

AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDING, DERIVATION, BLENDING, AND ACRONYM
PROCESSES IN SCI-TECH COLUMN AS FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

A Thesis

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BY:

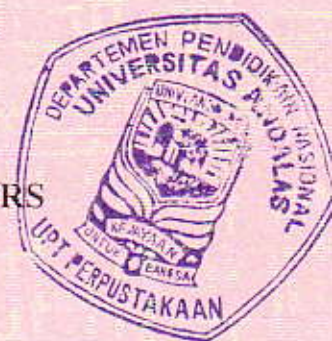
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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas tentang proses pembentukan kata majemuk (compounding), kata derivasi (derivation), blending, dan akronimi (akronym) yang terdapat dalam kolom Sci-Tech dalam harian Jakarta Post edisi Januari-Maret 2009. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan tipe dan proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan pada kata dan istilah teknologi di harian tersebut.

Teori yang dipergunakan untuk menganalisa data adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Aronoff (1976), Bauer (1983), Katamba (1993), dan Stageberg dan Oaks (2000). Penulis menggunakan tiga tahapan penelitian. Pada tahap pertama, data dikumpulkan dengan memakai metode catat (*note taking technique*), data ini dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode agih (*distributional method*), kemudian hasil analisa data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam kolom Sci-Tech di harian Jakarta Post dari 4 tipe kata (majemuk, derivasi, blending, dan akronimi) yang paling muncul adalah tipe kata akronimi (*akronym*). Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa penulis dalam harian tersebut cenderung memakai akronimi (*akronymy*) karena proses singkatan lebih efektif digunakan dalam menulis atau berbicara. Jika penulis menulis ini akronim ini singkatan dalam versi aslinya, hal itu akan menghabiskan banyak waktu dan ruang. Inilah sebabnya mengapa akronim menjadi pilihan baru dalam membuat tulisan lebih efektif dan efisien termasuk dalam menulis kata atau istilah teknologi.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Newspaper is a publication issue at close, regular intervals, especially on a daily or weekly basis. It has large sheets and columns of text, usually interspersed with photographs, and commonly contain not only news but also comments, features, and advertisements (which are generally more important for the economic success of the publication than is the relatively small purchase price per copy (McArthur, 1992:691). One of the largest English daily newspaper in Indonesia is the Jakarta Post.

The Jakarta Post is the largest daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. It usually consists of 24 pages except Sunday. It is a small but an influential newspaper oriented towards local English speaking expatriates and the diplomatic community. In many ways, it acts an unofficial mouthpiece of the Indonesian government into the international community

Many people read the Jakarta Post Newspapers to in order to information. The information can improve their ability and knowledge. The People got knowledges from the Jakarta Post , such as knowledges about technology, economics, politics, sports etc.

Techno word can not be separated from the process of creating a word. In creating a word, there are processes like : combining two words into a single word, using the initial letters of some words to form the the new one, adding affixes into the root, and so on. The processes are linguistically called word formation. Word formation is a process which contributes to make the english word-stock rich and full.

There are many advantages of using word-formation processes in our daily life. For instance, it is used for the specific brand such as; *erox, Kleenex, Jell-O, Frigidaire, Brillin, and Viscolines* which are now sometimes used as the common name for different brands and products.

There are three main reasons why the writer chooses Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post as the object of this research. Firstly, the Jakarta Post newspaper is one of the largest daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. Secondly, there are many new words found in the Jakarta Post. Thirdly, the Jakarta Post is published every day so it will be easier for the writer to find out the types of Word Formation Process in this newspaper. Based on those reasons above, the writer is interested in analyzing the processes of word formation. Thus, the writer entitles this study with "*An Analysis of Compounding, Derivation, Blending, And Acronym Processes In Sci-Tech Column as Found In The Jakarta Post*"

1.2 Identification of the Study

It is needed to identify the problem that is going to be discussed. In this writing, the writer will list on the following questions:

1. What are the types of Word Formation Processes in Sci-Tech Column as Found In The Jakarta Post?
2. How are the word formation processes of techno words formed?

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds four types of word formation process related to techno word as found in the Jakarta Post. The four processes are compounding, derivation, blending, and acronym. From 36 data, the writer finds 12 compounding, 8 derivation, 5 blending, and 11 acronym. In compounding, the writer discovers 3 types of noun used in compound words in techno words that are found in the Jakarta Post Newspapers as base element. They are; *load*, *ware*, and *net*. The pattern used in forming compound is compound noun. All compound nouns are generated by the standard rule $N+N$ (*noun-noun compound*), $adj.+ N$ (*adjective-Noun compound*), and $V+ N$ (*verb-noun compound*). Furthermore, the writer also discovers two types of compound; endocentric and exocentric.

In derivation, the writer finds two suffixes, they are suffixes *-er* and *-or* that also are used in techno word. Suffix *-er* found in the words *user*, *scanner*, *netter*, *hacker*, *provider*, and *printer*. The suffix *-er* in English if attached to free morpheme will change the class of word to this morpheme from *verb (v)* to *noun (n)*. Then the writer also found suffix *-or* in the word *connector*. The suffix *-or* when attached to free morpheme will also change the class of word to this morpheme from *verb (v)* into *noun (n)*. All of suffixes can not stand alone in one sentence because they are bound morpheme and they need another morpheme to construe its meaning.

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another. The writer finds 5 data in blending process. They are *internet*, *cellphone*, *email*, *modem*, and *webcam*.

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