CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Etymology

Etymology is a term deals with history or origin of words. As dictionary.cambridge.org stated, "*Etymology is the study of the origin and history of words, or a study of this type relating to particular word".* With this study, how a word is formed or adapted as well as the origin of a word can be identified. Wedgwoodi (2009: i) also stated, *"etymology is the study to know the earliest meaning of a word and what are the cognate forms either in our own or in related languages."* It assumed that etymology is focused on analyzing the earliest meaning or the history of words and identifying whether a newly formed word adapted from other language still has the same meaning or whether the meaning has been modified in the process of formation.

After recognizing etymology as the study of the origin of words, it is apparent that etymology is a necessary tool to analyze data on new word formation in order to understand the overall process during the word formation. The focus of etymology in this research is only on new word formation.

2.1.1 Etymology of Word Formation

Many English is adapted from several languages. It is argued that English has many words with Latin, Greek, France, or Germanic origins. As Carstairs (2002:100)

stated, England was used West Germanic (Dutch, German, Frisian, and Afrikaans) as their language and less closely to the North Germanic languages (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, and Faeroese). On the other hand, England was ruled by France for a long period. A monarch and nobility whose native language was a variety of French set French as a language of law and administration and expected people of England to learn French. Thus, it affected England to speak French. That is the fact why it is not surprising if English vocabulary contains of many languages. English also has affixes borrowed in other languages such as Germanic, Latin, Greek or Romance. For example:-ish, -ed, -en, -er, -hood are Germanic affixes and –ion, -ant, -ess, -ist are Romance or Greek affixes.

Related to the paragraph above, etymology is closely related to word formation, because every word formed has its own history. For example, when the word is formed by adding prefixes or suffixes, the meaning can be understood by seeking the history of each morpheme. Carstairs (2002: 100) suggested *"in derivational morphology, history sheds light particular on the distribution of free and bound roots and on the differences in productivity."* Related to the theory, this research will focus on analyzing etymology in the distribution of free and bound morpheme in the data.

Through etymology, the meaning or origin of the data is identified and specific information about them is sought. To add to the clarity of this research clearer, further steps were taken to analyze the data by adding morphological and semantic analysis.

Morphology is used to analyze the process of the word formation whereas semantics is used to discover the particular meaning of the data.

2.2 Morphology

The study of words structure is morphology. As Katamba (1993: 19) stated "*morphology is the study of words structure."* Morphology is always related to the structure of words. Besides talking about the words structure, this study also discusses about the formation of words. As stated by Aronoff "*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.*" Based on the theory, it is explained that the morphology concerns about internal structure of words and also in the formation of word. .

The words have internal structure such as morpheme. The Morpheme is a smaller element of words. It is stated by Brinton (2002: 75), "*the morpheme is not necessarily equivalent to a word, but may be a smaller unit."* Some morphemes can stand alone as a word and some cannot. The morpheme that can stand alone as a word is called as free morpheme. As Katamba (1993: 41) stated, "*a free morpheme is one that can stand on its own – that is, it's an entire word."* The free morpheme has a full meaning without linking to other morpheme such as body, book, run, and bottle. Whereas, bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as word. Katamba (1993: 41) mentioned that "*A bound morpheme cannot stand on its own, but rather must be attached to a free morpheme."* The bound morpheme is the morpheme that

has to link to free morpheme to give function or characteristic the free morpheme. In order to combine both morphemes, it cannot be combined for granted. There is a process behind that and it is called word formation process.

2.2.1 Word Formation

As stated by Plag (2001:12), *"words that are obviously composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings."* It is implied that in creating a new word, smaller elements are combined to create the new words with complex meanings and sometimes there is a change in its meaning and word class.

In order to create the new words, there are some processes in word formation such as affixation, shortenings (clipping, initialsm, and acronym), borrowing, conversion or functional shift, inventing, and compounding

2.2.1.1 Affixation

Affixation is a common process to create new words, as proposed by Finegan (2008: 46). This process is creating new word by adding some morpheme into existing words through prefixes and suffixes. From the process, the meaning and/or the word class of the formed word may be changed. Brinton (2002: 86) stated the addition of derivational affix to a root produces a new word with one or more of the changes such as a phonological change (including stress change), a semantic change, and a change in word class. When prefixes *un-*, *pre-*, and *dis-*, for example, are

combined with free morpheme, they may give the opposite meaning and change in word class, but sometimes there is no change in class word; *untrue* (verb to adjective), *unpopular* (adjective to adjective), *premix* (verb to n), *prewash* (verb to noun), *disappear* (verb to verb), and *disapprove* (verb to verb).

Different from prefixes, suffixes may not describe the opposite meaning of the free morphem. Brinton (2002: 87) argued, "*suffixes have two functions: to change the meaning of the root and to change the part of speech."* It is said when a new word is formed by adding suffix into a free morpheme, it changes meaning or the part of speech. For example, when suffix *–ment* is added to a verb *agree* and *aggreement*, it change the verbs into nouns, *agreement and arrangement*.

2.2.1.2 Shortenings

Shortening is a process of creating a new word by removing part of a word and it is divided into three parts, those are, acronym, initialism, and clipping.

a. Acronym

Acronym is the initial letters in a group of word and pronounced as a word. As Finegan (2008: 48) said *"acronym is shortenings in which the initial letters of an expression are joined and pronounced as a word".* For example:

NATO → North Atlantic Treaty Organization

AIDS → Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

RADAR → RAdio Detecting And Ranging

b. Initialism

Initialism is the initial letters in a group of word and pronounced as a sequence of letters. For example:

NYU → New York University

UK → United Kingdom

USA → United State of America

c. Clipping

Brinton (2002: 98) said *"clipping is the result of deliberately dropping part of a word, usually either the end or the beginning, or less often both, while retaining the same meaning and same word class."* This process is creating a new word by removing the parts of a word, it can be removing the beginning part of a word, removing the end part of a word or removing the beginning – end part of a word. For example:

Beginning: this part is creating new words by removing the beginning part of a word.

Burger → Hamburger

Phone → Telephone

End: this part is creating new words by removing the end part of a word.

Fan → Fanatic

Porn → Pornography

Beginning and End: this part is creating new words by removing the beginning and the end part of a word.

Flu → Influenza

Fridge → Refrigerator

2.2.1.3 Compounding

Compounding is a process of creating a new word with combined two or more free roots. As stated by Brinton (2002: 93) "*a compound is a combination of two or more free roots".* As followings:

Homeland - land which is one's home

Homemade - something which is made at home

Homebody - someone who stays at home

Homestead - a place which is a home

Homework - work which is done at home

Homerun - a run to home

Homemaker - a person who makes (cares for) the home

2.2.1.4 Blending

The blending process is the combination of compound and clipping process. As Brinton (2002: 97) said, "*a blend process involves two process of word formation, compounding and clipping."* This process usually creates a new word by removing the end part of the first word and removing the beginning part of the second word

resulting in a new word, the combination of the two free roots. Concerning about it, Brinton (2002: 97) mentioned "*two free words are combined and blended, usually by clipping off the end of the first word and the beginning of the second word."* For example:

Sm (oke) + (F) og > Smog

Mo (tor) + (ho) tel > Motel

Spr (ay) + (tw) ig > Spring

2.2.1.5 Conversion or Functional Shift

Conversion or functional shift is creating a new word without adding or removing element of word, but this process is creating a new word with changing the part of speech or the function of the word so it will appear new sense in the word. Brinton (2002: 91) argued, "*a functional shift is the conversion of one part of speech to another without the addition of a suffix."* Finegan (2008: 49) also said *"in some language, a word belonging to one category can be converted to another category without any changes to the form of the word."* As Following:

I *clean* my room.

A word *clean* in the sentence above has a function as a predicate or verb.

My room is *clean*.

Different with the example before, a word *clean* in the sentence above has a function as an adjective.

2.2.1.6 Inventing Words

This process is creating a new word by using a popular brand, place, or name of popular person. Finegan (2008: 52) stated that *"inventing words from scratch is not common. The advantages of using familiar elements in forming new words and the ease of borrowing from other languages make inventing new words rare."* For example, people who use internet now commonly use the word *google*.

She is *googling* to search the information about Bandung.

2.2.1.7 Borrowing

This is a process of creating a new word with borrowing a word from another language. Finegan stated that:

> *In turn, many languages have welcomed English words into their stock, although some cultures resist borrowings. The Japanese have drafted the words beesubooru 'baseball', futtobooru 'football' and booringu 'bowling' along with the sports they name, trading them for judo, jujitsu, and karate, which have joined the English-language team* (2008: 52).

The theory above shows that in borrowing a word from another language it usually changes their utterance or writing, but still it has a same meaning

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. As Palmer (1976:1) stated that *"semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning."* It technically talks about the meaning of the word. This study provides the ideas to seek the meaning of the

data by breaking down it into smaller semantic components using NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) approach suggested by Goddard. Goddard (2007:459) argued, *"The Natural Semantic Metalanguage is a decompositional system of meaning representation based on empirically established universal semantic primes, i.e., simple indefinable meanings which appear to be present as word-meanings in all language".*

This is the semantic primes, grouped into related categories.

- Substantives: I, YOU, SOMEONE, SOMETHING/THING, PEOPLE, BODY
- Relational substantives: KIND, PART
- Determiners: THIS, THE SAME, OTHER/ELSE
- Quantifiers: ONE, TWO, MUCH/MANY, SOME, ALL
- Evaluators: GOOD, BAD
- Descriptors: BIG, SMALL
- Mental predicates: THINK, KNOW, WANT, FEEL, SEE, HEAR
- Speech: SAY, WORDS, TRUE
- Actions, events, movement, contact: DO, HAPPEN, MOVE,TOUCH
- Location, existence, possession, specification: BE (SOMEWHERE), BE/EXIST, HAVE, BE (SOMEONE/SOMETHING)
- Life and death: LIVE, DIE
- Time: WHEN/TIME, NOW, BEFORE, AFTER, A LONG/SHORT

TIME, FOR SOME TIME, MOMENT/IN ONE MOMENT

- Space: WHERE/PLACE, HERE, ABOVE, BELOW, NEAR, FAR, SIDE, INSIDE
- Logical concepts: NOT, MAYBE, CAN, BECAUSE, IF
- Intensifier, augmentor: VERY, MORE
- Similarity: LIKE/AS

Here the definition of children using NSM as an example:

Children

• people of one kind

• people of this kind have lived for a short time, not a long time

• because of this, their bodies are small

• when people are like this, they can do some things, they can't do many other things

• because of this, if other people don't do some good things for them, bad things can happen to them

• all people are like this for some time before they can be not like this

In order to analyze the data, the writer decided to use NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) approach. This approach is assumed compatible for seeking the meanings in smaller semantic elements.