

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language has certainly influenced how society today perceives the world. The growth and changes in language reflects the growth and changes that are taking place in the society. Modern men have come a long way in terms of lifestyle, culture and development. The overall quality and way of life of the modern society today, as compared to the society of three or even two decades ago, has changed dramatically. From the time when information was served into different types of media like books, newspaper, or radio. Today, we live in a world of cutting the edge information technology. People have wider and more efficient access to news and information especially via the internet, cable television and the mobile phone. This condition has brought to the creation of new words. In English, the new words can be observed from the new edition of English dictionary, both in the printed and online versions. It is observed that in its latest update, which right on December 2021, the Online English Dictionary (OED) has added more than 700 new entries and senses in various fields.

The creation of new words can be studied from morphological perspective, particularly from word formation. Word formation is a crucial aspect of language development, where new words are created from existing linguistic elements. In academic terms as mentioned by Yule's (2010), word formation is also known as lexical word-formation and involves the creation of new words through various

processes, including affixation, conversion, compounding, blending, coinage, borrowing, clipping, acronyms, and back formation.

In our recent use of language, we are not aware of word-formation processes, which create, produce or form new words in a language. Most of the times we have no problems with understanding these new words. Furthermore, we know immediately the various forms of that new word and include them all in our vocabulary. Sometimes we even may build them ourselves. This ability to adopt, understand, and use such a new word result from the fact that these word-formation processes are based on certain rules and regulations. Maybe we do not realize that for the latest update, which right on December 2021, OED have been added more than 700 new entries and senses.

However, we often can guess the meaning of a new word from the sound. As mentioned by McCarthy and O'Dell (2007) when we listen to or read English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word that we do not before we look up or ask its meaning. For this, we must decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context, including the form of the words or form.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. O'Grady (1997) states that, "Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation". It is the study of the change structure of words

which are modified for purposes. The Basic concept concerning with word formation is morpheme, morpheme defined as the smallest meaningful unit. the morpheme could beclassified into bound morphemes and free morphemes.

1.2.2 Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word, which discusses about the ways new word is created in the language, (Yule, 2010). It means most of the languages have the ways or the processes in create words, including English.

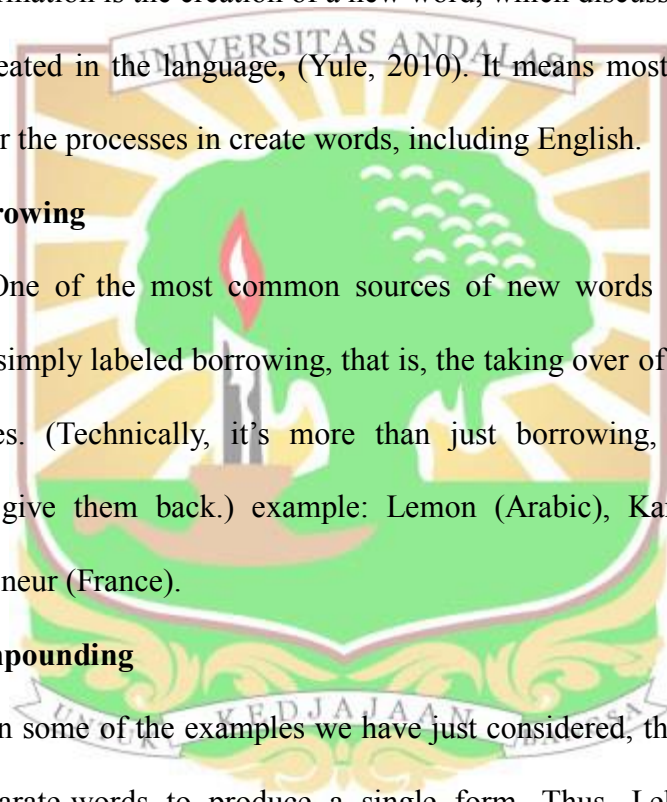
a) Borrowing

One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing, that is, the taking over of words from other languages. (Technically, it's more than just borrowing, because English doesn't give them back.) example: Lemon (Arabic), Karaoke (Japanese), Entrepreneur (France).

b) Compounding

In some of the examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, Lehn and Wort are combined to produce Lehn wort in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding. Example: Handphone, Handbook, Handcuff.

c) Blending



The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, in blending, we typically take only the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other word. To talk about the combined effects of smoke and fog, we can use the word smog. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between smog, smize (smoke + haze) and smirk (smoke + murk). Example: Emoticon = emotion + icon, Clash = clap + crash, Biopic = biography + picture.

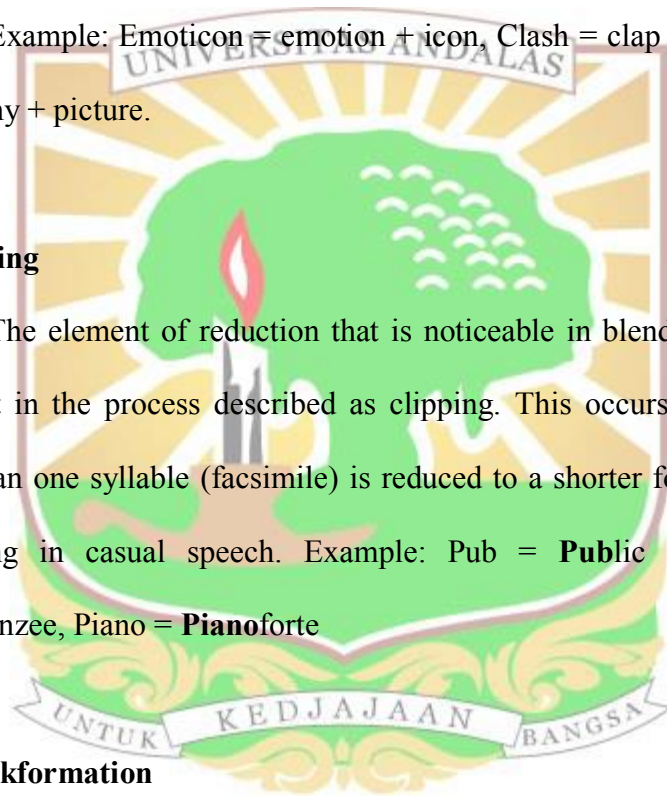
d) **Clipping**

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. Example: Pub = **P**ublic house, Chimp = **C**himpanzee, Piano = **P**ianoforte

e) **Blackformation**

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). Example: Advisor from Advisory, Adulate from Adulation, Babysit from Babysitter.

f) **Conversion**



A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are “category change” and “functional shift.” Example: Access (N) > To Access(V), Name(N) > To Name(V), Bottle(N) > To Bottle(V).

g) **Coinage**

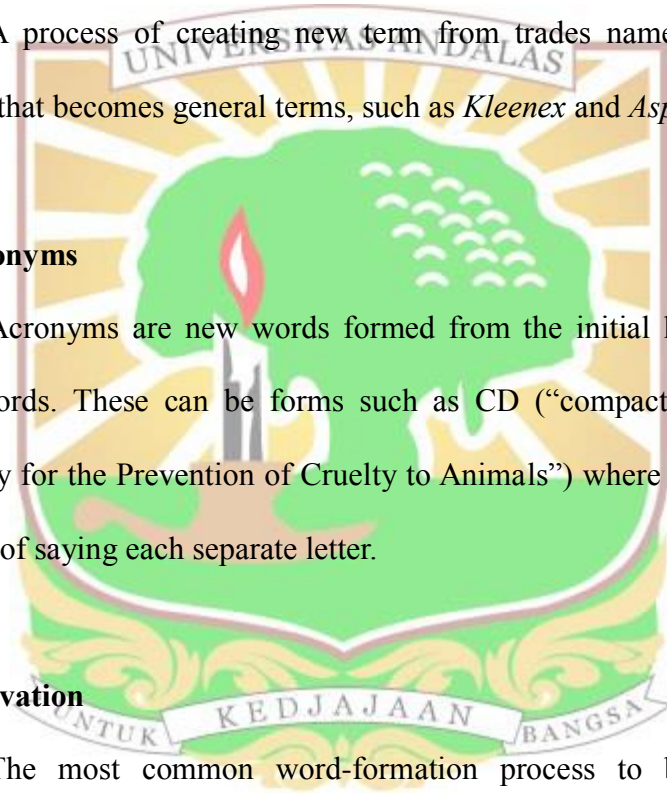
A process of creating new term from trades names or commercial product that becomes general terms, such as *Kleenex* and *Aspirin* or *Google*.

h) **Acronyms**

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD (“compact disk”) or SPCA (“Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals”) where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter.

i) **Derivation**

The most common word-formation process to be found in the production of new words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of many small “bits” of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Basically, when a word is created by adding affixes, its meaning and category are distinct from its base. Example: Private > Privacy or Refuse > Refusal



1.3 Review of Previous Studies

There have been a lot of studies of word-formation available in Linguistic world. Some studies are reviewed here. The first study is conducted by Sari (2018). In her study, she explained various types of word-formation by Hatch and Brown, Francis Katamba, and O'Grady theories. From her research, the method that she applied of analyzing data was from Miles and Huberman. Followed by 4 simple steps, which are: *Data Collection, Data Display, Drawing and Verifying Conclusion*. Based on her research, she concluded that the process of inflection is the most dominant process that is found in social media such as *Twitter* and *Instagram*.

The second study is conducted by Mato (2018), which focused on explain word formation process that appear in social media such as (Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook). She used qualitative method to describe each word found in the process. The data were analyzed by applying the theory of word-formation process by Hatch and Brown, O'Grady and Guzman, and Katamba theories. Based on her findings, she found that the most dominant process that appear is blending, followed by abbreviation. Apparently, the studies above bring a different result within the same period. Although, both the researchers above mostly used same theories, yet still they bring a different conclusion on both studies.

Another study is conducted by Elisa and Ratih (2018). Qualitative research was used to obtain the data from OED online. OED (Oxford English Dictionary) online is a platform of dictionary online made by Oxford University which consist list

of new English words. The research object of the study is the list of new English words from year 2012- 2016. In their findings, the study showed that there are some processes in creating new English words, for instance (affixation, folk etymology, compounding, abbreviation, acronyms, borrowing, blending, clipping, and back-formation). In result, it showed that the most productive process of creating new English words was affixation.

The most productive word-formation devices (-er, -ist, -ian) are the first learned by children, with their memory for newly formed words being better for these devices. This finding was found in study of Productivity and memory for newly formed words, which research is conducted by E. Clark and S. Cohen. The first word-formation devices children should learn, we proposed, are the most productive ones, that is, those that have the fewest structural constraints on their use and that appear most frequently in the formation of new words. Four- and five-year-old children who were asked to recall novel words with English agentive suffixes recalled the most productive suffix (-er) well and its less productive companions (-ist and -ian) very poorly. Other children who were asked to recall as agentive suffixes the non-agentive -ly (about equal in frequency to -er) together with -ist and -ian, did poorly on all three. They also substituted agentive suffixes (including -er) for the non-agentive -ly, with greater reliance on more productive forms. These data, together with previous observations, support the hypothesis that productivity affects the order in which children master word-formation devices.

1.4 Research Questions

Related to the new English words published in the Oxford English Dictionary online, two questions are raised. They are:

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

- 1 How are the new words morphologically formed?

1.5 Objectives

This research has two main objectives. They are:

1. To identify the type of word formation of new words as found on online Oxford English Dictionary

2. To describe how new words morphologically formed

1.6 Scope

This research focused on the word-formation processes of words which the latest update of new words on the website on December 2021. The discussion in this research will be specified on identifying the form of the new words published in December. And then describing how the new are formed by referring to Yule's theory.

