CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Morphology

According to Booij (2005: 27) the definition of morphology: *"At the morphological level, words may consist of more than one unit as well, which we may call the morphological atoms of a word: pieces that are no further divisible into morphological subparts.*

Another statement is stated by Andrew Carstairs about the definition of morphology. Carstairs (2005: 16) stated: *"The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology."*

As the two statements above, it can be concluded that morphology is a study about the morphemes and other linguistic units, one of them is abbreviations. As Andrew's statement above, the morphology is concerned with the structures of words and the relationship between words called by word formation (Carstairs, 2002: 100). The word formation is a process of forming the word producing new words from word bases (Mattiello, 2013: 38).

In the word formation, there are blends, clippings, and alphabetism which clipping and alphabetism are in one group called by abbreviations. Alphabetism is divided into acronym and initialism (Mattiello, 2013: 83). However blend does not include in abbreviation. Blend is word formation that is shortening the word and change the meaning, such as *bisalo (bison+buffalo)* (Mattiello, 2013: 57). Whereas abbreviation is shortening the words do not even change the base category and do not

change the meaning, such as BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), pub (public house), and others (Mattiello, 2013: 31).

2.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation (or shortening) is divided into three, initialism, acronyms, and clippings. The abbreviation process forms the new word by shortening existing lexemes (Mattiello, 2013: 64). These are the types of abbreviations:

2.1.1 Initialism

Intialism is the shortening the first letters in each word and pronounced by naming each individual letter of the abbreviated words, such as *B.B.C (*/biː/ /biː/ /siː/) (Mattiello, 2013: 83). The initialism is divided into four types. These are the four types of initialism (Mattiello, 2013: 91-95):

1. Non-Ellipic Initialism.

   It means the abbreviation of the word has the same input (the original construction) and output (the abbreviation). There is no elliptical thing in abbreviation include the initial letters of all the words. Example:

   a) OHMS (← On Her/His Majesty's Service)
   b) URL (← Uniform Resource Locator)
   c) C.O.D. (← Cash On Delivery)

2. Elliptical Initialism.

   It means the abbreviation of the word has different input (the original construction) and output (the abbreviation). There is elliptical thing in

abbreviation. On the other hand, in the original construction has complete words unlike in the abbreviation. Example:

a) ESL (← English as a Second Language)

b) CSE (← General Certificate of Secondary Education)

c) G.A.S.G.A.S.G.A.S. (← Gild of Ancient Suppliers of Gas Appliances, Skill, Gins, Accessories, and Substances)

3. Initialism with symbols, coordinators, prepositions or numerals.

Example:

a) Symbol:

i. A.-A. (Anti-Aircraft)

ii. p-y-o (PickYour-Own)

iii. I/O (Input/Output)

b) Coordinators: &, and or 'n'

i. A.T.&T. (American Telephone and Telegraph Company)

ii. r'n'b (Rhythm and Blues)

iii. Q and A (Question and Answer)

c) Prepositions:

i. C. in C. (Commander in Chief)

ii. C. of A. (Certificate of Airworthiness)

iii. U.S. of A. (United States of America)

d) Numerals:

i. 4WD (Four-Wheel Drive)

ii. G5/G10 (Group of Five/Ten)

iii. NC-17 (No Children under 17)

In this type, the numeral may also represent the number of words beginning with the same letter in the source expression, as in 4H (from the organisation's motto Head, Heart, Hands, and Health), and slang A3 (← Anytime, Anyplace, Anywhere).

4. Initialism Semantically Irrelevant Acrostic.

This type of initialism means that the abbreviation has meaning in semantics but there is no relation with the original construction of the words. Example: WHO ← World Health Organization. The abbreviation WHO has meaning as *siapa* in bahasa but there is no relation between meaning WHO and *siapa*, therefore it is called by initialism semantically irrelevant acrostic.

2.1.2 Acronym

The difference between initialism and acronym is the pronunciation. The acronym is orthoepic, it means the acronym is pronounced in full. Acronym is divided into eight. These are eight types of acronym (Mattiello, 2013: 83-91):

1. Non-elliptical acronym.

   It means the abbreviation of the word has the same input (the original construction) and output (the abbreviation). There is no elliptical thing in abbreviation include the initial letters of all the words. Example:

   a) COLA (Cost Of Living Adjustments)

b) DAT (Digital Audio Tape, also read letter by letter)

c) RAM (Random Access Memory)

2. Elliptical acronym.

   It means the abbreviation of the word has different input (the original construction) and output (the abbreviation). There is elliptical thing in abbreviation. However, in the original construction has complete word unlike in the abbreviation and it can be pronounced in full word. Example:

   a) ARCA (Automobile Racing Car of America)

   b) NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

   c) UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

3. Acronyms with vowel addition.

   It is added by the vowel in the abbreviation, thus it can be pronounced as full word. Example:

   a) Humvee (High-mobility Multi-purpose wheeled Vehicle)

   b) WREN (Women's Royal Naval service)

   c) Footsie (Financial Times-Stock Exchange).

4. Extended acronym.

   It means the abbreviation does not take from the first letters, but it takes more letters for each word of the full expression. Example:

   a) colidar (COherent LIght Detecting And Ranging)

   b) ladar (LAser Detection And Ranging)

c) AMESLAN (AMErican Sign LANguage)

5. Recursive acronym.

   It means this abbreviation formation coincides between the source of the phrase and the abbreviation itself. Example:

   a) CAVE (Cave Automatic Virtual Environment)

   b) LAME (Lame Ain't an MP3 Encoder)

   c) ALLEGRO (Allegro Low LEvel Game ROutine).

6. Inverted letter acronym.

   It means this abbreviation is inverted because of pronounce ability and homophony. Thus, some letters in the abbreviation are changed. Example: MISHAP (← MIssiles High-Speed Assembly Program), the letter *H* and *S* are inverted for reason pronounceability and homophony.

7. Semantically-irrelevant acrostics acronym.

   Acronym type, Semantically-irrelevant acrostics acronym, means that the abbreviation has meaning in semantics but there is no relation with the original construction of the words and it is pronounced as a full word. Example:

   a) SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)

   b) BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything)

   c) BOAT (Byway Open to All Traffic)

8. Semantically-relevant acrostics.

   This type of acronym means that the abbreviation has meaning Semantically and there is relation with the original construction of the word. It can be pronounced as full word. Example:

   a) AID (Agency for International Development)
   b) AIM (American Indian Movement)
   c) BASIC (Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)

2.1.3 Clippings

Clippings is the abbreviation type which is deleting some letters in a word. There are six types of clippings. These are the six types of clippings (Matiello, 2013: 72-82):

1. Back clipping.

   This type is deleting the back or the final of the letters. Example:

   a) advert(isement)
   b) auto(mobile)
   c) bi(sexual)

2. Fore clipping.

   This type clipping is deleting first letters in a word. Example:

   a) copter (helicopter)
   b) droid (android)

c) fiche (microfiche)

3. Edge clipping.

   This type clipping that is deleting the back and the first letters in a word. Example:

   a) jams (pyjamas)

   b) polly (apollinaris)

   c) van (advantage).

4. Mid-clipping.

   This type clipping is deleting the middle part in a word. Example:

   a) B'ham (Birmingham)

   b) B-way (Broadway)

   c) Jo'burg (Johannesburg).

5. Random clipping

   This clippings is deleting random letters. The deleting letters is in the middle, final, or first letters in a word. Example:

   a) dlr (dollar)

   b) HRN (heroin)

   c) Jpn (Japan)

6. Suffixed clipping.

   This clippings is deleting some parts of the letters and add the suffix in the abbreviations of a word. Example:

   a) divvy (dividend)

b) Andy (Andrew)

c) Angie (Angela)

2.2 Syntax

Furthermore, as explanation about abbreviation above Mattiello (2013) stated that the abbreviations, such as initialism, acronym, and clippings, can be analysed syntactically. The types of phrase and the word categories can be analysed, because every abbreviations has different phrase and word categories (Mattiello, 2013: 100). Thus, in this research, the writer adds the syntax theory to analyse the types of phrase and the category of words.

2.2.1 Word Category

There are six categories of word (Thomas, 1993: 3-8):

1. Nouns.

   Noun is the name of "something". "Something" itself can be name of place, name of someone, name of things, etc. Example of nouns: *table, chair, love, sincerity, Monday, girl, dog, apple,* etc.

2. Determiner.

   Determiner is a small group of words, has function to limit or determine to some extent the possible range of things. Example of determiner: *this, that,* and *the.*

3. Verbs.

   Verbs are words that describe an action. The example of verbs: *eat, buy, is,* etc.

4. Adverbs.

   Adverb is a word to add information about manner, time, place. The adverb answers the question how, when, where. For example: *loudly, nationally, unfortunately,* etc.

5. Preposition.

   Preposition is a small group of words that has relation with place, direction, time, or possession. Example: *of, at, to, from, till, with, for, beside, against, up, down, by,* etc.

6. Adjective.

   Adjective describes the words. The adjective defines characteristics in the words. Example: *fat, thin, big,* etc.:

2.2.2 Phrases

According to Linda, the definition of phrase is one or more words consists together, for example DETERMINER + NOUN. The one word becomes the head and other as modifier (Thomas, 1993: 11-83). Phrase is divided into several types, these are types of phrases:

1. Adverb phrase.

   Adverb phrase consists of one or more words that is head as the adverb. Adverb phrase modifies adjective and whole sentences. Example:

Unfortunately the cat killed the mouse.

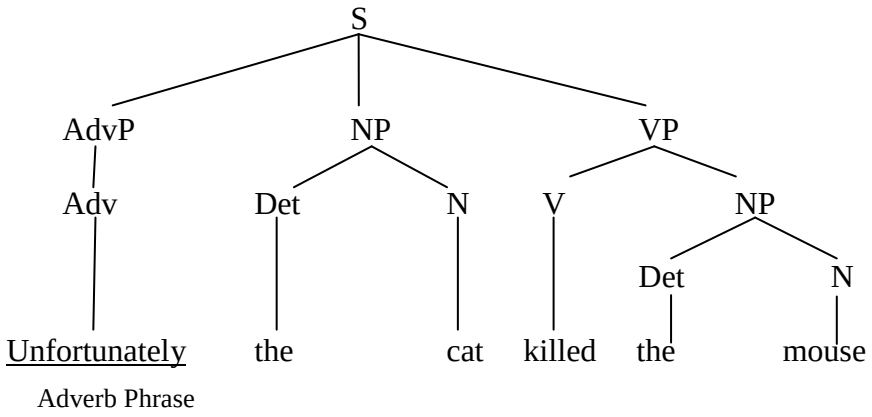


Figure 2.1: Example of AdvP tree diagram

2. Prepositional phrase.

   Prepositional consists of preposition as the head and the noun phrase as the modifier. Example:

   Sally looked up

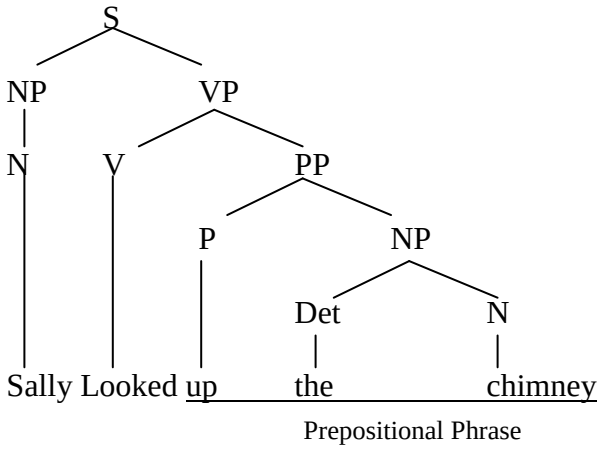


Figure 2.2: Example of PP tree diagram

3. Adjective phrase.

   It is the type of phrase describing words. It defines attributes or characteristics. Example:

   Amazingly fat

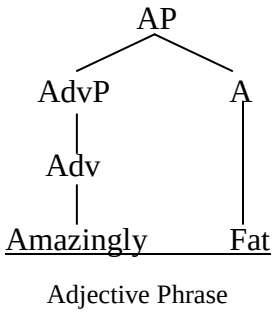


Figure 2.3: Example of AP tree diagram

4. Verb Phrase.

   There are six classes of verb; transitive, intransitive, ditransitive, intensive, complex-transitive, prepositional.

   a) Transitive verb is a verb that needs an object. Example:

      Kate hugged the baby

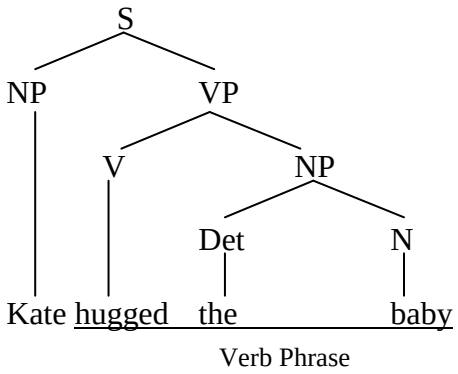


Figure 2.4: Example of VP tree diagram

b) Intransitive Verb is a verb that does not need an object. Example:

Ken snores

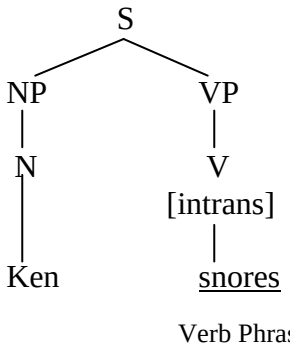


Figure 2.5: Example of VP intrans tree diagram

c) Ditransitive verb is a kind of verb which has two objects, direct object (DO) and indirect object (IO). Example:

Sue gave a jumper to Oxfam

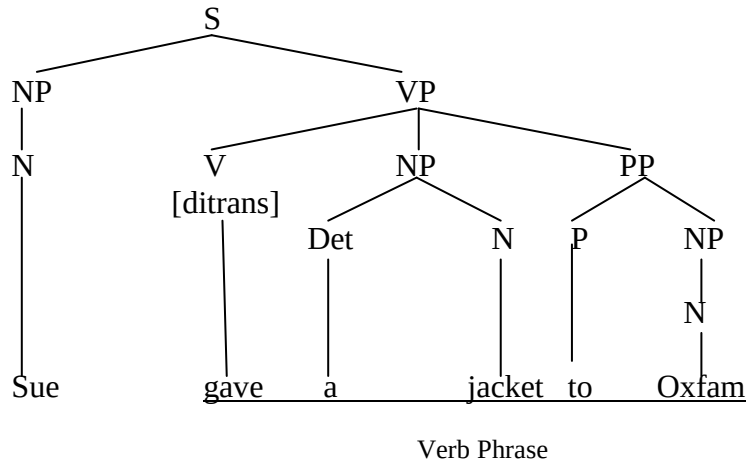


Figure 2.6: Example of VP ditrans tree diagram

d) Intensive verb is a kind of verb which includes verbs like; *be, seem, appear, become, look,* and so on. Example:

Sue seems unhappy

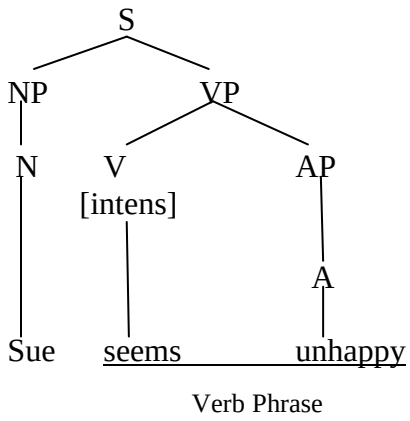


Figure 2.7: Example of VP intens tree diagram

e) Complex-transitive verb is a kind of verb which the complement relates witth the object. Example:

Kate thought John a fool

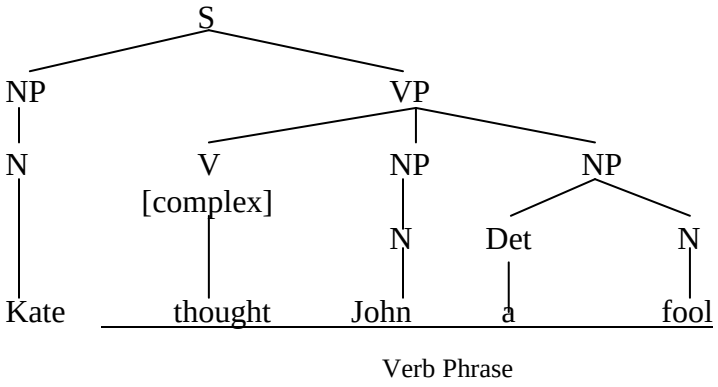


Figure 2.8: Example of VP complex tree diagram

f) Prepositional verb is a kind of verb which requires a prepositional phrase to complete the sentence. Some of the verbs like *glance, lean, refer* are closely linked into this kind of verb phrase. Example:

The children glanced at the pictured

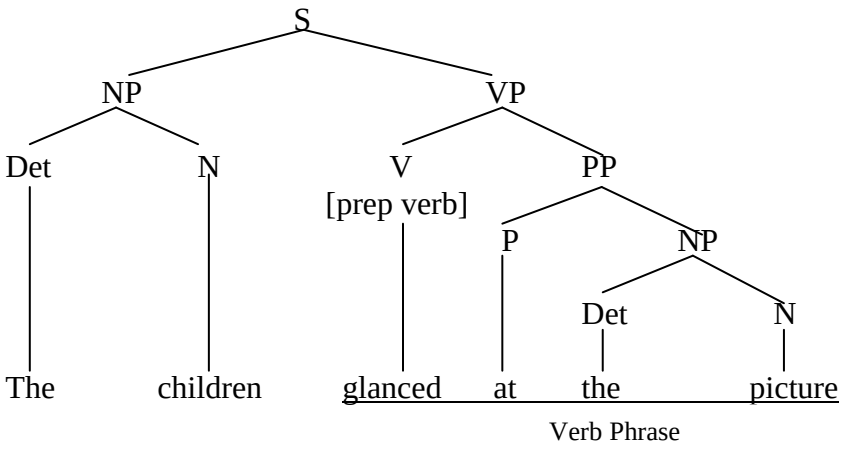


Figure 2.9: Example of VP prep verb tree diagram

5. Noun phrase.

   This is a kind of phrase which consists of DET+N, or just N. The head of this phrase is NOUN. Example:

The child rang the doorbell

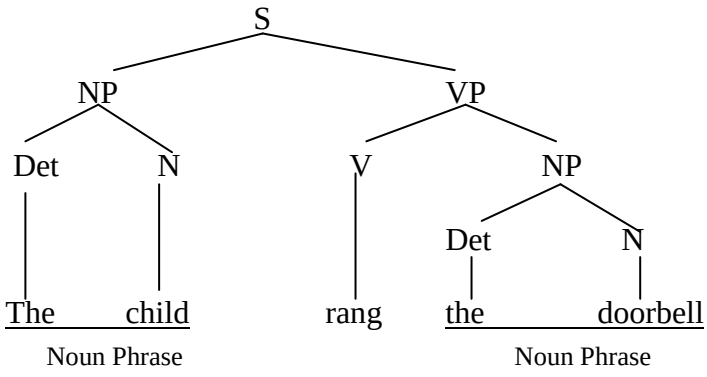


Figure 2.10: Example of NP tree diagram

2.3 Semantics

After the writer describes the morphology and the syntax, the writer describes the semantics features from each word in the original construction of abbreviation. The writer uses Nida Eugene's theory about componential analysis to analyse the semantic features that make the definition more clearly.

2.3.1 Componential analysis

According to Aitchison and Nida Eugene, Componential Analysis (CA) is the features of semantics in each word to make the definition of the word more clearly. There are six procedural steps in the componential analysis, (Eugene, 1975: 54-61):

1. Choosing the closest meaning that constitutes a relatively well-defined of same domain in semantics, example: father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece and cousin has the same domain in semantics as human.

2. Choosing the specific referent for each meaning belonging the meaning in the same domain, example: *father* and *mother* has specific referents with *mother-in-law, father-in-law,* etc.

3. Determining components in each word, example: female sex, e.g mother, aunt, daughter; male sex, e.g. father, uncle, son, brother, nephew, and cousin. *Cousin* is no sex, it can be male or female.

4. Determining the diagnostic component in each word, example: *father* has diagnostic component as male sex, one ascending generation, and direct descent; *brother* has diagnostic component as male sex, same generation as ego, and first degree of laterality; etc.

5. Cross-checking the data with the first procedure. It helps to determine the correct terms to the real definition.

6. After that, describing the diagnostic components. It can use the diagram or the table.