

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Gaming Words

Gaming words are the unique words that have been created by the players of a particular game. Gaming words are used in a communication by the players who play the same game, both in face to face communication and via internet connection such as in forum discussion. The term gaming words are based on the typology of game talk (Wright et al, 2001). Wright (2001) divides game talk into several categories: (1) Creative game talk which is used in naming the character, joking, and naming the game map, (2) Game Conflict talk which is used in accusing someone who cheats and also for disputing, (3) Insult/ Distancing Talk which is used in taunting other players, (4) Performance Talk which is used when the players engage in a gaming session, and (5) Game Technical/ External talk which is used to discuss about the game and requests. Wright also adds that there are conventions in creating the gaming words, such as the players have to master all aspects of the game, and the experienced players tend to create the gaming words and create their meanings which are agreed and used by all players in the game.

The words are only used by players or forum users who share the same interest. Hence, gaming words can be considered as jargon. Jargon is a technical vocabulary of a special activity or group. All hobbies require mastery of jargon; even sports and games have their jargons. Furthermore, every group or society has its own jargon (Crystal, 1995).

The words which are used in Point Blank game forum exclusively belong to Point Blank's vocabulary. These terms cannot be used in other forum discussion because it may create confusion. For example, "qq" is a common term which is used widely in Point Blank forum site to address the button of computer keyboard that has to be pressed when switching weapon. In Point Blank game forum, by mentioning "qq", all users who read the post will be understand that the term is to address the action of pushing Q letter button twice. But in the other forums, the meaning may be different and even meaningless.

2.1.2 Word Formation Process by Laurie Bauer (1988)

The writer chooses Laurie Bauer's theory of word formation process because of some reasons. The writer assumes that Bauer's theory is clearer and more understandable from other theories such as: George Yule's word formation process theory and Andrew Carstairs McCarthy's theory. But those theories are used in supporting the writer's main theory to complete the information. Second, Bauer's theory is more complex and deeper in the analysis which concerns with word formation process itself. Last, Bauer's theory is flexible and applicable in any language. Bauer divides the word formation processes into 9 processes. There are: using affixes, reduplication, modification the base, cases which involve shortening base, processes that involve several lexemes, alphabet based on formation, unique morph, and suppletion.

2.1.2.1 Word-Building Processes Which Use Affixes

Affixes are the most common ways to build new words in the languages of the worlds. Affix is the bound morpheme that attaches to bases (Plag, 2002), furthermore Bauer (1988), divides word formation processes that use affixes into:

- Suffixes are affixes that being added at the end of words. Suffixes are the commonest affixes that are used. Suffixes are used for all purposes in morphology. They are derived as in:

Constitute + ion + al + ity.

- Prefixes are affixes that being added at the beginning of words. Prefixes are rarer than suffixes, although they work in the same way. Prefixes can be derived as in:

En + tangle + ment

(*derive*) (*derive*)

And can be inflectional as in:

Re + create + s

(*derive*) (*infl*)

- Circumfixes. There are some cases that a prefix and a suffix act together to surround a base. If neither of these affixes is used on its own, and the two seem to be a single morpheme, they are sometimes classed together as a circumfix. The case of circumfixes can be illustrated from German, where the past participle of weak verbs is made by adding a prefix *ge-* and simultaneously, a suffix *-t*. That is, the base is enclosed in affixes, neither of which can occur on its own in the forms in question. This is illustrated below:

Film + en 'to film' ge + film + t 'filmed'

Frag + en 'to ask' ge + frag + t 'asked'

**Ge +film* etc do not occur

**film + t* etc do not occur in this meaning but only as 3rd person singular present tense form.

- **Infixes.** Infix is an affix that is inserted in the middle of a word. Since infixes create discontinuous bases, the rarity of a discontinuous morphs also account for the relative rarity of infixation (the use of infixes) in the languages of the world. Infixes in English are mostly occurred in negative expressions (Plag, 2002), however, in other languages, it is used in a better way, such as the examples from Tagalog, a language from Philippines below:

Sulat '*write*'

S + um + ulat '*wrote*'

S + in + ulat '*was written*'

- **Interfixes.** A rather special kind of infix can be found, for example, in many words of Germanic languages where there is a linking element which appears between the two elements of a compound. This can be illustrated in German:

Element 1	Element 2	Compound	Gloss
<i>Jahr</i>	<i>Zelt</i>	<i>Jahr+es+zeit</i>	' <i>season</i> '
<i>Tag</i>	<i>Licht</i>	<i>Tag+es+licht</i>	' <i>day light</i> '

- **Transfixes.** Another special kind of infix involves not only discontinuous affixes but also discontinuous bases. There are affixes which occur throughout the base, and they are termed as transfixes. Transfixes appear only in the Semite language:

katab '*he wrote*' '*daras* '*he studied*'

<i>'jiktib</i>	<i>'he will write'</i>	<i>'jidras</i>	<i>'he will study'</i>
<i>mak 'tuub</i>	<i>'written'</i>	<i>mad 'ruus</i>	<i>'studied'</i>

2.1.2.2 Reduplication

Reduplication is the usage of some parts of the base (which may be entire base) more than once in a word. Reduplication is common across languages. If the entire base is reduplicated, reduplication resembles compounding. Reduplication can also form types of affix. That is, the part of the word which is repeated may be added to the end or the beginning of the base.

- The whole word is being reduplicated (the example are from Afrikaans)

Amper *'nearly'* *amper+amper* *'very nearly'*

Dik *'thick'* *dik+dik* *'very thick*

- Reduplicated prefixes as well as the whole word reduplication. The example which is shown below in Motu, a language of Papua New Guinea.

Tau *'man'* *ta+tau* *'men'*

Mero *'boy'* *me+mero* *'boys'*

- Reduplicated part is used as a suffix (the example are from the Maori)

Aahua *'appearance'* *aahua+hua* *'resemble'*

Hiikel *'step'* *hiikei+kei* *'hop'*

Bauer (1988), states that reduplication is frequently used iconically. It means that the form of the word reflects its meaning. So reduplication is frequently used to indicate plurality, intensity and repetition.

2.1.2.3 Word-Building by Using Modification of the Base

The most common method is to make some kinds of phonological change to the base. The change may be segmental or suprasegmental, and if it is segmental it may affect consonants or vowels and one or more segments. The terminology surrounds the various type of change is complex, and unfortunately it is not always illuminating.

Considering the first modification to the segmental make-up of the base, in the example below, a change from a voiceless fricative to voiced fricative causes a change from noun to verb in English:

e.g. *mouth become mouth*,

sheath become sheathe,

strife become strive,

thief become thieve.

The more common is modification to a vowel sound. Such modification has a different name depends on its historical source. The result of assimilating to a following vowel (even if the later vowel has subsequently disappeared) is called *Umlaut*. Otherwise it is called *Ablaut*. Either can be referred to as a vowel mutation:

e.g. *mouse become mice*

foot become feet

tooth become teeth.

2.1.2.4 Relationships with No Changing Form

There are many instances to be found where, although they appear to be an inflectional or derivational relationship between two words, they have precisely the same form:

e.g. *Deer (singular) > deer (plural)*

Fish (singular) > fish (plural)

Sheep (singular) > Sheep (plural)

And conversion relationship of

Better (adjective) vs to better vs a better

Dirty (adjective) vs Dirty floor (noun)

2.1.2.5 Cases which Involve Shortening Bases

- Backformation

Backformation is a form of reduction; it is occurred when a word loses part of itself to form another word with different class. According to Plag (2002), backformation is one form of derivative, because it changes the class of one word's to another class. Moreover he argues that backformed words are analogically derived by deleting a suffix (or supposed suffix). For example is the word *edit*, that derives from word *editor* (by deleting *-or* from the base word *editor*). Stockwell and Minkova (2001) states that backformation is like *edit* from *editor*, when the final *-or* is incorrectly analyzed as a suffix (like the *-er* of worker, employer, builder). Bauer (1988) argues that there is one

important point of backformation: in retrospect, it is invisible. It is only noticeable when the backformed word is unfamiliar. As if we cannot say the word exhibitor is a backformed from exhibition. This has led some linguists to deny that backformation has any synchronic status as a morphological process. But it has to be remembered that backformation continues to be synchronically used to produce new lexemes, and thus has to be included in any synchronic grammar.

- Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning of part of speech (Bauer, 1988). As given in the example below, clipping frequently does change the stylistic value of the word. There is no way to predict how much word that will be clipped off in clipping, nor even which end of the word that will be clipped of. Neither it is possible to say that any given syllable will definitely be retained in clipping. Some examples from English are given below:

Binoc(ular)s *Binocs*

Deli(catessen) *Deli*

Op(tical) art *Opart*

Sci(ence)fi(ction) *Scifi*

2.1.2.6 Processes which Involve Several Lexemes

Compounding

The formation of new lexeme by adjoining two or more lexemes is called compounding or composition. Compounds can be left as individual words, hyphenated, or

even pushed together without hyphenation. Compound is very common in any language. It seems that there is no language which occurs without compounds, and in many languages compounds are the main types of new lexeme. Some random examples are given below:

Finnish

<i>kirje + kuori</i>	<i>letter + cover</i>	<i>'envelope'</i>
<i>huone + kalu + tehdas</i>	<i>room+article+factory</i>	<i>'furniture</i>
		<i>factory'</i>

2.1.2.7 Alphabet-Based Formations

Some ways of creating new lexemes (but they are not ways of creating new word-forms of lexemes) depend on the existence of a writing system. They are not universal, since not all languages are written. They do not clearly belong to the heading of morphology, although they are included here for the sake of completeness. In particular, two types are relevant here, blend and acronyms.

- Blends

Bauer (1988), states that blends are also called *portmanteau* words, because there are two meanings which are packed up into one word. In some cases two words are simply merged where they overlap, so no information is lost, but repetition of letter combinations is avoided.; e.g. *glass + asphalt > glasphalt*, *war + orgasm > wargasm*, *slang + language > slanguage*. In most cases, however, there is no overlap, and the new word is created from parts of two other words, with no apparent principles guide the way in which the two original words are mutilated:

e.g. *flimsy + miserable > mimsy*

parachute + balloon > paraloon

hawk + dove > dawk.

- Acronyms

Acronyms are words coined from the initial letter of words in a name, title or phrase (Bauer, 1988). They are more than just abbreviations, because they are actually pronounced as new words. Bauer (1988) suggests that many acronyms may actually precede the title in which it purports to abbreviate, or at least, the title may be manipulated in order to give an acronym which is considered suitable for the group concerned. This is particularly the case with pressure groups for publics:

e.g. *AIDS < Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome*

SALT > Strategic Arms Limitation Talks

Acronyms tend to merge into blend when more than one letter is taken from one syllable of the title. The examples below are taken from Indonesian.

Hansip < Pertahanan Sipil < Civil Defence

Danyon > Komandan Batalion < Battalion Commandant

Acronyms are also pronounced by saying each separate letter (Yule, 2006). For examples: *CD* for compact disc, *VCR* for Video Cassette Recorder are pronounced like C-D and V-C-R.

2.1.2.8 Unique Morphs

Unique morphs are morphs that only occur in one fixed expression in the language under discussion. Occasionally unique morphs can look like potentially free morphs. Even here, though, the morphs are bound to this particular collocation. More frequently there are unique morphs which look like obligatory bound morphs, e.g. *-ter* in *laughter*, *-ert* in *inert*, *luke* in *lukewarm*, *cran* in *cranberry*. Such items are sometimes called cranberry morphs.

The status of unique morphs is determined by parallelism with other morphs which are not unique. The *-ter* in *laughter* is seen to be a suffix because of parallels with things like *arrive-al*, *marriage*, *interjection* which also have a verb in first position, when the meanings are relatable, and when there are clearly repeated suffixes in parallel constructions. *Cran* is considered to be some kinds of root because of parallels with *blackberry*, *blueberry*, *cloudberry*, *snowberry*, *waxberry* and so forth. It has to be demanded parallels of a general type before analyzing a unique morph in order to avoid analyzing a unique morph *h-* in *hear*.

2.1.2.9 Suppletion

Although morphologists are continually seeking regularities in the pattern of language, there comes a time when they have to admit defeat, when word-forms of what appear to be same lexeme are so different from each other that they cannot be derived by general rules at all. Suppletion is shown in English in the lexeme GOOD with the two forms *good* and *better*, and the lexeme GO with the two forms *go* and *went*.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There are many studies which relate to the internet communications. However, this study only chooses several studies about internet studies. The study of word

formation process on internet communications has been done by Theresia Natalia Kwee in her undergraduate thesis entitled “*Word Formation Process of New Words in Friendster Testimonials*” (2008). In her study, Kwee analyzes the word formation processes of new words such as turducken, lasterday which are blended form of turkey+duck+chicken, and last + yesterday respectively. Kwee uses Plag’s theory and it is supported by Yule’s theory of word formation process.

Moreover, there is a study about internet forum site communication which examines the word formation process which is used by internet forum users. Franky Yohanes Nangoi (2008) in his undergraduate thesis entitled “*Word Formation Process of Computer Term in Chip Community Forum*” examines the word formation process of Chip Magazine Community forum site. In his study, he examines the word formation process of computer terms that are discussed on the forum.

Compared with this study, both of those studies examine the phenomenon that is resulted in internet sites. Both studies are similar with this study, in which by analyzing the internet site. However, they are different with this study on the focuses. As can be seen, Kwee (2008) focuses on finding new words on Friendster testimonials, while Nangoi (2008) focuses only on computer terms. In contrast, this study merely focuses on word formation processes of gaming words that are related with *Point Blank* game in forum discussion on Point Blank gaming forum site by applying the theory of word formation processes by Laurie Bauer to analyze some patterns in the way new words are created.