

**WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES AS FOUND IN
PHONE CELLULAR *GUIDANCE BOOK***

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas proses terbentuknya sebuah kata dan istilah teknis yang terdapat pada *buku panduan manual Nokia 6300* yang diluncurkan pada bulan April 2007. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tipe dan proses pembentukan kata yang terdapat dalam buku panduan manual tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, data dianalisis menggunakan metode agih (*distributional method*) dan teknik catat (*note-taking technique*). Hasil analisis disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal, penulis menemukan sembilan tipe dan proses pembentukan kata yaitu; ***compounding, derivation, invention, clipping, acronymy, blending, back-formation, folk etymology dan antonomasia***. Secara keseluruhan *clipping* merupakan bentuk yang paling dominan. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa kata-kata dan istilah teknis di bidang telekomunikasi seluler berperan besar untuk membentuk kesederhanaan (*simplicity*), membuat kata-kata itu sendiri terasa lebih santai (*casuality*), dan kemampuan akar kata untuk bertransformasi menjadi kata-kata lain (*productivity*) merupakan salah satu faktor yang membuat kosa kata bahasa Inggris menjadi lebih kaya dan luas.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In communication, language is an expression medium to express and to deliver an idea. Language is also needed for socialization in a community or in a group of people, according to Halliday language has three main functions; the ideational, impersonal, and textual functions; The ideational function which is to organize the speaker's experience of the real imaginary world, the impersonal function which is to indicate, establish and maintenance social relationship between people and textual function which is to create written or spoken texts (Halliday, 1986). Some expert groups like; doctor, lawyer, vendor, trader, linguist, and etc tend to use their own language in communication. They use special and unique language which is full of terms and codes to display their experts or to specify what they have to say. Therefore language which is used by expert groups cannot be understood easily by anyone and tend to be restricted.

This phenomenon also occurs in manual guidance book. Manual user guide or guidance book is a general way that used by the consumer to know the clues both function and setting device. It can be found in printed at the electronic, machinery, and at non-electronic devices. Guidance book is prepared for the consumer to use of the stuff after arrived home, the book is designed to lead the consumer know what the product features use for. The printed guidance book which is we always found in every legal product. It is has an aimed at helping operating personal setting as

customer privilege based on standard setting from factory. From the guidance book, we are gifted an ease to explore both features and utility of the product maximally.

In this case, the language that used inside the book influences the consumer attention, the language within guidance book must be helpful and attractive, for instance, this phenomenon can be seen in phone cellular guidance book where the vendor have to create magic, unique and attractive words in order to deliver the passage to their consumer by using technical term as well as in helping the consumer understand well about the function of their product features as simply as possible.

Guidance book has a certain characteristics. That is effectiveness, the effectiveness of word choices is not mean avoid some technical term to display the complete information of the device, and mechanism of word language plays important rule that has been designed to thrill the costumers sense of style and function

When we are dealing with language, we are talking about the process of how the words are formed indirectly, in making word become effective, attractive, clear and helpful. There are some processes that construct them, such as: omitting or reducing word syllables, combining two words or more into single one, using the initial letters of some words in making the new one (initialism), compounding them into the good blending, adding affixes into the back or the end, and thus this is what called by linguistic word-formation. Word-formation as found in the cellular guidance book has a contribution to make English word-stock richer and wider. From the cellular guidance book we able to find out a numbers of word formation such as: acronyms like: *GPRS, SMS, MMS, MP3, MPEG, RSA*, and etc.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

In this thesis, after the examining of word-formation processes have done. There are a numbers of word-formation processes that applied throughout the analysis based on their occurrence as in the printed manual user guide or Nokia guidance book. Following analyzing the data, there are nine types of word-formation processes related to the topic in this thesis. They are: *compounding, derivation, invention, clipping, acronym, blending, back-formation, invention, antonomasia* and *folk etymology*.

It can be concluded that Manual user guide or guidance book is very helpful printed media which is created by the vendor to help the consumers understand the utility of product features. The vendor much prefers to use clipping and acronym as the purpose of (*simplify*). There are many sophisticated terms and words in cellular phone become more interesting. Besides, saving much time and space both writing and pronouncing the word itself. It is also linked with the purpose of phone cellular inventory which is intended to give an ease to the people to communicate wherever, whoever and whenever without time and space boundaries. Everything is in our own hand by small magic portable devise.

In addition, according to the data, the processes which are used in forming new word form as found in Nokia guidance book have been definitely visible. The vendor much prefers to use *simplicity, causality, and productivity* in making new word.

Simplicity is used in order to saving both space and time effectively in writing as seen in the acronym, clipping, and blending. The words that derived

from these processes occur in the compact form, whereas some of their elements are reduced and retaining into new shorter one. For examples, *web* is derived from World Wide Web, *Pin* is derived from personal identification number, and *modem* is derived from modulator and demodulator, even though those words written in shorter form, but the meaning are still understandable.

Causality is used to giving a shared-knowledge of how the word are form and become more familiar as seen in folk etymology and antonomasia which is telling the historical event, name and place that getting involved as well.

Afterward, *productivity* makes English word-stock richer and wider, when a single morpheme is combined or attached into the base, root and stem, as the result the new word are formed by three possibilities; (i) modifying the meaning without changing its grammatical category, (ii) bring the shift in the grammatical class also the meaning, (iii) bring the shift in grammatical sub-class without moving into new word-class. *Productivity* can be seen in the process of compounding, derivation. For examples, software is derived when the words soft (Adj) and ware (N) are combined and resulted software (N) as new compound word or compound noun. This process modifying the meaning of the word soft and the meaning of the word *software* is a kind of ware. The other one is *server* is derived from derivational process, morpheme serve is a (verb) word class of input base, when suffix *-er* attached to the morpheme serve, and it changes the word class of output base become server (Noun). Suffix *-er* is modifier an "agent who does whatever the verb indicates"

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