THE PAPER OF LINGUISTICS

“WORD-FORMATION PROCESS”

To complete the assignment of

The introduction to linguistics with Mrs. Hj. Like Rascova, M.pd

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All praise is due to Allah Subhanahu wa ta’ala who has helped us in the process of completing this assignment in which we are not simply able to do it without Him. May Shalawat and Salam always be with our prophet Muhammad Shallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam who has changed the darkness of the world to be the brightest one, changed the stupidity to be the knowledgeable one, and changed the unjust days to be the just ones.

We realize that we cannot do as good as the poet makes his poems in touch. We cannot be like a good writer makes the pen be a time-bomb that when his beginning writing, the world is truly shaken. But, we can be like a baby born who always tries to have something new in life, have new experience, and have new words to speak. We will be growing and developing as language is developing. We see that language never stops to be new and new in its components. Like the words themselves go processing and formatting each time with the result that we find many new terms in one language. For example, in English, we find the terms like coinage, compounding, affixes, borrowing, clipping and many others. These terms are given to make us understand how the words always change and how the new words are born in our speech. It becomes more interesting, isn’t it? How do you think we talk more about the word-process formation? If you agree, let us provide you time to read what we have typed on this paper.

At least, before closing our words, we want to say thank you very much to all who have guided us for finishing the paper as soon as possible. We also say sorry either if the content of the paper is not like people hope or if what we write has many mistakes.
CHAPTER I

A. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this paper is to discuss what have been issues in linguistics. But we are going to limit our discussion in the topic ‘word-process formation only. In the past time, people produced a very limit words in their language. It caused them hard to say something new or something with no name. Then, initiatively people tried to produce some new words. The word could be from their languages themselves or they might get from other languages. In English, there are many various ways how people produced new words for their language, however, in linguistics we can only list several terms that has agreement from the linguists. They are like coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix, suffix, infix, multiple process. These thirteen terms are which we will discuss more in the chapter of discussion. Clearly, what we aim on this paper is that people especially they who are learning linguistics know how language (English) become larger and larger and how people make new words in order to make the language always modern.

B. DISCUSSION

Around 1900, in New Berlin, Ohio, a department-store worker named, Murray Spangler invented a device which he called an electric suction sweeper. This device eventually became very popular and could have been known as a spangler. People could have been spanglering their floors or they might even have spangled their rugs and curtains. The use could have extended to a type of person who droned on and on (and really sucked), described as spanglerish, or to a whole style of behavior called spanglerism. However, none of that happened. Instead, Mr. Spangler sold his new invention to a local businessman called William H. Hoover whose Hoover Suction Sweeper Company produced the first 'Hoover'. Not only did the word hoover (without a capital letter) become familiar all over the world, but in Britain, people still talk about hoovering (and not spanglering) their carpets.

The point of this small tale is that, although you had never heard of Mr. Spangler before, you really had no difficulty coping with the new words: spangler, spanglering, spanglered, spanglerish or spanglerism. That is. You can very quickly understand a new word in your language (a neologism) and accept the use of different forms of that new word. This ability must derive in part from the fact that there is a lot of regularity in the word-formation processes in your language.

In this chapter, we shall explore some of the basic processes by which new terms are created, word-formation processes. In some respects, the study of the processes whereby new words come into being in a language like English seems relatively straightforward. This apparent simplicity, however, masks a number of controversial issues.
1. Coinage

Coinage is one of least common processes of word-formation in English. That is, the invention of totally new terms. Our fanciful creation of *somp* would one example. Word like *aspirin* and *nylon* originally invented trade the names, are others. Familiar recent examples are *kleenex* and *xerox*. Which also began as invented trade names, and which have quickly become everyday words in the language.

2. Borrowing

One of the common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled *borrowing*, that is, the taking over words from other languages. Throughout, that its history. The English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages, including *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *croissant* (French), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), etc. These are from English. That’s also can be observed in the Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (supermarket) and *rajio* (radio). A special type of borrowing is described as loan-translation or calque. In this process Three is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. An interesting example is in the French term *un gattle-ciel*, which literally translates as a ‘scrape-sky’ and it is used for what. In English is normally referred to as a *skyscraper*. The English word *superman* is thought to be loan-translation of the German *Ubermensch* and the term *loan-word* itself is believed to have come from the German *Lehnwort*. Nowadays, some Spanish speakers eat *perros calientes* (literally ‘dogs hot’) or *hot dogs*.

3. Compounding

In some of those examples we have just considered. Three is joining of two separate words to produce a single form. *Tju, Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding is very common in languages like French and Spanish. Obvious English examples would be *bookcase, fingerprint, sunburn, wallpaper, doorknob, textbook, wastebasket*, and *waterbed*. This very productive source of new terms has been well-documented in English and German. But can also be found in totally unrelated languages. Such as *Hmong*, in South East Asia which combines *hwj* (‘pot’) and *kais* (‘spout’) to produce *hwjkais* (‘kettle’). The forms *pajkws* (‘flower’ + ‘corn’ = ‘popcorn’) and *hnab looj tes* (‘bag’ + ‘cover’ + ‘hand’ = ‘glove’) are recent creations.

4. Blending

This combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some parts of the United States, There is a product which is used like *gasolin*, but is made from *alcohol*, so the blender term for referring to this product is *gasohol*. 
5. **Clipping**

Clipping is a type of abbreviation in which a word is shortened when one or more syllables are omitted or clipped. Proper names for people are commonly clipped. This kind of abbreviation is common particularly in spoken English.

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. The term gasoline is still in use, but occurs much less frequently than gas, the clipped form.

**Example:**

- Ad : advertisement
- Phone : telephone
- Fan : fanatic
- Photo : photograph
- Flu : influenza
- Prof : professor
- Lab : laboratory
- Exam : examination
- Plane : aeroplane
- Mum : mother

6. **Backformation**

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usual a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it.

**Example:**

- Edit : editor
- Donate : donation
- Opt : option
- Emote : emotion
- Enthuse : enthusiasm

7. **Conversion**

A change in the function of a word as, for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are category change and functional shift. A number of nouns, such as paper, botter, bottle, vacation, can, via the process of conversion come to be used as verb as in the following sentence:
He's papering the badroom walls.

Have you buttered the toast?

We botteled the home-brew last night

They are vacationing in France

This process particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verb becoming a spy. Or adjectives such as dirty, empty, total, crazy, and nasty can become the verbs to dirty, to empty, to total, or the nouns a crazy and a nasty. Other forms such as up and down can also become verb, as in They up the prices or We down a view beers.

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are type of abbreviation formed when the letters of two or more words are combined in a way that produces consonant and vowel sequences found in words. Some new words are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These acronyms often consist of capital letters, as in:

NATO : North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NASA : National Aeronautics and Space Administration

UNESCO : United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Another form of acronym is called syllabic abbreviation. Syllabic abbreviation are usually written using lower case, sometimes starting with a capital letter, and are always pronounced as word as word letter by letter. For example:

Laser : light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

Radar : radio detecting and ranging

Scuba : self contained under water breathing apparatus

You might even hear talk of snafu which is reputed to have its origins in situation normal all fouled up.
9. Derivation

In our list so far, we have not dealt with the most common old formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called derivation, and it is accomplished by means of a huge number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called affixes and a few examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudice, joyful, careless, bovish, terrorism and sadness.

In a normal English, there are two kinds or we can divide the affixes to be two types. Regarding the definition of each, take a look at the following below:

1. Prefixes

In the preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (e.g. un-). These are called prefixes. We can find many examples of this derivational form in books or in a good dictionary. Here is only a list of the most common prefixes in English, together with some examples. You can find more detail or precision for each prefix in any good dictionary. The origins of words are extremely complicated. You should use this list as a guide only, to help you understand possible meanings. But be very careful, because often what appears to be a prefix is not a prefix at all. Note also that this list does not include elements like "auto-" or "bio-", because these are "combining forms", not prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes of Verbs</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En-</td>
<td>enlarge, enliven, enrich, entangle, ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be-</td>
<td>bedeck, besmear, befoul, bewitch ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-</td>
<td>overcome, overdo, oversee, ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-</td>
<td>rewrite, redo, recall, ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes of Adjectives</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>alive, alike, abashed, ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il-, im-, in-, ir-</td>
<td>illogical, immature, impatient, improbable, inconvenient, irreplaceable, illegal ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-</td>
<td>non-fiction, non-political, non-neutral ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes of Nouns</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-</td>
<td>anticlimax, antidote, antithesis ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-</td>
<td>bilingualism, biculturalism, bi-metalism ..... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Suffixes**

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root (i.e., a base form), serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending. In English, there are two types of suffixes. They are:

- A **derivational suffix** (such as the addition of -ly to an adjective to form an adverb) indicates what type of word it is. With derivational suffixes, the new word has a new **meaning**, and is usually a different **part of speech**. But the new meaning is related to the old meaning - it is "derived" from the old meaning. We can add more than one suffix, as in this example: derive (verb) + **tion** = derivation (noun) + **al** = derivational (adjective). There are several hundred derivational suffixes. Here are some of the more common ones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Making</th>
<th>Original words</th>
<th>Suffixed words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ation</td>
<td>explore</td>
<td>exploration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hesitate</td>
<td>hesitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sion</td>
<td>persuade</td>
<td>persuasion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>divide</td>
<td>division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cian</td>
<td>music</td>
<td>Musician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess</td>
<td>god</td>
<td>Goddess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>sad</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ary</td>
<td>diction</td>
<td>Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>treat</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>jealous</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>victor</td>
<td>victory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. **An inflectional suffix** (such as the addition of -s to a noun to form a plural) tells something about the word’s grammatical behavior. Inflectional suffixes do not change the **meaning of the original word**. So in "Every day I walk to school" and "Yesterday I walked to school", the words *walk* and *walked* have the same basic meaning. In "I have one car" and "I have two cars", the basic meaning of the words *car* and *cars* is exactly the same. In these cases, the suffix is added simply for grammatical "correctness". Look at these examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Grammatical change</th>
<th>Original word</th>
<th>Suffixed words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>Dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en</td>
<td>plural (irregular)</td>
<td>ox</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>3rd person singular present</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>he likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>past tense</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>he worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en</td>
<td>past participle</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>he has eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>continuous/progressive</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>he is sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>comparative</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>Bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-est</td>
<td>superlative</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Affixes**

There is a third type of *affix*, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages. This is called an *infix*, and as the term suggests, it is an *affix* which is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamluttelv! and Unfuckingbelievable*'. In the movie *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character's trying to contact her) by screaming *Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore!* The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in *godtripledammit!*

We could view these 'inserted' forms as a special version of infixing.

10. **Multiple processes**

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, if you hear someone complain that problems with the project have *snowballed*, the final term *snowball* can be noted as an example of 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone 'conversion' to be used as a verb. Forms which begin as 'acronyms' can also undergo other processes, as in the use of *lase* as a verb, the result of 'backformation' from laser. In the expression *Waspsish attitudes*, the form *WASP* ('white Anglo-Saxon Protestant') has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix (-ish) in the 'derivation process'.

An acronym that never seems to have had capital letters comes from 'young urban professional', plus the suffix -ie, as in hypocorism, to produce the word *yuppie* (first recorded in 1984). The formation of this new word, however, was helped by a quite different process, known simply as *analogy*, whereby words are formed to be similar in some way to existing words. *Yuppie* was made possible as a new word by the earlier existence of *hippie* and the other short-lived analogy *yippie*. The term *yippie* also had an acronym basis ('youth international party'), but was generally used for students protesting the Vietnam war in the United States.

Many such forms can, of course, have a very brief life-span. Perhaps the generally accepted test of the 'arrival' of recently formed words in a language is their published appearance in a dictionary. However, even this may not occur without protests from some, as Noah Webster found
when his first dictionary, published in 1806, was criticized for citing words like advocate and test as verbs, and for including such 'vulgar' words as advisory and presidential. It would seem that Noah had a keener sense than his critics of which new word-forms in the language were going to last.

CHAPTER II

A. CONCLUSION

After reading, it is essential that we ask ourselves whether we have found understanding or not. That is why we need to conclude all parts of this paper as the effort of our reading. The first we read about coinage. Coinage we have known is a term given to the way of word born by taking it from the trading language. Like the word aspirin, it is a name of medicine used to reduce pain, fever, and inflammation. Before this drug was produced, people did not ever use it in daily life, but now people have been familiar with this word because of its usage as a medicine where many people depend on it when they are in pain. The next is borrowing. This term means that in a language we can borrow some other words which we take it into our dictionary. For example, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages, including alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), croissant (French), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), etc. These are from English. That’s also can be observed in the japanese use of suupaamaaketotu (supermarket) and rajio (radio). A special type of borrowing is described as loan-translation or cakue. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. Another way is by compounding. Compounding is producing a new meaning of two words or more combined to be one word. For example, bookcase, fingerprint, sunburn, wallpaper, doorknob, textbook, wastebasket, and waterbed. Another one is by blending. Blending is the process of producing a singlet new term by combining two separate words. In the United State, there is a product like gasoline but it is produced from alcohol, so we blend it to the word gasohol. The next way is clipping. Clipping is a type of abbreviation in which a word is shortened when one or more syllables are omitted or clipped. Proper names for people are commonly clipped. This kind of abbreviation is common particularly in spoken English such as Ad (advertisement), Fan (fanatic), Flu (influenza) … etc. Another way is back formation. This is very specialized type of reduction process. Like a word television becomes televise. Then, the next one is conversion. This process allows us to change the function of the word. For example, the word paper as noun, we function it to be a verb. Another is acronyms. Acronyms are type of abbreviation formed when the letters of two or more words are combined in a way that produces consonant and vowel sequences found in words such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty
Organization), UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), and others. Another one is derivation. In derivation, we are strongly required to put affixes. Affixes have two types. The first is prefixes and the second is suffixes. However, we may include another kind of affixes. That is infix. For the examples, we have given to you on the previous pages. The last is multiple-process. It is the whole combination of how the words are produced.

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