CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter explains about the object, the method, and the way data are collected and analyzed.

3.1 Research Object

The topic under discussion is word formation. According to Plag (2002: 12), word formation is '*words that are obviously composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings*'. In this research, the writer focused on analyzing the processes used and the history of the new words by aiming to know the factors origin of the new words. NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) is also used to analyze the meaning of the new words.

For this research, the data are collected from online Oxford English dictionary as the main source of the research data. This particular online dictionary is chosen because it contains a lot of relevant data. To make more specific, the data taken only new words listed in available months of 2014.

3.2 Research Method

This research is a qualitative research. Djajasudarma (2010: 11) stated:

> "*Penelitian kualitatif adalah tradisi tertentu dalam ilmu pengetahuan sosial yang secara fundamental bergantung pada pengamatan manusia dalam kawasannya sendiri dan memiliki ciri-ciri seperti latar alamiah, manusia sebagai alat, teori dasar, deskriptif lebih mementingkan proses daripada hasil dan adanya batas yang ditentukan oleh fokus.*"

By referring to that definition, this research is qualified as a qualitative research as it uses human as an instrument to discover and observe phenomena by applying his knowledge in his field. The grand theory used to discover and observe the phenomena of word formation is Brinton's theory.

The method used in this qualitative research is the analytic descriptive approach as this approach matches the objective of the study, as stated by Sugiyono (2007: 14), *"digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan cara mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul sebagaimana adanya*." Thus, the data are analyzed and described in their nature by applying grand and supporting theories mentioned earlier.

3.2.1 Data Collection

Data were collected in this study through several steps. First, before taking the data, several theories are used to analyze the data. Second, oxforddictionaries.com was selected as the main source to get the necessary data. Third, the data were taken from the new words listed in the available months of 2014. There are seventy new words found in the data source. However, only twenty of seventy data were analyzed, because some of them have the similar type. Fourth, the data, then, were classified

into words and phrases. To make the analysis more focus, it was decided that only words were analyzed in this research. Finally, the data were analyzed morphologically by analyzing the process of word formation, semantically by analyzing the meaning properties of each morpheme, and etymologically by seeking the history of the words to know where and when the word first appeared and developed.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

The collected and classified data were analyzed through several steps. First, the new words were examined based on the process of the formation. Then, the new words were analyzed to identify the processes used in forming them. After identifying the process of formation, the meaning of the new words was analyzed and the origin of the new words was studied, including when the new words first appeared and what factors influence the concept of meaning. Lastly, the new words were analyzed based on the meaning of each morphemes using NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) to reveal changes in meaning, if any. When a change in meaning was found, a closer look to the elements was performed to identify the elements that are removed and/or maintained.

Some theories are used to analyze the data. The morphological analysis was performed based on the theories of Brinton (2000) and Finegan (2008). In NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) analysis, theory of Godard and Wierzbicka (2007)

was used. Theory of Liberman (2008) was used to discover the history of the new words.