

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

It is a universally acknowledged that language has been becoming the important part of human's life as media for communication. Every human being needs language to deliver information, express what he wants and feels, and also bind the relationship with others. There is nothing but language that people use to communicate both verbally and non-verbally.

Allah the Almighty said in Surah Ibrahim: 4

لَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَخَلَقْنَاهُمْ مِثْلَ نَارِ الْكَلْبِ وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ
إِذْ أَخْبَرْنَا لُقْمَانَ إِذْ أَخْبَرْتَهُ أَنَّكَ كَتَبْتَ كِتَابًا عَظِيمًا
فَاتَّبَعْنَاهُ مَا كُنَّا بَالِغِينَ وَكَرَّمْنَا لُقْمَانَ
وَإِذْ أَخْبَرْنَا هَارُونَ إِذْ أَخْبَرْتَهُ أَنَّكَ كَتَبْتَ كِتَابًا عَظِيمًا
فَاتَّبَعْنَاهُ مَا كُنَّا بَالِغِينَ وَكَرَّمْنَا هَارُونَ
وَإِذْ أَخْبَرْنَا زَكَرِيَّا إِذْ أَخْبَرْتَهُ أَنَّكَ كَتَبْتَ كِتَابًا عَظِيمًا
فَاتَّبَعْنَاهُ مَا كُنَّا بَالِغِينَ وَكَرَّمْنَا زَكَرِيَّا

According to the verse, learning the language is really emphasised because it can make the effective communication among people in that environment. Due to its crucial involvement in human's life, language can be considered as the part of social phenomenon (Croft, 2000, p. 87 as cited in Nanda, Rosa, and Ardi, 2012, p.

11). It means that, the phenomena which undergo the society undergo the language as well.

Furthermore, there is always different phenomenon of society exists in every generation. People change their mind. They develop new things which causes some aspects in life no longer occur in the next era; for instance, the advance of technology. In line with it, language also changes to be able to adapt with something new at that time.

As the part of language, word is also influenced by the change of the language. Some vocabulary that exist in the language at that time may be lost, added, or changed (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2003). The change of language tends to be a double-edged sword. In one side, it can enrich and broaden the storage of vocabulary. On the other hand, it can be detrimental as well by decreasing the treasure of vocabulary especially if it is the unique one.

The loss of vocabulary can be the disadvantageous effect of the linguistics change. It is regrettable that some unique words in English like '*wamblecropt*' refers to have an indigestion, '*ultracrepidarian*' refers to people who give their opinion on a topic about which they know nothing, '*snollygoster*' as a term to call the dishonest or corrupt politician, or '*gongoozle*' refers to stare idly at a canal, river, or watercourse must be forgotten to use, and later, lost (Forsyth, 2013). Moreover, they are more colourful than the ordinary ones which can make the sentence seems attractive to listen or read. Meanwhile, the possible moment that people can encounter the unique words again is if they read the old book or see a

play written a long ago (Crystal, 2010, p. 132). Of course, the words are never entirely disappeared, but the rarely used makes them as if unavailable in the treasure of English vocabulary.

Besides becoming lost, some vocabularies are just substituted by the new term. *Thou* is substituted by *you* in modern era in which they both have similar meaning to refer to second person as a subject.

Then, the new invention is accountable to emerge some new vocabulary to the treasure of English. The latest vocabulary which refers to something has never existed before is the most recognisable one. It tends to be used every day because the term which is named with the new vocabulary is usually an up-to-date thing or current issue such as *facebookers*, *hashtag*, *burqini*, and many more. However, the new term that was found a few years ago is usually lasted just as long as the thing that refers to it is still used.

The process of linguistics change in the domain of words is studied in morphology with the sub-study called word formation. *Borrowing* and *coinage* are the example of word formation which get involved in the vocabulary related to the new invention. Word formation will tell about the process of a word becomes a new form of the word, so people will also keep up with the vocabulary used in life today. Besides that, word formation is beneficial to inform people about how to expand the vocabulary without memorising every single. Additionally, Brattico, Leinonen, and Krause (2007, p. 109) affirmed that by learning word formation, people can understand the word even if it has never been known by them before

because they know how the word formed from the previously learned or assembled parts.

Some researchers have conducted a research about word formation as well. Nanda, Rosa, Ardi (2012) investigated the use of word formation in *Twilight* both in novel version and movie script version. By using O'Grady's theory about word formation, they accomplished the research by collecting 6572 data from novel and 796 data from movie script and found that the type of word formation which is dominantly used in the *Twilight* novel was suppletion. While, cliticization is the most frequent used in the *Twilight* movie script.

Other researchers who have done a research about word formation are Driscoll (2002) and Kalima (2007) who have similar purpose to investigate the use of word formation on the internet game forum. Driscoll encounters that out of the 72 unique expressions that she found on Internet Relay Chat, 43% per cent are coinages, 33% clippings, 23% acronyms, 11% blends and 5% compounds. Whereas, Kalima discovers that acronyms (38.3 %) and clips (37.7 %) are the most frequent used word formation on Relicnews. The other word formation process are shifts (5.7 %), homophonic literations (4.9 %), coinages (2.5 %), derivations (2.7 %) conversions (1.6 %), blends (0.5 %) and loan words (0.3 %) along with the unidentified words (0.3 %).

Meanwhile, this research is different from the previous studies that have been done before. In this study, the writer uses novel as the source of word formation which will be analysed because it consists more various and enormous type of

word formation than other media. Additionally, novel is the real material which is not written deliberately as the material for learning word formation, so people will know what kinds of word formation that are actually used in the real life. Furthermore, this study will uncover more varied types of word formation in which they have not appeared in the previous research. Moreover, this research is not only to discover the type of word formation and what the word formation is frequently used in a media, but also to reveal how the word is processed.

Hence, based on the descriptive above, the writer is interested in carrying out a research entitled **“THE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES USED IN NICHOLAS SPARKS’ NOVEL “THE LAST SONG”**. This novel tells about an attempt of a father to triumph his rebellious-daughter’s attention in a summer visit after his divorce. In relation to the use of *“The Last Song”*, pre-observation have been done by the writer to ensure that there is an abundance of word formation used by the author in the novel. By conducting this research, the writer expects that the significance of learning word formation that have been stated can be obtained to enrich the storage of vocabulary in which it is an important thing in every aspect of language.

B. Statement of Problems

By conducting this research, the writer wants to investigate some problems which are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of word formation processes are used in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song"?
2. What kind of word formation is most dominantly found in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song"?

C. Objective of Study

This research has some objectives are as follows:

1. To examine the kinds of word formation processes which appear in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".
2. To find out the kind of word formation which is most dominantly found in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".

D. Significance of Study

The result of this research is expected to have advantages, such as:

1. It will enrich the source of Linguistics study especially morphology which discusses about word formation.
2. It will recognise the readers about the importance of learning word formation as the technique to expand the storage of vocabulary without memorising every single word in foreign language.
3. It will inform the readers about the miscellaneous vocabularies which are more attractive in using both in verbal utterances or in written.
4. It will inspire those who would like to do similar research along with the progress of science.

E. Research Method

The methodology of research that writer uses in this study is explained as follows:

1. Subject and Object

a. Subject

The subject of this study is Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".

b. Object

The objects of this study is the kinds of word formation processes used in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".

2. Data

There are two kinds of data which are needed in this research. They are primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary data

- The word formation processes used in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".

a. Secondary data

To complete the primary data, the writer also collects the supporting data that consists of:

- 1) Description about word formation processes.
- 2) Description about novel “The Last Song”.
- 3) Description about biography of Nicholas Sparks as the writer of
“The Last Song”.

3. Research Instrument

In this library research, the instrument used is the writer himself by exploring some literature sources to identify the occurrence of word formation processes in the novel “The Last Song” by Nicholas Sparks.

4. Data Collection Procedure

In this study, the data collection procedure is divided into 4 steps as follows:

a. Collecting

This process is used to collect all the data needed from the subject.

In this step, the writer scans the novel to find the words that are possibly defined as word formation.

b. Confirming

After the raw data are collected, the data are confirmed to decide whether they are included in word formation or not. This step will consult with some dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 8th Edition, Collin CoBuild Dictionary on CD-ROM 2006, and Etymology Dictionary (www.etymologyonlinedictionary.com).

c. Analysing

This technique is used to analyse the data that have been confirmed to decide the type of word formation process undergoing to the word.

d. Classifying

This technique is used to classify the obtained data into some categories. In this case, the category is the kinds of word formation.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is conducted to explain each of the process of word formation found in the novel “The Last Song” by Nicholas Sparks using descriptive analysis. The writer uses some theories to verify the finding in order that the research still keeps on track. Analysing the data also helps the writer to highlight some important conclusions of this research.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation toward the title that is adapted in this research, the writer feels necessary to explain some terms dealing with the title as follows:

1. Analysis: the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it. (Collin CoBuild Dictionary). In this study, analysis means that to examine the

word found in the novel to decide whether it is included in word formation or not, and which the type of word formation that the word belongs to.

2. Word formation: Creating new words based on the existing words or assembled part (Brattico, et.al., 2007, p. 109). Kinds of word formation are derivation, compounding, clipping, back formation, blending, acronyms, alphabetisms, conversion, coinage, borrowing, calque-loan translation, internal modification, suppletion, onomatopoeia, and reduplication.
 - a. Derivation : A process of creating new word by adding derivational morphemes (Husin, 2013, p. 8). Some examples are *unbelievable*, *disability*, *unfollow*, and so forth.
 - b. Compounding : A process of creating new word by putting two or more words together (Enarsson, 2006, p.2). Some examples are *cry baby*, *fast-food*, *textbook*, *housemaid*, and so forth.
 - c. Clipping : A word formation process by shortening a polysyllabic word through deleting one or more syllables(Nanda, et.al., 2012, p. 16). For example *lab* (from laboratory), *cab* (from cabriolet), *demo* (from demonstration), and so forth.
 - d. Backformation: Back formation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language (Nanda, et.al., 2012, p. 16). Some examples of back

formation such as *enthuse* was from *enthusiasm*, *televise* was from *television*, *monokini* was from *bikini*, and so forth.

- e. **Blending** : The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term that is usually accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (Yule, 2010, p. 55). Some examples of blending are *modem* (modulator + demodulator), *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *smog* (smoke + fog), and so forth.
- f. **Acronyms** : A process of taking the initial letter of a set of other words to form a new word. Example, **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), **NASA** (National Aeronautics and Space Agency), **RAM** (Random Access Memory), and so forth. (Yule, 2010, p. 58).
- g. **Alphabetisms** : Alphabetisms is actually similar to acronyms, but it must be pronounced not as a series of letters but as a word (Bauer, 1983, p. 237 as cited in Enarsson, 2006, p. 4). Example, **FBI** (Federal Bureau of Investigation), **SMS** (Short Message Service), **TGIF** (Thanks God it's Friday), **OOT** (Out of Topic), and so forth.
- h. **Conversion** : Forming new lexemes merely by shifting the category or part of speech of an already existing lexeme without adding an affix (Lieber, 2009, p. 49). Therefore, it is also

called zero derivation. Example, *bottle, can, water, paint*, and so forth.

- i. Coinage : Making up entirely new words from whole cloth (Lieber, 2009, p. 51). The inspiration of coinage is typically the name of the products such as aspirin, vaseline, kleenex, teflon, aqua, and so forth.
- j. Borrowing : Taking over word from another language (Yule, 2010, p. 54). Some example of borrowing are *sofa* (Arabic), *yogurt* (Turkish), *tempeh* (Indonesian), *piano* (Italian), and so forth.
- k. Loan translation : A process of borrowing the meaning or parts of the words from another language into the target language or recipient language (Husin,2013, p. 13). Example, *skyscraper* is borrowed from French *grate-ciel* (scrapes-sky). It is also borrowed into Bahasa Indonesia *pencakar langit*.
- l. Internal modification : A process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another. For example, *sing-sang-sung-song, *man-men, goose-geese, mouse-mice*, and so forth. (Nanda, et.al., 2012, p. 15).*
- m. Suppletion :Consists in a complete change in the form of a root (i.e., a word) or in the replacement of root by another morphologically unrelated root with the same component of

meaning in different grammatical contents. This can be seen in irregular form of past form or past participle and comparative and superlative degree. Example, *bad-worse, go-went, good-better*, and so forth. (Richards et al., 1985; Byrne, 1978; Pei, 1966 as cited in Zapata, 2007, p. 7).

- n. Onomatopoeia: A word that is created by imitating the sounds of natural sounds such as *boo, click, tap*, and so forth. (Thomas & Clara, 2004, p. 1).
 - o. Reduplication : A word formation process, according to which some part of the base (or the entire base) is used more than one in a word as in *bye-bye*(exact reduplication), *super-duper*(rhyming reduplication), or *chit-chat*(ablaut reduplication) (Bauer, 1983, pp. 212-213; Bauer, 2003, pp. 31-32; Adams, 2001, pp. 127-129 as cited in Trias, 2010, p. 130).
3. The Last Song is a teenage fiction deals with the issue of teen's rebel because of the divorce of the parents. This novel is also categorised into romance, but the crucial theme told in this novel is the relationship between father and his children. This novel is written by Nicholas Sparks as his ninth work. He is a worldwide bestselling author from America whose novels are often adapted into movies (Sparks, 2009).