

**THE PROCESSES OF WORD-FORMATION
IN COMPUTER AND INTERNET TERMS AS FOUND IN
MAXIMUM PC MAGAZINE JANUARY–MAY 2010**

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Sarjana Sastra Degree*

By

**RIKO ANDITA
06185030**



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

PADANG

2010

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas proses pembentukan kata dalam istilah-istilah komputer dan internet yang terdapat dalam majalah komputer *Maximum PC* edisi bulan Januari sampai dengan bulan Mei 2010. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan, dan juga melihat aspek-aspek apa saja yang muncul pada istilah-istilah komputer dan internet dalam majalah tersebut sesuai dengan teori proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan.

Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data tersebut menggunakan teori Aronoff (1976) dengan cara mengelompokkan satuan kata yang identik yang muncul pada istilah-istilah komputer dan internet yang terdapat di majalah *Maximum PC*. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori Bauer (1983) untuk menentukan proses pembentukan apa yang terjadi pada setiap data tersebut. Teori Bauer ini juga didukung dan dilengkapi oleh teori Katamba (1993), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), dan juga Plag (2003). Ada tiga tahapan dalam penelitian ini. Tahap pertama, data dikumpulkan dengan metode observasi. Data dianalisis dengan metode agih. Hasil penelitian disampaikan dengan menggunakan deskripsi khas verbal dengan kata-kata (*informal*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam majalah *maximum PC* terdapat empat macam proses pembentukan kata, yakni *compounding*, *blending*, *clipping*, dan *derivational*. Proses yang paling banyak muncul adalah proses pembentukan kata *compounding*, yakni sebanyak 24 kata yang terdiri dari 8 kata mengalami proses *endocentric compound* dan 16 kata mengalami proses *exocentric compound*. Dengan demikian, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa dalam istilah-istilah komputer dan internet yang terdapat pada majalah *Maximum PC* proses pembentukan kata *compounding* adalah yang dominan muncul dan aspek yang mendasari pembentukan kata dalam istilah-istilah komputer dan internet dalam majalah tersebut adalah aspek semantik yang terdiri dari makna denotatif dan makna konotatif.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is changed and developed day by day since of several reasons, such as the development of media communication and technology. It happens because one property of language is productivity. New situations arise, and new objects have to be described. So, people manipulate their linguistic resources to produce new expressions and new sentences. Productivity also occurs in word-formation processes. According to Bauer (1983), productivity is one defining features of human language, and is that property of language which allows a native speaker to produce an infinitely large number of sentences, many or most of which have never been produced before. Until recently, word-formation rules have tended to be seen as being largely passive in the sense that they are basically used to analyze existing words rather than to create new ones.

The English language, for example, words increase all the time. New ones words continually increase in newspaper, magazine, television, and the World Wide Web. In technology, for instance, many of those products used new words and old words may create, for example, by using compounding, blending, clipping, and other processes. The development of computer technology also causes the variation of word-formation process in computer and internet terms, such as term *internet* constitutes as blending process since the term *internet* is a joining of first part of word *interconnected* and the first part of word *networking*. Then, term *keyboard* constitutes as compounding process or compound noun since the term *keyboard* is a combining between two noun words *key* and *board*. Compounding and blending are some types

of word-formation processes which are the process of creating new words and new uses of the old words.

Computer and internet is important thing today for daily life. Based on this phenomenon, this research is concerned in word-formation processes which occur in computer and internet terms and analyze how the new word in computer and internet terms can be occur by using word-formation process theory proposed by Aronoff (1976), Bauer (1983), and supported by Katamba (1993), Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002), and Plag (2003) theories. The data are taken from *Maximum PC* magazine in January until May 2010 edition. *Maximum PC* magazine is one of computer magazines in United States of America (USA). It is also a popular magazine which is good sources of information computer and internet technology. It is monthly magazine.

1.2 Research Questions

Concerning the word-formation processes that occur in terms of computer and internet; the writer is going to answer these following questions:

1. What types of word-formation processes that are used in computer and internet terms in *Maximum PC* magazine?
2. What aspect underlies the word-formation processes in computer and internet terms that occur in this magazine?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are conducted to observe phenomenon and types of word- formation processes in *Maximum PC* magazine used in computer terms

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

New ones words continually increase in newspaper, magazine, television, and the World Wide Web. In technology, for instance, many of those products used new words and old words may create, for example, by using compounding, blending, clipping, and other processes. There are many terms of computer and internet that contain in *Maximum PC* magazine. Those terms are arranged by the types of word-formation processes, such as compounding, blending, clipping, and derivational processes.

After analyzing the word formation processes of computer and internet terms of those terms, the writer found there are 36 computer and internet terms in *Maximum PC* magazine January until May 2010 editions and 4 word formation processes that form computer and internet terms, namely compounding, blending, clipping, and derivational. There are found 24 words experience compounds process that divided into two, that is, 8 words are endocentric compounds (include right-headed and synthetic compound) and 16 words experience exocentric compounds. There are 11 words experience blends process and each of clipping and derivational processes are 1 word that the same word where that word experience two processes, namely clipping and derivational processes. One interesting is in this research there are 11 words constitutes blend, but from 11 there are 2 words are not regarded as blend since those words did not include the criteria of blend but those words still regard as blend (by a major exception) because those words already occur and have entered the lexicon as conventionally words and was approved its employing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aronoff, M. (1976). *Word-Formation in Generative Grammar*. (Linguistic Inquiry Monograph, 1) Cambridge, MA: MIT Press
- Bauer, L. (1983). *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2002). *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press
- Downing, D. A., Covington, M. A., & Covington, M. M. (2009). *Dictionary Computer and Internet Terms* (10th ed). New York: Baron's Educational Series, Inc.
- Hornby, A. S. (2000). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (6th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Hotfile* Web Site. (2010, April 16). Retrieved May 29, 2010, from <http://hotfile.com/dl/34488203/d9427b2/pdf>
- Hotfile* Web Site. (2010, February 14). Retrieved March 22, 2010, from <http://hotfile.com/dl/41781329/55a62ad/pdf>
- Hotfile* Web Site. (2010, January 21). Retrieved March 15, 2010, from <http://hotfile.com/dl/20007599/63fc496/pdf>
- Hotfile* Web Site. (2010, May 20). Retrieved May 29, 2010, from <http://hotfile.com/dl/37411385/ba71f77/pdf>
- Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. London: MacMillan Press, Ltd.
- Lehrer, A. (2007). *Blendalicious*. In Judith Munat (Ed.), *Lexical Creativity, Texts, and Contexts*, pp.115-133. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Retrieved April 30, 2010 from <http://www.dingo.sbs.arizona.edu/~lehrer/research/Blendalicious.printed.pdf.html>
- Lunapedia* Web Site. (2007). Retrieved September 27, 2010, from <http://en.lunapedia.lunandscape.tv/index.php?>