CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This section summarizes the theories which are related to the purpose of this study. The writer realizes that theories are needed in making analysis in every field of study; therefore in this study she uses a number of theories in order to help her analyze the data.

2.1.1 Word Formation Processes

There are several different theories about word formation processes. Different theories present different definitions of word formation processes. According to George Yule (1996) word formation is the linguistic process of creating new words or terms from the old words to the new uses. Whereas O'Grady, Michael Dobrovolsky and Francis Katamba (1997) state that word formation is linguistic processes that create new words.

There are also different classifications of word formation processes. George Yule (1996), for example, classifies word formation processes into ten types. They include:

1. Coinage: the totally new terms or words which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses. Older examples are *aspirin, nylon* and *zipper*; more recent examples are *kleenex, teflon* and *xerox*.

2. Borrowing: is the taking over the words from other language, including *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *piano* (Italian) and *zebra* (Bantu).

3. Compounding: is a process of joining two or more separate words to produce a single form, such as *bookcase, shoemaker, wallpaper*, and *wastebasket.*

4. Blending: combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term, *gasohol* from gasoline and alcohol, *smog* from smoke and fog.

5. Clipping: this occurs when a word of more that one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), often in casual speech.

6. Backformation: occurs when a word of one type (usually noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it.

7. Conversion: a change in the function of a word without any reduction. A number of nouns, such as paper, butter, bottle can via the process of conversion, come to be used as a verb, as in the following sentences: *He papering the bedroom walls; have you buttered the toast*?; *We bottled the home-brew last night.*

8. Acronym: a new word which is formed form the initial letters of a set of other words, such as CD (compact disk), NATO, and NASA.

9. Derivation: accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in

dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called affixes and a few examples are the elements *un-, mis-, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness*.

10. Multiple processes: Although we have concerned on each of these word formation processes in isolation, it is possible for undergo a word more than one process. This is called Multiple processes, for example, if you here someone complain that *problems with the project have snowballed,* the final term can be noted as an example of 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone 'conversion' to be used as a verb.

On the other hand, O'Grady, Michael Dobrovolsky and Francis Katamba (1997) divide the word formation processes into eight types. They are:

1. Conversion: is process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Many examples of conversion involving the creation of a new verb from a noun such as; finger (suspect), butter (the bread), ship (the package). A new noun derived from verb such as; (a building) pérmit, (an existing) contést, (a new) súrvey. A new verb derived from adjective dirty (a shirt), empty (the book), and open (the door).

2. Clipping: is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllable. Some of common products of clipping are names *Liz, Ron, Sue,* and so on. Clipping is especially popular among students. It

has yielded form like *prof* for professor, *burger* for hamburger, *poli-sci* for political science.

3. Blends: are words that are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. Well know examples of blends include *branch* from breakfast and lunch, *smog* from smoke and fog, *spam* from spiced and ham, *aerobicise* from aerobics and exercise.

4. Backformation: is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Backformations in English include housekeep from housekeeper, enthuse from enthusiasms, donate from donation and orient or orientate from orientation.

5. Acronyms: are formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. Some examples of acronyms include UNICEF for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, ACAS for Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, AIDS for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

6. Onomatopoeia: All languages have words whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name. Example of such onomatopoeic words in English includes *buzz*, *hiss*, *sizzle*, and *cuckoo*.

7. Derivation: forms a word with the meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix, for example *Londoner, Islander, Taller, Smaller* etc.

8. Compounding: the combination of lexical category, for instance *greenhouse, spoon-feed, nationwide* etc.

2.1.2 Abbreviation

Although abbreviation is not mentioned in the theories presented above, it is also a kind of word formation processes. This is because several examples of word formation processes such as clipping, blending, acronym are also the examples of abbreviation. Another reason is because abbreviations produce new words and new spellings. The occurrence of abbreviation is relatively a new way of creating new words used to save time and space, and to make long names of organizations and long technical terms easier to remember and less boring (Hutchinson Encyclopedia: 2007). Jean Tournier's (1985) states that abbreviations are pronounced letter by letter, because they do not conform to the morphological-phonetically constrains that exist for words. This is why abbreviations such as CPU, LFC, FLCM, etc, are pronounced letter by letter. He stated further, when it forms a set that corresponds to an existing or possible morphology-phonetically model, it tends to be pronounced as a word. The examples of pronounceable acronyms are UNESCO, UNICEF, and OPEC.

According to Kridalaksana (1989:159), abbreviation is a removal process of one or several lexeme parts or a combination of lexemes, producing a new form that can be regarded as a word. Chaer said (2003:191), abbreviation is an omission process of one or more parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes, which produces a practical form having the same meaning with the complete (original)

word. Nowadays abbreviation has become very productive in some areas of humanity, particularly in high tech development.

2.1.3 Abbreviation Types

Similar with word formation processes, there have been differences in the classification of abbreviation processes. In this section, four different abbreviation classifications are discussed. The first is more general than others. The other three basically have the same concepts of the abbreviation types but differ in naming them.

The first theory, according to Wallace (1980, p.64), describes three types of abbreviations:

1. Field abbreviations: are those associated with particular subject areas such as Chemistry or Engineering, e.g. in Chemistry Ca stands for Calcium.

2. Commonly understood abbreviations: are found more widely, across subject areas, typically refer to the organization of text, and are often based on Latin, such as common symbol "e.g." means *exempli gratia* or for example.

3. Personal abbreviations: are those made up by writers themselves such as abbreviation which is usually found in the short message service.

The second classification of abbreviation is presented by Jean Tournier (1985), which includes:

1. Reduction a single word to its initial: C (caution), D (Deutschland), S (Stop).

2. Reduction a group of words to the first two letters of each concept: Soweto (South Western Township).

3. Reduction of concept of a group to equivalent of a syllable: Comsat (Communication Satellite), USENET (User Network).

4. Reduction of the initial of just one word of the group: O level (Ordinary level).

5. Transcription of the abbreviation: emcee for MC (Master of ceremonies), deejay for DJ (Disk Jockey).

6. Reduction of a group to the initial of the first concept and the first syllable of the second: M. Tech (Master of Technology).

7. Preserving a conjunction: D and D (Drunk and Disorderly).

8. Preserving the abbreviation in its original language: FAO (food and Agriculture Organization), FIFA (Federation Internationale de football).

Third, in his theory, Kridalaksana (1989:162-178) divides abbreviation processes into five types, which are:

1. *Singkatan* (shortening): is one abbreviation process formed by a letter or combining letters that are pronounced letter by letter. There are some sub-types of *singkatan*:

   a) Combining the initial letter in each word component, such as:

      RSPAD   = Rumah Sakit Pusat Angkatan Darat

UGD = Unit Gawat Darurat

b) Combining the initial letter in each word component by deleting its conjunction, preposition, reduplication, articulation and word, such as:

ABKJ = Akademi Bahasa *dan* Kebudayaan Jepang

GTKI =Gabungan Taman Kanak-*Kanak* Indonesia

c) Combining the initial letter with a number when the word is repeated, such as:

4K =Kecerdasan, Kerajinan, Kesetian, dan Kesehatan

P3AB = Proyek Percepatan Pengadaan Air Bersih

d) Combining the first two letters of the word, such as:

Aj = Ajudan

As = Asisten

e) Combining the first three letters of the word, such as:

Okt =Oktober

Ins = Inspektur

f) Combining the first four letters of the word, such as:

Purn = Purnawirawan

Kapt = Kapten

g) Combining the first and last letters of the word, such as:

BA = Bintara

Ir = Insinyur

h) Combining the first and last letters of the first syllable with the first letter of the second syllable, such as:

    Gub= Gubernur

    Lab= Laboratorium

i) Combining the first letter of the first word with the first letter of the second word from the combination of word, such as:

    a.d. = antedium

    VW= Volkswagen

j) Combining the first two letters of the first word with the first letter of the second word from combination of word, such as:

    Swt = swantara

k) Combining the first letter of the first syllable with the first and last letter of the second syllable, such as:

    Tgl = tanggal

    dgn= dengan

l) Combining the first letter of each syllable, such as:

    hlm = halaman

    ttg = tertanggal

m) Irregular combination, such as:

    Mgr = monseigneur

    Ops = Operasi

    Pt   = Platinum

2. *Akronim* (acronym)*:* is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word, such as:

ABRI = Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia

KONI = Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency

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3. *Kontraksi* (Blending) : an abbreviation process that shortens a lexeme or a combination of lexemes; some sub-types of *kontraksi* are as follows :

1. Combining the first syllable in each word component, such as:

Orba = Orde Baru

Latker = Latihan Kerja

2. Combining the first syllable of first word component with several or whole of words in the second word component, such as:

Banstir = banting stir

Angair = angkutan air

3. Combining the last syllable of each component, such as:

Menwa = resimen mahasiswa

Gatrik = tenaga listrik

Purrat = tempur darat

4. Combining the first syllable of the first and second word component with the first letter of the next word component, such as:

Markoak= Markas Komando Angkatan Kepolisian

5. Combining the first syllable in each word component by deleting its conjunction, such as:

   Anpuda = Andalan Pusat dan Daerah

6. Combining the first letter in each phrase with first two letters of last word component, such as:

   Aika   = Arsitek Insinyur Karya

   Aipda = Ajun Inspektur Polisi Dua

7. Combining the first two letters in each word component, such as:

   Unud   = Universitas Udayana

   Bapefi = Badan Penyalur Film

8. Combining the first three letters in each word component, such as:

   Puslat   = Pusat Latihan

   Banser   = Bantuan Serbaguna

   Satpol   = Satuan Polisi

9. Combining the first two letters of first component with the first three letters of second word component by deleting its conjunction, such as:

   Abnon = Abang dan None

10. Combining the first two letters of the first and third word component with the first three letters of the second word component, such as:

    Nekolim = Neokolonialis, Kolonialis, Imperialis

Odmilti = Oditur Militer Tinggi

11. Combining the first three letters of the first and third word component with the first letter of the second word component:

Nasakom = Nasionalis, Agama, Komunis

Nasasos = Nasioanalis, Agama, Sosialisme

12. Combining the first three letters in each word component by deleting its conjunction:

Falsos = Falsafah dan Sosial

13. Combining the first two letters of the first word component with the first third letters of the second word component:

Fahuk = Fakultas Hukum

Jabar = Jawa Barat

4. *Penggalan* (clipping) : is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllable:

a. Shortening the first syllable of word:

Dok = Dokter

Sus = Suster

b. Shortening the last syllable of word:

Pak = Bapak

Bu = Ibu

c. Shortening the first three letters of word:

Bag = bagian

Dep= Departement

d. Shortening the first four letters of word:

Prof = Profesor

Kapt = Kapten

e. Shortening the last word of some phrase:

Ekspres = Kereta Api Ekspres

Harian = Surat Kabar Harian

f. Deleting some of word:

Takkan   = tidak akan

Bahwasanya = Bahwa sesungguhnya

5. *Lambang Huruf* (alphabetical symbol): is an abbreviation process that produces one letter or more that describe a basic concept of quantity, unit and chemicals element. There are six sub-types of *lambang huruf* (alphabetical symbol) :

a. For chemical material:

- Shortening the first letter of word, such as:

    N= Nitrogen

    O= Oksigen

- Shortening the first two letters of word:

    Ar = Argon

    Na = Natrium

- Combining the letter with a number which is describe a chemical formula:

    H_2O = Hidrogen dioksida

H_2SO_4= Asam Sulfat

- Shortening the first and third letters of word:

Cl = Klorida

Br = Barium

b. For measuring

- Shortening the first letter of word:

m = meter

v   = volt

- Shortening the first letter from the combination of word component:

km = kilometer

hm = hectometer

- Combining the first and last letters of the first word component with the first letter of the second word component:

dam= decameter

dal = dekaliter

- Shortening the first, third, and fourth letter of word:

yrd = yard

c. For numeral

- I   = 1

V   = 5

X   = 10

    d.   Naming city or country

- Shortening the first two letter of word and adding with one different letter:

  AMQ   = Ambon

  SIN   = Singapore

- Shortening three consonant letters of word:

  JKT   = Jakarta

  PDG   = Padang

- Car serial Number

  A = Banten

  D = Bandung

    e. For currency:

      Rp   = Rupiah

      Fr   = Franc

    f. For telegram:

      HRP = Harap

      DTG = Datang

Finally, Chaer (2003: 191-192) classifies abbreviation processes into three types:

1. *Singkatan* (shortening): is one of abbreviation processes that consists of one letter or more taken away from the words; there are five sub-types of *singkatan*:

a) Shortening the first letter of some lexeme or combination of lexeme:

H   = Haji

Km   = Kilometer

b) Combining several letters of some lexeme:

hlm   = Halaman

dng   = Dengan

c) Combining the first letter with a number to substitute the same letter:

P3   = Partai Persatuan Pembangunan

Lp2P   = Laporan pajak-pajak pribadi

d) Combining the first two, three, four, letters for some lexeme:

As   = Asisten

Ny   = Nyonya

e) Combining the first and last letters of some lexeme:

Ir   = Insinyur

Fa   = Firma

2. *Akronim* (acronym) : is an abbreviation process that combines letter or syllable that is written and pronounced as a word, for instance:

ABRI   = Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia

Wagub   = Wakil Gubernur

3. *Penggalan* (clipping): is an abbreviation process that takes part of syllable in a word, Example:

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Prof   = Profesor

Lab   = Laboratorium

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Based on the explanation above, Kridalaksana's theory is used in this study for two reasons. First, it is more complete and clear than the others. Second, it is concerned with descriptive linguistics as it can be used to study both formal and informal language.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There have been many studies about word formation processes. These studies can be divided into two categories based on the types of text investigated. The first category includes studies on word formation processes in the written language, for example, Effendy's (2001) and Kartanegara's (2004). The second category consists of studies on word formation processes in the spoken language (for instance, Yasmine, 2000; Lilyawati, 2005; Suryaputra (2004), Lasmono (2003), Anggraini (2007) and Erni (2003). Yet, studies that specifically investigate abbreviation processes are not as many as those of word formation processes. In this section, four studies on abbreviations are reviewed.

2.2.1 Abbreviation Processes in *iklan jitu Jawa Pos* by Anis Yuniarti

Yuniarti's (2001) study is focused on the abbreviations found in *Iklan Jitu Jawa Pos.* She found that there are four abbreviation types in the *iklan jitu Jawa Pos, singkatan* (shortening)*, akronim* (acronym)*, lambang huruf ,* and *penggalan* (clipping). The most frequent abbreviation process of *iklan Jitu Jawa Pos* is *singkatan* (shortening) and the least frequent abbreviation process is *lambang*

huruf. This study was used as a reference and comparison to the writer's study since it has a similar field to the writer's study. Both studies have the same topic that is about abbreviation processes. Yet, they are different in the object of investigation. The object of investigation of Yuniarti's study is the abbreviation used in *iklan jitu Jawa Pos.*

2.2.2 Language beyond the Text: *txt msgs 4 a new gnr8n* by Corissa Bush

As the related study, the writer cites the study by Bush's (2003), entitled Language beyond the Text: *txt msgs 4 a new gnr8n.* This study can be used as a reference and comparison to the writer since it has similar topic to the writer's study. In her study, she collected the data from Chat rooms. She found nine types of abbreviation: homophonic single grapheme abbreviation, numeric character replacing homophones, aphesis and abbreviation, dropping vowel, acronym, alphanumeric ellipsis, grapheme changes, contradiction, and abbreviated phrase. Corissa also found that the reason of the users in the chat rooms for using abbreviation is the required quick response. There are similarities and differences between Bush's and the writer's study. Moreover, they have the same topic abbreviation but Bush's used difference object of investigation.

2.2.3 Text messaging via interactive television: gender, abbreviation and expression by Asta Zelenkauskaite (2006)

These studies discuss about the comparison SMS written by males and females in interactive television at Europe. These were analyzed for overall length and coded for deviations from standard Italian typography in terms of spelling

(deleted or repeated letters), punctuation (deleted or unnecessary/repeated punctuation marks), and spaces (missing or extra spaces between words). For the result females abbreviate more and are more likely to use all 160 characters, suggesting a strategy of economy, whereby as much content as possible is fit into a single message. In contrast, while males use much shortening, they also lengthen their messages by means of repeated letters and punctuation as much as they shorten, for expressive effect. These findings indicate that abbreviation in Italian iTV SMS is not strictly determined by constraints on the medium, but rather is used strategically (together with lengthening) in gendered ways.

There are similarity and differentiation between Zelenkauskaite's and the writer's research. We can see they have same topic about abbreviation and difference subject. While, the writer based on morphology subject and Zelenkauskaite's sociolinguistics subject.

2.2.4 New word of the month by Kerry Maxwell

Maxwell's study (2005) is about Abbreviation using in the several domain. The first domain is romance and relationship, such as *lutp* (love you to pieces), *luwamh* (love you with all my heart), *ly4e* (love you forever). The second domain is people who have the close relationship, for instance *hak* (hugs and kisses), *clab* (crying like a baby), *c&g* (chuckle and grin). The third domain is for children and young adult, for example *paw* (parents are watching), *pos* (parents over shoulder), SA (essay), skul (school). The fourth domain is the conventional situation, such as YYSW (yeah, yeah sure whatever), ysyd (yeah, sure you do), ow (oh well). He also explains some types of abbreviation such as, taking the initial letters of each

word in a commonly used phrase or sentence, using of characters both alphabetic and numerical to represent entire syllables, Letters of the alphabet which have the same pronunciation as complete words are used in a similar way, showing whole syllables by the use of capital letters, non-alphabetic characters substitute for letters on the basis of physical form.

The writer found both differences and similarities with Maxwell's study. Both the writer and his study have the same topic that is about Abbreviation processes, but the differences from the theory which is used. In Maxwell's study, he categorized the types of abbreviation without the basis of certain theories. In contrast, the writer analyzes the abbreviation processes based on Kridalaksana's theory.