



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study. It also draws attention to various aspects related to the realization of the research regarding to the study of English word formation process in movie scripts entitled *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing* and *Stealth*.

### 1.1 Background

People communicate with each other in their life. In order to successfully deliver what they suggest, people require language.

In the course of its development, language undergoes changes in order to accomplish particular purposes, mainly communication effectiveness. Thus, this factor underlines the fact that language is a dynamic entity which is proven by the development of language from old to middle and to modern English.

Now we are living in the era of modern English where language varies and can be classified according to its context of situation. As an example, we can see in the context of military, information technology, medicine, politics, economy, culture and even a simple daily conversation, where each context has different terms of its own.

The terms on those contexts are sometimes unfamiliar, difficult to understand, or even too long to pronounce by laypeople. Furthermore,

those difficulties are felt more overwhelming when people find time and space limitation within communication. Besides, people also have the tendency to give information as simple as possible, where they actually want their hearer to get the message as good as possible. These conditions are only a few of so many other reasons why the word formation process takes place.

In the reference of English morphology, we can find so many different theories about word formation, particularly for its types. One of them is the theory according to O'Grady et al. (1989, p. 99-107), which says that a word formation encloses eight categories, they are derivation, compounding, clipping, acronym, blend, backformation, coinage and onomatopoeic. Meanwhile, Laurie Bauer (1983, p. 201-240) concludes that word formation type enfolds compounding, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, backformation, clipping, blend, acronym, word manufacture and mixed formation. It is different with Zapata's opinion (2007, p. 8-14), concluding that the type of word formation includes acronymy, clipping, blending, borrowing, backformation, word coinage, functional shift and eponymy.

There are so many other different opinions about the types of word formation appear in English language. But in general, they all together state backformation, clipping, acronym or acronymy and blend or blending as the common types in word formation process.

From these theories, the writer intends to categorize the terms from some word formation processes used in the movie scripts entitled *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing* and *Stealth*, representing the conversation topics aiming to high school and military environment. It reveals the theory of word formation process while conversations take place between characters in the movie.

## **1.2 Limitation of the Study**

It is known that word formation is used in many different environments leading to different topics of conversation as well. Military is one of many environments showing how soldiers use several terms that undergo the process of word formation in their conversation. Besides, a daily conversation of American teenagers also shows the use of some tokens that also undergo the process of word formation regarding to their language trend namely Instant Message (IM). It is impossible for the writer to conduct a research in a real field of American military and teenagers' daily conversations due to the lack of time, capability, as well as the distance problem. It is the reason why the writer employs movie scripts as the source of this research.

There are so many different theories and opinions about the types of word formation appear in English language literature. But in general, they all together state clipping, acronym or acronymy and blend or blending as the common types in word formation process. Thus, the writer

also limits the analysis into three types of word formation; they are clipping, acronym and blend.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

To identify the problems that will be investigated in this paper, the writer formulates questions as follows:

1. What tokens of clipping, acronym and blend are found in both movie scripts entitled *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing* and *Stealth*?
2. What is the context of situation leading to the use of those tokens?

### **1.4 Aims of the Study**

In view of the background and formulation of problem above, the writer would like to:

1. Observe the tokens of clipping, acronym and blend found in both movie scripts entitled *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing* and *Stealth*.
2. Discover the context of situation leading to the use of tokens.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The result of the research can be a further and specific source of information about English word formation in relation with language development or language change. The writer considers that the theme is appropriate to be discussed because it is hoped to offer new knowledge for those who are interested in the area of morphology within formal

linguistics. Besides, this study is also highly expected to be an added literature of English Morphology in educational setting in Indonesia so that at the end, it provides supplementary examples or knowledge in relation with the best material and method of linguistics teaching, particularly in the word formation sub-topic.

### **1.6 Research Methodology**

The research is considered as one of many principal areas of English language study, namely Linguistic. The subjects used by the writer are movie scripts entitled *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing* and *Stealth* which will be transcribed from Digital Versatile Disc (DVD). Both movies will be analyzed by means of qualitative approach and descriptive method. In the qualitative approach, the data will be presented in table of data contains the frequency of the tokens within both movie scripts. Meanwhile, a descriptive method is used in order to give the systematic description about the study. The goal is to describe or illustrate the facts, characteristics, and relationships of the research element systematically, factually, and accurately.

## 1.7 Clarification of the Main Terms

Some main terms of this paper's title have ambiguous meaning. Hence the writer attempts to clarify the precise meaning corresponding with the context aimed for the research.

1. Word formation is the creation of a new word (retrieved from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word\\_formation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_formation)).
2. Movie is derived from the word *film* which is a term that encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. (retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film.htm>).
3. Script is handwriting; a printed cursive characters in imitation of handwriting (Hornby, 1974, p.764).
4. Movie Script is a written version of a movie in a very specific format. ([http://movies.lovetoknow.com/wiki/Movie\\_Scripts.htm](http://movies.lovetoknow.com/wiki/Movie_Scripts.htm)).

## 1.8 Paper Organization

The paper of the research was organized in five chapters. In chapter I (Introduction), the writer expounded background of the study as well as drawn attention to various aspects related to the realization of the research. Meanwhile, in chapter II (Theoretical Foundation), theoretical outlines that are relevant to the present study were enclosed. It also includes the definitions and types of English word formation. Chapter III (Research Methodology) explains about methodology used in performing the

research. Research method, data sources, instruments and procedures of the study are included in this section as well. After accomplishing the research and obtaining all necessary data, those findings were then analyzed and presented in Chapter IV (Findings and Discussion), so that it would be much easier to be discussed. Eventually, after the data were analyzed, presented, and discussed, next the writer illustrated some conclusions and also suggestions for further research in Chapter V (Conclusions and Suggestions).