#### **CHAPTER II**

#### THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theoretical approach and framework which will be used in this research. It is needed to discusses it because theoretical approach and framework will guide this research to analyze the data.

## A. Theoretical Approach

The researcher uses morphological approach in this research. Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics. According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, in their book entitled *What is Morphology?*, in linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

According to Verhaar (1996: 97), Morphology is the branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. On the other hand, according to Crystal (1980: 232 - 233), morphology is defined as the branch of grammar that examines the structure or form of words, mainly through the use of morpheme.

One of the important aspects in morphology is word formation process. In English, for example, the word "happy" is an adjective, but when it is added "+ness", it is changed to be "happiness". The word "happiness" is not adjective anymore, but it changes to be a noun. In this research, he researcher analyzes the word formation process in the "feature" column of *The Jakarta Post* which actually can be a study material.

#### B. Theoretical Framework

## 1. Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics. The word morphology is derived from the Greek "morphe" meaning "form" and "logos" meaning 'science'. According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, in their book entitled What is Morphology?, In linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

Oxford dictionary (2015:977) defines Morphology as the forms of words, studied as a branch of linguistics. On the other hand, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003:1068-1069) states that Morphology is the study of the morpheme of language and of the way in which they are joined together to make words.

The basic element of "morphology" is "morpheme". According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (2015: 977) morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning that a word can be divided. On the other hand, Lurie Bauer in her book entitled *English Word-formation* (2002:13) states that morphemes are the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology.

In linguistics, there are 2 kinds of morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone as a word. It does not need any suffix or prefix to be a word. in contrast, bound morphemes are morphemes which can not stand alone as

words. in Linguistics, they are known as bound morphemes which are also known as affixes.

#### 2. Morpheme

According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, in their book entitled *What is Morphology?*, a major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of **morphemes**, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. Another definition, morpheme defines as an abstract unit realized by *Morphs*. Morph is a segment of a word-form which represents a particular morpheme.

There are two kinds of morpheme. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand by itself. In another hand, bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone. Bound morpheme is derived from inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. Ani Lia Kusrini states in her undergraduate thesis, An inflectional morpheme is the word which produces a new word-form of a lexeme from a base and its does not change the part of speech. Derivational morphemes are the morphemes which are generally combined with the base to change their parts of speech. They can be formed by adding a prefix or suffix to a base (root). The root is the base element of the word. A prefix is an affix that comes before a base morpheme, while a suffix is an affix that comes after a base morpheme. For example, in the word *kindness*, *kind* is the base morpheme (root), and *-ness* is a suffix.

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#### 3. Word Formation Process

One of the important studies in morphology is word formation process. Word formation process is a study which explains how a word is formed and how the change of that word (the form and the kind of the word) is. Here they are the kinds of word formation according to the experts.

#### a. Affixation

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University
 Fajardo, Puerto Rico, Affixation is the process of word formation
 by adding affixes to morphemes. English uses only prefixes and
 suffixes.

Example:

Sing + er = singer

Un + real = unreal

2) Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University states that affixation is defined as a process of forming words by adding affixes to morphemes. There are two kinds of affixation. They are Suffixation and Prefixation.

Example:

- a) Suffixation
  - (1) Suffixes forming Nouns

(a) N from N: -dom  $\rightarrow$  kingdom

(b) N from V: -ee  $\rightarrow$  employee

(c) N from Adj: -ce → dependence

- (2) Suffixes forming Verbs (a) V from N: -ify  $\rightarrow$  beautify (b) V from Adj: -en → shorten (3) Suffixes forming adjectives (a) Adj from N: -al  $\rightarrow$  educational (b) Adj from V: -able → understandable (c) Adj from Adj: -ish → greenish (4) Suffixes forming Adverbs: (a) -ly, (b) -ward (c) -wise. b) Prefixation 1) Class-changing prefixes: (a) a- → asleep → V to Adj (b) be- $\rightarrow$ bewitch→ N to V  $\rightarrow$ enslave $\rightarrow$  N to V (c) en-2) Class-maintaining prefixes: (a) in- $\rightarrow$ indefinite → Adj to Adj
- 3) According to Zapata Becerra, A. A. (2000) in his book entitled Handbook of General and Applied Linguistics, Affixes can be classified into two different ways: according to their position in the word and according to their function in a phrase or sentence.

foreman

 $\rightarrow$  N to N

 $\rightarrow$ 

(b) fore-

- According to their position in the word (or side of the word they are attached to), affixes are classified into prefixes, infixes and suffixes.
  - (1) Prefixes are bound morphemes that are added to the beginning of the word; e.g., un- in unnoticed, a- in amoral, sub- in subway, etc. Notice that prefixes are represented by the morphemes followed by a hyphen (-).
  - (2) Infixes are bound morphemes that are inserted within the words. There are no infixes in the English language, but in the languages such as Tagalog and Bontoc (in the Philippines), Infixes are represented by the morphemes preceded and followed by a hyphen; e.g., -um-.
  - (3) Suffixes are bound morphemes which are attached to the end of the word; e.g., able in noticeable, -less in careless, -s in seeks, -en in shorten, etc. Notice that suffixes are represented by the morphemes preceded by a hyphen.
- b) According to the function affixes fulfill in the language, affixes are classified into derivational affixes (derivational morphemes or derivations) and inflectional affixes (inflectional morphemes or inflections).
  - (1) Derivational affixes are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the

meaning and/or the part of speech (i.e., the syntactic category), or both, of the words they are attached to (Godby et al., 1982). In English, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes. For example, un-+ happy (adj.) = unhappy (adj.); re-+ classify (v) = reclassify (v.); by-+ product (n.) = by-product. (See Appendix for a list of derivational prefixes and suffixes in English).

(2) Inflectional affixes, for their part, are morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, such as referring to and giving extra linguistic information about the already existing meaning of a word (e.g., number, person, gender, case, etc.), expressing syntactic relations2 between words (e.g. possession, comparison), among others. For instance, the different forms of the verb speak are all considered to be verbs too, namely, speak, spoken, speaking. In a like manner, the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective strong are also adjectives, namely, stronger, strongest. In English, there are only eight inflections. They are -(e)s3 (third person singular marker of verbs in present tense), as in speaks, teaches; -(e)s5 (regular plural marker) as in books, oranges; 's (possessive marker) as in John's house; -

(e)d5 (regular past tense marker) as in helped, repeated; en5 (past participle marker) as in spoken, eaten; -ing
(present participle marker) as in eating, studying; -er
(comparative marker) as in faster, happier; and -est
(superlative marker) as in fastest, happiest.

# b. Compounding

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University
 Fajardo, Puerto Rico, compounding is the word formation process
 which forms new word from two or more independent words.

Example:

Girl + friend = girlfriend

Text + book = text book

2) According to Laurie Bauer (2002: 35 – 237), compounding is When two (or more) elements which could potentially be used as stems are combined to form another stem, the form is said to be a *compound*. It is also stated that compound may therefore be more fully defined as a lexeme which has two or more potential stems that has not subsequently been subjected to a derivational process. According to Laurie Bauer, compound has several kinds. They are explained as follows:

# a) Compound nouns

This kind of compound, also has several kinds which relate to compound nouns.

- (1) Noun + noun
- (2) Verb + noun
- (3) Noun + verb
- (4) Verb + verb
- (5) Adjective + noun
- (6) Particle + noun
- (7) Adverb + noun
- (8) Verb + particle
- (9) Phrase compounds
- b) Compound verbs
  - (1) Noun + verb
  - (2) Verb + noun
  - (3) Verb + verb
  - (4) Adjective + verb
  - (5) Particle + verb
  - (6) Adjective + noun
  - (7) Noun + noun
- c) Compound adjectives
  - (1) Noun + adjective
  - (2) Verb + adjective
  - (3) Adjective + adjective
  - (4) Adverb + adjective
  - (5) Noun + noun

- (6) Verb + noun
- (7) Adjective + noun
- (8) Particle + noun
- (9) Noun + verb

# d) Compound adverbs

The most form of compound adverbs is by the suffixation of – *ly* to a compound adjective. However, it is also found another pattern, such as, *double-quick*, *flat-out*, *flat-stick*, *off-hand*, *over-night* (2002: 212).

# c. Reduplication

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University Fajardo, Puerto Rico, reduplication is the process of forming new words either by doubling an entire word (total reduplication) or part of a word (partial reduplication).

### Example:

1) Partial reduplication

Humpty  $\rightarrow$  dumpty

Hocus → pocus

2) Total reduplication is extremely rare.

# d. Supletion

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University Fajardo, Puerto Rico, Suppletion is the relationship between forms of a word wherein one form cannot be phonologically or morphologically derived from the other (this process is rare).

## Example:

- 1) Am vs was
- 2) Go vs went

# e. Acronnym

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University
 Fajardo, Puerto Rico, acronym is words that are formed from the initials of several words.

# Example:

- a) RAM = Random Access Memory
- b) CD = Compact Disk
- 2) According to Laurie Bauer (2002: 35 237), acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a little or phrase and using them as a word.

# Example:

- a) FOBS (Fractional Orbital Bombardment System)
- b) GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe)
- c) REM (Rapid Eye Movement)

### f. Blending

1) According to Humanities Department Interamerican University Fajardo, Puerto Rico, blending is the process of creating a new

word by combining the parts of two different words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another.

## Example:

- a) Motor + hotel = motel
- b) Camera + recorder = camcorder
- 2) According to Laurie Bauer (2002: 35 237), Blending is defined as a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possible more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs.

# Example:

- a) Ballute (<balloon + parachute)
- b) Chunnel (<*channel* + *tunnel*)
- c) Dawk (< dove + hawk)
- d) Shoat ( $\langle sheep + goat \rangle$

### g. Clipping

According to Humanities Department Interamerican University
 Fajardo, Puerto Rico, Clipping is the process of creating new words by shortening parts of a longer word.

# Example:

- a) Doctor → doc
- b) Dormitory → dorm
- 2) According to Laurie Bauer (2002: 35 237), Clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simple or complex) is shorthened,

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while retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class.

### Example:

- a) Bi (<bisexual)
- b) Binocs (<binoculars)
- c) Deli (<delicatessen)
- d) *Jumbo* (<*jumbo jet*)
- e) *Mimeo* (<*mimeograph*)
- f) Narc (<narcotics agent)
- g) *Porn* (<*pornography*)
- h) *Mike* (<*microphone*)

## h. Conversion

According to Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University in his website (kwary.net), conversion is assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category. There are some types of conversion, they are:

- 1) Verb to Noun: to hit  $\rightarrow$  a hit
- 2) Adj to N: a final game  $\rightarrow$  a final
- 3) N to V: a sign  $\rightarrow$  to sign
- 4) Adj to V: an empty box  $\rightarrow$  to empty

### i. Back Formation

According to Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University in his website (kwary.net), Back Formation is defined as Creative reduction due to

incorrect morphological analysis. Here are the examples of back formation as Deny A. Kwary states in his website:

- 1) editor  $\rightarrow$  edit
- 2) television  $\rightarrow$  televise
- 3) Paramedical → paramedic

# j. Onomatopoeia

According to Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University in his website (kwary.net), onomatopoeia is understood as a word which is created to sound like the thing that they name.

# Examples:

English	Japanese	Tagalog	Indonesian
Cock-a-doo	Kokekokko	Kuk-kakauk	Kukuruyuk
Meow	Nya	Niyaw	Meong

# k. Eponym

According to Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University in his website (kwary.net), eponym is a person after whom a discovery, invention, place, etc., is named. The examples of Eponyms are:

- 1) Celcius (Anders Celcius)
- 2) Cook Islands (James Cook)

### 1. Toponym

According to Deny A. Kwary from Airlangga University in his website (kwary.net), Toponyms is a place name, especially one derived from a topographical feature. The examples of Toponyms are as follows:

- 1) Montana ('mountains' in Spanish)
- 2) Mississippi ('big river' in Chippewa)

#### 4. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is the data source of this research. It is one of the most famous english newspaper in Indonesia. It was firstly publicated on 1983 by the initiative of one of Indonesia's minister, Ali Murtopo and politican Jusuf Wanandi. As a newspaper, it has some columns, such as, feature, sport, opinion, and entertainment. All of the columns in this newspaper can be an object of a research. Every column has their own characteristics. In this research, the researcher used feature column. Feature column is a column which contains some news about feature. Feature itself is defined as a non fiction news which is delivered to show a creativity and human interest. So, there are many interesting articles in feature columns. Beside that, it will be found many kinds of word formation process that could be analyzed.