CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that have been read by the researcher related to morphology study especially word formation and compound word. The researcher takes five previous studies as guidance to doing a research. There are much study focuses on word formation and compound word. The brief description of each research is on the table below with each objective, method, and result.

No.	Study	Objective	Method	Result
1.	Triwahyuni, Imranuddin, Zahr (2018)	To find out the type word formation medical terms in *Jakarta Post's* he articles.	Descriptive qualitative method	105 data found; 55 derivations, 20 compounding, 16 borrowing, 11 acronyms, two clippings, and only o backformation.
2.	Luthfiyati, Kholid Zahroh (2017)	To show that the mos common of derivation words thatis used in headline ten articleofeducations in *Jakarta Post Website* October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations.	Descriptive qualitative method	52 derivation words w three kinds of deriva process 17 words inclu of adjective derivation words included of n derivation,9 words inclu of verb derivation,
3.	Ratih and Gusdia (2018)	To identify the proces of word formation in Englishnew words an to know which word formation processes were the most productive one(s).	Descriptive qualitative method	The processes of Eng newwords in 2012-2016 coming from affixation words), folk etymology words), compounding(13 words), abbreviatio words), acronyms words), borrowir words), blending(63 wor clipping(37 words), back-formation(1word). Therefore, it can concluded that the m productive process in 2012-2016 is affixation.
4.	Asbah and Nurha (2016)	To find out word formation In *Faceboo*	Descriptive qualitative method	1 of coinage, 5 of blending,

No.				
		Conversation; A Stud At A Group Prodi English Department FKIP University Muhammadiyah of Mataram In Academ Year 2015-2016.		5 of clipping, 1 of back-Formation, 7 o reduplication, 1 of compounding 15 of acronyms. So the total of data v 35data of word forma are used in the faceb conversation.
5.	Ningsih and Rosa (2013)	To know the types o compound words and processes of compoun words.	Descriptive qualitative method	In the data analysis, writer found 71 compo nouns from 114 data. process mostly used is N + Noun that occurs times. Type that mo used is endocentric, wh occurs 48times from data. Then, the writer also fo 14compound verbs. type that mostly used compound verbs exocentric, which occur times from 14 data, w the process that n frequently used is Part +Verb that occur 11 ti from14data. The last, the writer fo 29compound adjecti The type that n frequently used endocentric, which occ 22 times from those compound adjectives. The total is 114 compo words.

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

Triwahyuni, Imranuddin, and Zahrida (2018), discussed about word formation related to medical terms. The author had taken the data from Jakarta Post newspaper. The aim of the thesis is to find out the types of word formation in medical terms in *The Jakarta Post's* health articles. The researcher finds 105 data. The results of this research are 55 derivations, 20 compoundings, 16 borrowings, 11 acronyms, 2 clippings, and one backformation.

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Luthfiyati, Kholiq, and Zahroh (2017), discussed about identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten education articles in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses qualitative method. The result show that the most common of derivation words that is used in headline ten articles of education in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations. For the findings, 52 derivations words with 3 kinds of derivation process, 17 words included of adjective derivation, 26 words included of noun derivation, and 9 words included of verb derivation.

Ratih and Gusdian (2018), discussed about word formation in English new words and to know which word formation processes. The researcher used qualitative research design in order to obtain the data from the document of Oxford English Dictionary (OED) online. Ratih and Gusdian found that there are some processes in creating English new words, such as a)affixation, b)folk etymology, c)compounding, d)abbreviation, e)acronyms, f)borrowing, g)blending, h)clipping, i)back-formation. Besides, there are also found the double word formation processes, such as, j)folk etymology + compounding, k)compounding + affixation,
m)blending + affixation, n)clipping + blending. However, by using the word formation theory by Yule (2010) and analyzing it using the library research and descriptive qualitative method, Ratih and Gusdian found that the most productive process of creating English new words was affixation.

Asbah and Nurhayati (2016), discussed about word formation in Facebook Conversation. This research data is taken from Group English Department FKIP

University Muhammadiyah of Mataram, for five months from January to May the total were followed in Facebook Conversation were 3 persons (teachers), and the total of students were 20 persons. The result of this research is consist of 1 Coinage, 5 of Blending, 5 of Clipping, one of Backformation, 7 of Reduplication, one of Compounding, and 15 of Acronym. So, the total word formation for all of the data were 35 data, which was used on Facebook Conversation in a Group Prodi English Department FKIP University Muhammadiyah of Mataram. From the findings of the research that was done by Asbah and Nurhayati, the dominant type of word formation process that occurs on Facebook conversation, in a Group Prodi English Department FKIP University Muhammadiyah of Mataram was Acronym, which is 15 data. The data can be gotten by combining the method of qualitative research using case study and the theory of word formation by Agiuo and Rustamaji.

Another research about word formation was conducted by Ningsih and Rosa(2013). The researcher discussed about compound words found in The Jakarta post. The research analyzed the processes and types of compound words in ten editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper. In achieving the objectives, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the method of the research. The technique of collecting data is observation method. There are several procedures of collecting data such as reading the newspaper, selecting the data, and pun on the table. The data are in form of compound words focus on Headline news. The writers used theory from Delahunty and Garvey in 2010 about the morphemes. The findings of the research, by using the theory of Delahunty and Garvey, found that in the ten editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper, the process that mostly

used is noun + noun that occurs 35 times from 71 data.

The differences between present research with previous researches are the research objective, object of analysis, collecting technique, and analyzing technique. The four previous researches identify the types of word formation. While, present research would like to identify the processes of word formation related to sport and wellness and how are those words formed morphologically in *Men's Health* Magazine. For this research the researcher uses the theory from previous study which is Yule (2010).

Word Formation Approaches

Hornby (1995 : 756) says that "morphology is scientific study of word formation, of the structure of words and morphology is also to words what syntax is to sentences, that is, is the study of the architecture of words, just as syntax is the study of the architecture of sentences".

Furthermore, Lieber (2009:2) says that "morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences". Therefore, it is the study of how words are structured and how they are putting together from smaller parts.

According to Yule (2010), there are ten types of word formation; they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, conversion, backformation, clipping, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. The process is starting from the simple until the complex process. Those processes used to separate the word that has

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been produced letter both in spoken or written style.

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                        │ Word Formation  │
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   ┌─────────┬──────────┬──────────┬──────────┬──────────┐
┌────────┐┌──────────┐┌────────────┐┌──────────┐┌────────────┐
│Coinage ││ Borrowing││ Compounding││ Blending ││ Conversion │
└────────┘└──────────┘└────────────┘└──────────┘└────────────┘
┌──────────────┐┌──────────┐┌──────────┐┌───────────┐┌──────────────────┐
│Backformation ││ Clipping ││ Acronym  ││Derivation ││Multiple Processes│
└──────────────┘└──────────┘└──────────┘└───────────┘└──────────────────┘
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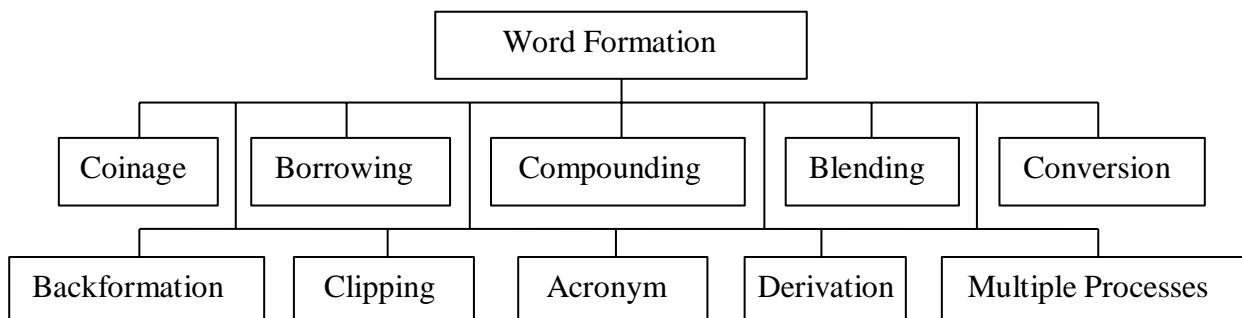
Figure I. Word Formation Theory
(Yule 2010)

1. Coinage

   This is the first process, an uncommon process that is often used by a company's commercial team to create a unique new product name from an existing term. According to Yule, coinage is the invention of total new term. The most typical source are invented trade name for company product, which become general term (without initial capital letter) for any version of that product. Example: Aspirin, Nylon, Kleenex (Yule, 2010:53).

   A simple example, the word Google comes from a misspelling of the initial word Googol which means the number 1 followed by 100 zeros behind it.

   For another example: Xerox, TOA, and Nylon.

   - Xerox

     Xerox is derived by extension of a name a product from specific reference to a more general one. Xerox is a world's first copier company.

   - TOA

TOA means a communications technology device manufacturer head quartered in Minatojima–Nakamichi, Chua-ku, Kobe, Japan.

- Nylon

Nylon means a generic designation for a family of synthetic polymers composed of polyamides.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is taking over of word from other language (Yule 2010:54). It means this process borrows words from other languages, which is another source for the creation of English words. A simple example of Lilac for mentioning the color purple in English is an application of the Persian language.

For another example: Alcohol (Arab), Robot(Czech), and Bass(Dutch).

- Alcohol (Arab)

Drinks which containing ethanol.

- Robot (Czech)

Robot means a machine that resembles a living creature in being capable of moving independently actions.

- Bass

Bass means at one of low pitch.

3. Compounding

According to Yule (2010:55), Compounding is a process of joining two separate words to produce a single form. It means this process is the merging of two types of words into a word that has a new meaning. A simple example is the merging of the words wall and paper into the word

wallpaper.

For another example: Breakfast, Blackbird, and Sugar-free.

- Breakfast

    It means a meal eaten in the morning as the first meal of the day. It is combined by two words; break(n) + fast(adj).

- Blackbird

    It is a European bird, the male of which has black feathers and bright yellow beak. It is combined by two words; black(adj) + bird(n).

- Sugar-free

    It means the foods do not contain sugar and usually contain an artificial sweetener instead. It is combined by two words; sugar(n) + free(adj).

4. Blending

    This process is the merging of two different words, into a word that has a new meaning. Usually, the words used are only prefixes or word endings. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the first syllable of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some parts of the Unite State, there is product that is used like *gasoline*, but it is made from *alcohol*. The blended term for referring this product is gasohol. Other example are smog (smoke+fog), brunch (breakfast+lunch) infotainment (information+entertainment), Yule (2010:55).

5. Conversion

    Conversion can involve verb becoming noun: guess becomes a guess, must becomes a must, and spy becomes a spy. Verb also becomes an

adjective such as stand up becomes a stand-up comedian. Adjective becomes verb, empty becomes to empty and clean becomes to clean and so on. Phrasal verb becomes noun such as to take over becomes take over and so on (Yule, 2010:57). In other word, this process is the reduction of words that have a changed meaning, where the reduction can change the word from a noun to a verb. A simple example of the word *butter* being *buttered*, with the example of sentence "Have you buttered the toast ?"

For another example:

*Can you **text** her? (verb from noun text, meaning to send a text-message)They are always **jetting** somewhere. (verb from noun jet)*
*If you're not careful, some **downloads** can damage your computer. (noun from verb download).*

6. Backformation

   This process is a reduced word change, usually a word of one kind (noun) is reduced to another type of word (verb), a simple example of the word donate is the reduction and change of the word donation.

   For another example: Moving picture(Movie), Australian(Aussie) , and Liaise(Liaison).

7. Clipping

   This process is the cutting of words, from the same word and does not change the meaning. A simple example is the word advertisement, which is shortened to ad, and in this case the meaning does not change.

   For another example: Gasoline(Gas), Brother(Bro),and Gymnastic(Gym).

8. Acronym

   This process is the process of forming new words where the word is taken from the existing capital letters in old words.

For example: ASAP(As Soon As Possible), IMAX(Image Maximum), and PIN(Personal Identification Number).

9. Derivation

This process is a process that adds an affix at the beginning or end of the sentence, which will make the sentence a new meaning. The following are examples of elements used, un-, mis-, -less, -ness, pre-. with examples of sentences; unbelieve, misunderstand, clueless, happiness, preorder, and etc.

In the derivation process, there are several processes, which are:

a. Prefixes and suffixes

Affixes that are added at the beginning of words (prefixes) and also at the end of words (suffixes. eg prefixes: un-believe, pre-order). Examples of suffixes: clue-less, self-ish.

For another example of prefixes:

Monorail, **Mono**lingual(Mono- means 'one')

Post-war, **Post**graduate(Post- means 'after')

Multipurpose, **Multi**cultural(Multi- means 'many')

For another example of suffixes:

Terrorism, Employer, Reasonable, and etc.

b. Infixis

This process rarely occurs in English, but it is a combination of several words that aim to express something.

For Example:
Unfuckinbelievable!, Godtripledammit!, Mother-in-law, and etc.

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10. Multiple Processes

This is the process of combining several processes provided. a simple example of the use of the word deli is used for the borrowing process to become *delicatessen* which is from German and then cut using the clipping process.

For other example, the word *waspish* is coming from the word White Anglo-Saxon Protestant as the acronym process because it is abbreviated into the initial letter "wasp" and then, it is added with the suffix–is has the derivation process.