CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents all the theories that support the analysis of this study. The writer divided this chapter into two parts, Related Theories, which contains the main theory of the study and Related Studies, which is about the previous studies as the supporting theory and references.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The main theory that the writer uses is Morphology, which focuses on word-formation processes. The writer found several theories related to his study, and in this section he compared all the theories in order to find the most suitable theory as the main theory for his analysis.

According to George Yule in *The Study of Language*, word-formation processes are the process of creating new terms from old uses (2006: 52). It consists of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes. Godby's *Language Files Material for an Introduction to Language* said that, word-formation processes are the form of new word or item itself undergoes to the linguistic process. There are ten ways of creating new words, borrowing, compounding, blending, coinage, back-formation, clipping, acronyms, derivation, functional shift, morphological misanalysis, and proper name (1982: 153).

Based on Aitchison in *Words in the Mind: An Introduction to Mental Lexicon*, new words can be created by word formation, where words are formed by taking existing words or pieces of words and putting them together to make new ones. There are six ways of creating new words, loan word, compounding, affixation, conversion, abbreviation and acronyms, blend, the last is layering (1994: 55). Word-formation processes by Stageberg in *An Introductory English Grammar*, consists of compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, clipping, acronyms, blending, backformation, folk etymology, Antonomasia, and reduplication (1966: 126-134).

Word-formation processes, according to Laurie Bauer, is a traditional label, and one is useful, but does not cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a "word". It consists of compounding, neo-classical compounds, conversion, back formation, clipping, blends, and acronyms (1983: 201-237). It is almost the same with Plag's classifications of word-formation processes (2003). And from William O'Grady & V. Guzman in *Contemporary Linguistic*, there is one more process, onomatopoeia. It is all languages of words in which sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name (O'Grady & Guzman, 1996: 159).

Since we see that English Language has word-formation processes, Indonesia language has also. Based on Kridalaksana's *Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, there are four methods of creating new word through Indonesian word-formation processes. Those methods are derivation, compounding, conversion, and clipping (2007: 28). According to Abdul Chaer

in *Linguistik Umum* (2003), Indonesian word-formation processes consist of derivation, reduplication, composition, conversion, and clipping. And there is also gay language word-formation is taken from Dede Oetomo's classification based on several authors in *Memberi Suara pada yang Bisu*. There are suffixation and vowel shift, affixation, semantic shift, syllabic substitution, and neurologism (2001: 61-71).

Since this study is also related to the slang word, it is necessary to review about the formation of slang. Henshaw and Montague (1962) in their book *Colloquium* describe the formation of slang. Slang is normal linguistic process found in all living language. The writer can use his method in identifying and classifying the gay word. The classification includes clipping, compounding, abbreviation, proper name, borrowing, and analogy.

After reviewing all those theories about word-formation processes, the writer comes up with the decision that George Yule's theory is the most suitable than the rest. Because this theory is more suitable and has complete classification of word formation processes. His explanation represents almost all other authors' theories. As the supporting theories because the main theory doesn't covered all the possible way in forming new words, the writer also use the Indonesian word formation processes by Harimukti Kridalaksana and also classification of gay word formation processes by Dede Oetomo.

In the case of identifying the word classes of gay words, the writer used some references as a directive. The first one is belong to Norman

Stagberg in *An Introductory English Grammar*. The second references is from Harimukti Kridalaksana in *Kelas Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia.*

2.1.1 Word Formation Processes by George Yule

In *The Study of Language,* Yule stated that there are some ways of creating new words through word-formation processes. According to her (2006: 52-59), it consists of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes. The explanation of each processes is written below:

2.1.1.1 Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms or words which can possibly come from the old uses to the new terms. The most common sources are the invented trade names for one company's product which become general terms. For instance, the terms *Aspirin* and *Nylon.* Familiar other examples are *Teflon* and *Xerox,* which also began as invented trade name and which have quickly become everyday words in the language.

2.1.1.2 Borrowing

One of the most common sources of creating new words in English word-formation processes is borrowing. It is the taking over the words from other language. Historycally, the English has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other language, for example *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *croissant* (French), *piano* (Italian), *robot* (Czech) and *yogurt* (Turkish). For

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Indonesian language, there are also some words that come from other language like *guru* (Indian), means teacher and *trotoar* (French), means side-walk.

2.1.1.3 Compounding

Compounding is joining two separate words to produce a single form. In English example, *bookcase, fingerprint, sunburn, wallpaper, doorknob, textbook, waterbasket,* and *waterbed.* In the case of Indonesian we also have the compounding processes like *papan tulis* (blackboard), *lalu lintas* (traffic), *kereta api* (train).

2.1.1.4 Blending

Blending is a process of combining two separate terms to produce a new single term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the begining of the word and joining into the end of the other word. In some example of everyday talk in English are the terms *gasohol*, it is a *gasoline* but made from *alcohol.* The term *smog* is also blending of combining effect of *smoke* and *fog.* Some commonly uses of blending are *brunch* (breakfast + lunch) and *motel* (motor + hotel). In Indonesian, we can also find this process, such as *curhat* (curahan hati), means sharing someone's problem and *kades* (kepala desa), means the village chief.

2.1.1.5 Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process describing as clipping. This occurs when a word of

more than one syllable is reduced into shorter form which usually consist of one syllable only, often uses in casually speech. For instance the common examples of English clipping words such as *fax* (facsimile), *gas* (gasoline), *flu* (influenza), *lab* (laboratory), *prof* (professor).

2.1.1.6 Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually verb). A good example of backformation is in the process of *television* and *editor* as a noun in the first time and then become a verb after backformed into *televise* and *edit*. Other example of words created by this process are *edit* (editor), *donate* (donation), *emote* (emotion), and *enthuse* (enthusiasm). Even though in backformation process there is a cut off from a base, it is not the same as clipping where also clip its base. What is being cut of in clipping is only some syllable of a word.

2.1.1.7 Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other labels for these very common processes are 'category change' of 'functional shift'. A number of nouns, like paper, bottle, can, butter, vocation, through the conversion process come to be used as a verb, as in the following example: *He is papering the bedroom walls; Have you buttered the toast? They are vacationing in France; We bottled the home-brew last night.*

This conversion process can involve verbs and phrasal verbs becoming nouns, with *guess,* and *to print out* as a the sources of a *guess, a must,* and *a printout.* Besides that, the adjectives as *dirty, empty,* and *crazy,* can become the verb *to dirty, to empty,* or the noun *to crazy.*

2.1.1.8 Acronyms

The acronyms process is forming the new words from the initial letters of a set of other words. These new words can remain essentially 'alphabetisms' such as *CD* (compact disk) when the pronunciation consists of the set of letters. More typically the acronyms are pronounced as a single words, as in *NATO* or *ASAP,* but there are many acronyms lose their capital become everyday term such as *laser* (light amplification by stimulate emission of radiation), *zip* (zone improvement plan) code, and *scuba* (self contained underwater breathing apparatus).

2.1.1.9 Derivation

This process is the most common word-formation process to be found in production of new English words. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of a small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called **affixes,** for instance *un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, ish, -ism,* and *–ness* which appear in the words like *unhappy, misunderstanding, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism,* and *sadness.*

Prefixes and Suffixes

In the proceeding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added in the beginning of a word (e.g. *un-*). These are called **prefixes.** The other affix forms are added to the end of the word (e.g. *–less*) are called suffixes. All English words mostly are formed by these derivational processes, such as *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both prefix and suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

2.1.1.10 Multiple processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the operation of a particular word. For example the term *deli* seems to have become the common American English expression via a process of first 'borrowing' *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. If you hear someone complain that *problem 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.

2.1.2 Word Formation Processes by Harimukti Kridalaksana

Like English language, there are some essential linguistic processes for Indonesian language that affect word-formation processes. According to

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Harimukti Kridalaksana in *Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, Indonesian word-formation processes consist of *afiksasi* (affixation), *reduplikasi* (reduplication), *komposisi* (composition), *konversi* (conversion), and *pemendekan* (clipping).

2.1.2.1 *Afiksasi* (affixation)

Afiksasi is a process of placing affixes in the begining or the end of a word.

Example: - *bermain* (playing) → *ber-* + *main* (play)

- *pemain* (player) → *pe-* + *main* (play)

In Indonesia language, *afiksasi* is classified into:

1. *Prefiks* (prefixes)

   Prefiks is an affix which is added in front of a free morpheme, such as: *se-, per-, pe-, ter-, ke-, ber-, di-, me-*.

   Example: *menghibur* (entertaining) → *me-* + *hibur* (entertain)

   bernyanyi (singing) → *ber-* + *nyanyi* (sing)

2. *Infiks* (infixes)

   Infiks is an affix which is inserted inside of a free morpheme, such as: *-in-, -em-, -el-*.

   Example: *telunjuk* (index finger) → *tunjuk* (point at) + *-el-*

   Semenjak (since) → *sejak* (since) + *-em-*

3. *Sufiks* (suffixes)

   Sufiks is an affix which is added in the end of free morpheme, such as: *-i, -kan, -an.*

   Example: *minuman* (beverage) → *minum* (drink) + -an

            tarian   (dance)   → *tari* (dance) + *-an*

4. *Konfiks* (confixes)

   Konfiks is an affix that contains two parts, the first one is attached in front of a free morpheme and the other one is attached in the end of a free morpheme.

   Example: *permainan* (game)   → *per-* + *main* (play) + *-an*

            kebodohan (stupidity) → *ke-* + *bodoh* (stupid) + *-an*

2.1.2.2 *Reduplikasi* (reduplication)

Reduplikasi is a process of reduplicating the base of a word. In Indonesian linguistics, there are three kinds of reduplication:

1. Complete reduplication

   Complete reduplication is the process of reduplicating all the basic of a word.

   Example: *meja* (table) → *meja-meja* (tables)

2. Partial reduplication

   Partial reduplication is the process of reduplicating a part of the basic of a word.

   Example: *lelaki* (man)

3. Changing vowel reduplicating

Changing vowel reduplication is the process of reduplicating a word by changing it's vowel.

Example: *bolak-balik* (turn around)

2.1.2.3 *Komposisi* (composition)

Komposition is a process of combining two words or more to produces a single term.

Example: *rumah sakit* (hospital)

Lalu lintas (traffic)

2.1.2.4 *Konversi* (conversion)

Konversi is a process of shifting the function of the world without changing the form, for Example: *Ayah membeli <u>cangkul</u> baru.* (father buy a new hoe). → *Cangkul* as a noun.

<u>Cangkul</u> dulu tanah itu. (Grub the soil). → *Cangkul* as a verb.

2.1.2.5 *Pemendekan* (Shortening)

Pemendekan is an omission process of one or more part of lexeme or lexeme combination, so it becomes a new pattern for that can be regarded as a word. There are three types of abbreviation:

1. *Singkatan* (abbreviation)

Singkatan is one of shortening process that consists of one letter or more taken away from the words.

Example: *PMI* → *Palang Merah Indonesia*

MPR → *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat*

TNI → *Tentara Nasional Indonesia*

2. *Penggalan* (Clipping)

Penggalan is a shortening process which is takes part of syllable in a word, usually one syllable only.

Example: *Prof* → *Profesor*

Lab → *Laboratorium*

Perpus → *Perpustakaan*

3. *Akronim* (Acronyms)

Akronim is a shortening process that combines letter or syllable that is written and pronounced as a word.

Example: *Warnet* → *Warung Internet*

Puskesmas → *Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat*

Jatim → *Jawa Timur*

2.1.3 Classification of Gay Word Formation Processes by Dede Oetomo

The Gay language word-formation is taken from Dede Oetomo's classification (*Memberi Suara pada yang Bisu,* 2001: 61-71). In his book, Dede didn't used his own theory but he summarized from four different authors, they are George Yule, Francis Katamba, Edward Finegan and David Crystal. Here are the processes:

2.1.3.1 Suffixation and Vowel Shift

Suffixation and vowel shift is used to transform a standard Indonesian term to a new term that involves a gay language item, a local language term, or

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an English loanword. The most common suffixes are *-ong* and *–es*. In the case of *–ong* suffixation, the vowel on the previous syllable transform to (*e*).

Example: *loco* → *lècong, lèces,* or *lèci* (masturbation)

2.1.3.2 Affixation

1. Prefix

   In this process the first syllable of a term is prefixed with *si-*, other syllable is deleted, and a consonant is added at the end of the word if the syllable ends in a vowel. *Si* is a Javanese and Indonesian particle indicating categories of a person, in a gay language term the meaning is still the same.

   Example: *Lanang* (man) → *lan* → *silan*

2. Infix

   The infix *–in-* is insert between the consonant and vowel of every syllable, usually with shortening of the word so it becomes two syllables.

   Example: *Banci* → *Binancini* → *binan* (she-males)

3. Sufix

   The last process is *–se'* suffixing, which only keep the first syllable of a word and the first consonant (if the first syllable ends in a vowel).

   Example: *Homo* → *hom* → *homse'* (homosexual)

2.1.3.3 Semantic Shift

Semantic shift is a standard Indonesia word which has or given a new meaning by gay community. Not just gay community but normal people used to use this language as well. They called it as *plesetan* (slang words).

Example: *Jeruk* : orange (original meaning)→ male sex worker (gay meaning)

2.1.3.4 Syllabic Substitution

It is replace a standard Indonesia word with the share syllable, first syllable is the most. So it is keeping the first syllable of a standard Indonesia word and then modifying the ending syllable.

Example: *ampun* (sorry) → *am* → *amplop* (envelope)

2.1.3.5 Neurologism

A standard Indonesia term is replaced by a form which has the same first syllable or sound but have different meaning. A bit different from syllabic substitution which the gay language term still has the original meaning in Indonesia, but in this neologism the gay language term meaning is created by the guy community itself.

Example: *Cakep* (Indonesian) → *Cucok* (gay word) = Handsome

2.2 Related Studies

In doing the research, the writer also review the some studies written by another writer who has done a similar study. The first one was done by Lucy Xaviera Dewi (2007) in An Analysis on Word Formation Processes of Slang Words Used in The Lyrics of Black Eyed Pease in The Monkey Business Album.

The second was done by Tita Aluia (2007) in The Study of Word Formation Processes on Slang Words in Gadis Teenage magazines. The last study was done by Tienneke Suryaputra (2004) in A Study of the Word Formation Processes of Bahasa Gaul Used by Hair Dressers in Surabaya. The writer uses this study as a comparison and references because of the similarity between the studies, the word-formation processes.

In those studies, they used the theory of word-formation processes by George Yule (1985). Those word formation processes are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, affixation and multiple processes. They used the qualitative approach, and use the words in bahasa gaul as her primarily source of data. Through this research, the writers find that words in bahasa gaul have a certain pattern.

There are some similarities and differences between those studies and the writer's study. Both of them are conduct the same study on word-formation processes and also use George Yule's theory as the main theory in analyzing the data. Yet, there are some differences between them and the writer's study. In Their studies, they analyzed Only the processes in forming the word, but the writer also analyzed about the word classes and the language origin.

In analyzing the data, they only used one theory, English word-formation processes by George Yule. While the writer uses three theories, English word-formation processes from George Yule, Indonesian word-formation processes from Harimukti Kridalaksana, and gay word formation processes taken from Dede Oetomo's classification.

CHAPTER 3