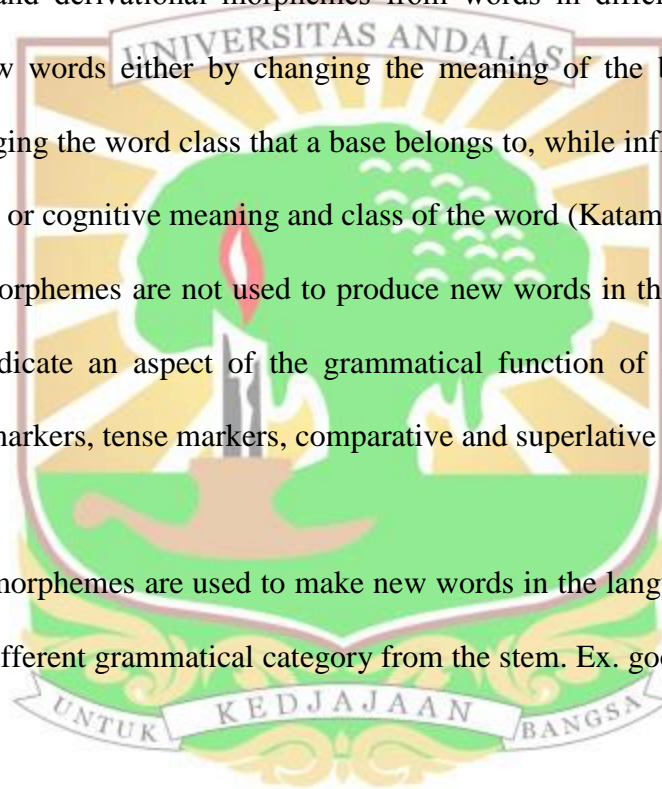
The affixes attached to a base can be inflectional or derivational. All roots are bases but not all bases are roots, because root has nothing attached to it while base may have affixes attached to it and nothing attached to it. A Base is also categorized as stem if there are no inflectional affixes attached to the base.

2.3.4 Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme

“Inflectional and derivational morphemes form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached and by changing the word class that a base belongs to, while inflectional morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning and class of the word (Katamba: 1993, p.47).

Inflectional morphemes are not used to produce new words in the English language, but the function is to indicate an aspect of the grammatical function of a word, such as plural markers, possessive markers, tense markers, comparative and superlative markers are inflectional morphemes.

Derivational morphemes are used to make new words in the language and are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Ex. good => Adjective good + ness => noun.



2.3.5 Types of Word Formation Processes

1. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product .

For examples : Xerox, TOA , Nylon ,Aspirin,Zipper.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is where that word got from another language for example : Alcohol (Arab) , Robot (Czech), Bass (Dutch), Yogurt (Turkish).

3. Compounding

Compounding is the word created from two separates words example : Bookcase, Fingerprint, Wallpaper.

4. Blending

Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and Joining it to the end of the other word. Example : Gasohol = Gasoline alcohol , Brunch = Breakfast lunch, Smog = Smoke , Fog.

5. Clipping

Clipping is a word have one more than syllable is reduced to a shorter form.

Ex: Goasoline = Gas

Advertisement= Ad

Gymnastic= Gym

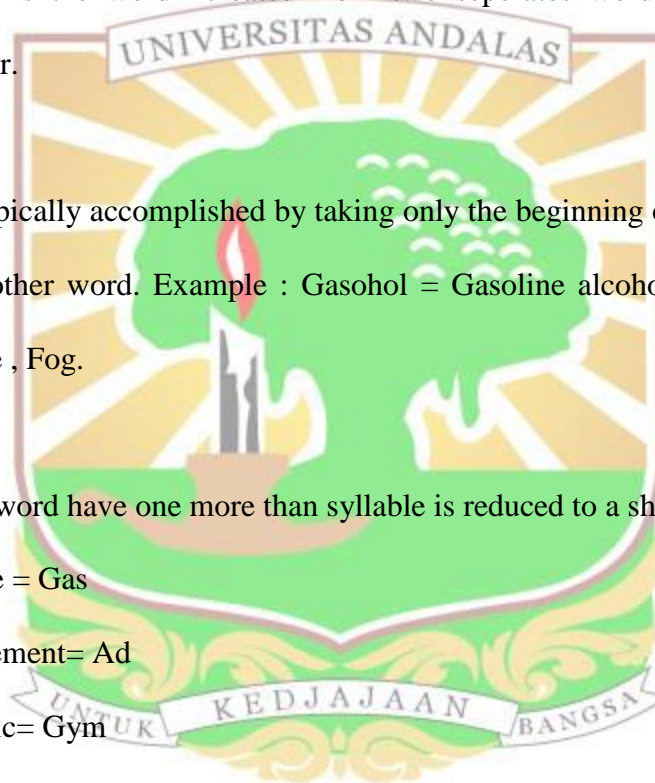
6. Backformation

Backformation is A word of one type of (Usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (Verb) Example : Television = Televise + ion , Donation = Donate+ion

- A longer word is reduced to a single syllable , then “-y”, “-ie”, or “-is”.

Example : Moving pictures = Movie , Austalian =Aussie

7. Conversion



Conversion is how the word change the function . when a noun comes to be used as verb.

Example : Butter (n) => Have you buttered (V) the toast .?, Paper => He is
papering (V) His room .

Verb comes to be used as noun

Example : Guess (v) : A guess (n), to print out (v) : A print out (n)

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

Examples : CD=Compact disk , TV= Television , ATM = Automatic
Teller Machine.

9. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called
affixes and this process is called Derivation.

Examples : un/ less/ ish / pre/ full /-ism/ -ness

2.3.6 New word

A neologism or new word is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an
existing word or a word borrowed from another language (Arnold 1986:217)

2.3.7 Dictionary

There are so many word that we can find on dictionary. The word is always develop from
time to time. The function of dictionary it self are to find, to add and then to conclude the new
word that exist in a whole fields in life. The definition of Dictionary according to Oxford
Dictionary is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in
alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different
language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage.

