

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the research. It also draws attention to various aspects related to the realization of the research regarding to the study of English word formation process in “High End Teen” Magazine in June 2008 edition.

1. 1 Background

When we talk about young people, it is not far from creativity. They are well known for creativity to give color in their life. In this world, there are so many new things created by young people. Every day young people find new things, try new styles, do things that people have not tried it, and many others activities that show their creativity.

It is also happened in language, young people always find something new to express their idea. They explore their creativity to find new languages, new words, and even new ways to express what they want to show to the world. These phenomena are interesting to be studied, to find the language change that could appear in young people language or teenager language. This study is trying to look at young people creativity in using words when they express their language. How a word created and how a word experiences meaning changing in young people language.

The study which discusses these phenomena is called Morphology. In linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation and a branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed (Mark Aronoff, 2005). As the analysis of word structure, Morphology involves types of word formation, such as derivation, compounding, clipping, acronym, blend, backformation, coinage, and onomatopoeic (O'Grady et al., 1989, pp. 99-107). By using those types of word formation, morphology phenomena in young people or teenager language will be discovered and analyzed.

The focus of this study is on analyzing the English word formation processes and the change of meaning from the derived words that occur in seven articles of "High End Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition. The seven articles are "Humbly Yours Hady Mirza" by Linda Martina, "The Ten-Minute Confession of Afgan Syah Reza" by Ruth Ninajanty, "The Singing Flower" by Melati Elandis, "Special Ones: Yovie and Nuno" by Retta Oktaviani, "AIS Students Kick Butt" by Howard Philip, "Have A Ball" by Linda Martina, and "Meatless Living" by Linda Martina.

In the seven articles that mentioned above, the study is trying to investigate what kind of word formation processes contained and trying to explore if there is any change of basic meaning from the derived words that occurred in that seven articles from "HighEnd Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The main reason why the writer chooses the topic is her interest to the morphology phenomena itself especially towards word structures that appear in the text. In addition, the writer also has an interest how that phenomenon appears in teenager's language. As the writer knows, teenagers are so creative and it is one of the reasons so many language change appear in teenager's language. That is why the writer chooses teenager magazine as her object in this research.

1.3 Research Questions

Research problem of the study is formulated in the following questions:

1. What kind of word formation processes appeared in "High End Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition?
2. Is there any change of basic meaning from the derived words that occurred in "High End Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition?

1.4 Aims of the Study

This research is aimed at:

1. To analyze what kind of word formation process appears in "High End Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition.
2. To find out if there a change in meaning of English word formation process that found in "High End Teen" Magazine in June 2008 edition.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the research can give more information about English word formation processes that appear in a text. This research is also significant to find out the language development or language changes that always happen time by time. Through this research, the writer hopes that people will be more concern to the process of words created and in meaning changes where sometimes follow the process.

1.6 Research Method

This research is conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. A descriptive method aims to provide a systematic description of a situation or condition of a phenomenon as factual and accurate as possible (Joppe, 2001). The data are collected from “High End Teen” Magazine June 2008 edition. The procedures of data analysis on this research are identification and categorization. The data are presented in table of data containing the frequency of the tokens in the articles. For more explanation, it will be elaborated in chapter 3.

1.7 Clarification of Terms

- a. Morphology : the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996).
- b. Morpheme: the smallest meaningful unit of language (any part of a word that cannot be broken down further into smaller meaningful parts, including the whole word itself). (California Polytechnic state University—San Luis Obispo, 2004 Johanna Rubba, last updated 2/15/06)
- c. Affix : a bound morpheme that attaches to bases (Word-Formation in English, 2002).
- d. Prefix: an affix that is attached to the front of its base. (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996).
- e. Suffix: an affix that is attached to the end of its base. (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996).
- f. Affixation : the process of words formed by the combination of bound affixes and free morphemes (Language Files, 1998).
- g. Derivation : the process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996).
- h. Cliticization: some words are unable to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons and must be attached to another word in the sentence (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996).

- i. Compounding: the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a larger word. (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996)
- j. Clipping: is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996)
- k. Acronym: formed by taking the initial letters of some or all the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).
- l. Inflection: a change in the form of a word, especially the ending, according to its grammatical function in a sentence. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary-7th edition).

1.8 Organization of the Paper

This paper is organized into five chapters.

First chapter discusses the introduction. It contains background of the research, reason for choosing the topic, scope of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, research method, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

Second chapter discusses the theoretical frameworks. It consists of theoretical foundations that provide a basis for conducting the research. They are the definition of morphology, the definition of types of word formation, and the explanation of each type of word formation processes.

The third chapter discusses the research method. This chapter contains the methodology of the research that discusses the steps and procedure of the research.

The fourth chapter is the report of the study. It will discuss findings and discussion of data.

The fifth chapter discusses the conclusions of the research findings and the suggestions for further research.

