# CHAPTER II

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### Theoretical Framework

#### Morphology

Definition for morphology is a part of language study or linguistics which studies morphemes. In linguistic morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of words (Katamba, 2005:19). The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology (McCarthy, 2002:16). Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that Morphology is a linguistic study of the structure of word formation process involving morphemes. The morpheme is the smallest part that construct words. Morphemes can be classified into two various, there are: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

#### Word Formation Process

The word formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. (Yule, 2006: 53-59) defines word formation processes as a way of forming and creating new words from the use of old words. Plag (2002:17) defines word formation as a process of creating new words on the basis of already existing words, including the addition and subtraction of phonetic material. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that Word Formation Process is how to combine existing words to form new ones.

#### Types of Word Formation Process

Word Formation Process has a great role in maintaining the existence of language, especially the English language. According to Yule (2006: 53), the classification of word-formation processes can be divided into ten categories. The types of word formation process are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, derivation (prefix, infix, suffix) , and multiple processes (Yule, 2006:53-59).

Here are the types of WFP and the examples:

 **(1) Coinage**

Yule (2006:53) stated that One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. Fromkin et.al. (2011:501) added that Example word coinage of the advertising industry has added many words to English, such as kodak, nylon, orlon, and dacron. It’s originally are brand of products since there are no terms to mention those kinds of products.

For example, in Indonesia there are some commercial products such as Aqua, Indomie, Pepsodent, Sanyo, etc. People usually refer to "Pepsodent" as the name for toothpaste when someone buys toothpaste even if the brand is "Ciptadent" or "Sensodyne".

 **(2) Borrowing**

According to Fromkin et al. (2011:505), borrowing words from other languages in an important source of new words. Foreign words are always being borrowed from other languages, especially to accompany new ideas, inventions, products, and so on. (Yule, 2006:54) In other cases, word that is borrowed may change in its writing or pronounciation. One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing. For example, Yogurt (Turkish), Garage (French) and Sofa (Arabic). The other way, many countries also borrow many English words into their dictionaries, such as:

* Japanese use of suupaamaaketto (supermarket) and rajio (radio)
* Hungarians talking about sport, klub, and futbal
* French discussing problems of le stress, over a glass of le whisky, during le weekend

**(3) Compounding**

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. The compound is formed by combining two bases (Katamba, 2005:49). Yule (2006: 54) said that Compounding is the joining of two separate words to produce a single form. This combining process is technically known as compounding. For examples:

* Bath (noun) + Room (noun) = Bathroom
* Green (adjective) + House (noun) = Greenhouse
* Over (preposition) + Dose (noun) = Overdose
* Pick (verb) + Pocket (noun)= Pickpocket
* Over (preposition) + Active (adjective) = Overactive
* Bitter (adjective) + Sweet (adjective) = Bittersweet

**(4) Blending**

Fromkin et al. (2011:503) added that Blends are similar to compounds in that they are produced by combining two words, but parts of the words that are combined are deleted. Blending is another process where two different forms are combined to create a single new term. (Yule, 2006 : 55) The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called Blending. In blending, parts of two words are combined to get a new meaning, usually the first part of one word and the end of the other word. Here are a few more blend examples:

* Web + Seminar = Webinar
* Stay + Vacation = Staycation
* News + Broadcast = Newcast

**(5) Clipping**

Yule (2006:55) added that the element of redution that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The process of word formation known as "clipping" involves shortening or reducing a word without altering its meaning. According to Katamba (2005:124), Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump.

 There are two kinds of clipping, they are Back lipped words and fore-clipped words. The example of back-clipped words are:

* Examination becomes Exam
* Taximeter becomes Taxi

The example of fore clipped words are:

* Aeroplane becomes Plane
* Telephone becomes Phone

**(6) Back-formation**

(Yule, 2006 : 56) Back formation is the process by deleting suffix of a word and it is changes the class of word. A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. (Katamba, 2005:128) Back formation is less commonly the reverse happens and a word is formed by removing affixes from a base. For examples:

* Regulation (noun) becomes Regulate (verb).
* Demonstration (noun) becomes Demonstrate (verb).
* Entertainment (noun) becomes Entertain (verb).

**(7) Conversion**

Conversion is a process, which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. A change in the function of a word, for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb is generally known as conversion (Yule, 2006:56). For example:

* butter as a noun becomes “Have you buttered the toast?” as a verb
* vacation as a noun becomes “They are vacationing in Las Vegas” as a verb
* permit as a noun becomes “The building is permitted to built” as a verb.

**(8) Acronym**

(Yule, 2006:57) Acronym is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Quirck et al. (1985 cited in Zapata, 2007) says that there are two types of acronyms. First is the acronym which is pronounced as a word. An example is NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Second is the acronym which is pronounced as sequences of letters. It is also known as alphabetism. For example, FBI from Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**(9) Derivation (Prefix, Infix, Suffix)**

Derivation is a process of transforming an existing word into another word by means of affixation. Derivation consists of making up new words by adding endings to more basic forms of the word (Stockwell and Minkova, 2001:11). Derivation is achieved by adding affixes. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix, infix, and suffix.

1. **Prefix and Suffix**

 An affix that goes before the base is called a prefix (Katamba, 2005:39). A Prefix is a bound morpheme that is added to the front base. An affix that is appended after the base is called a suffix (Katamba, 2005:39). Suffix is a bound morpheme that is added to the back base.

* Added by prefix: There are some familiar elements of prefix -ex, in, -im, -un, -re, -mis, -en. For example: Enlarge, befriend, dislike, unhappy.
* Added by suffix: There are some familiar elements of the suffix -ment, -ness, -dom, -ation, -ly, -er, -ion, -ity, -able, -al, -ian, -ic, -ous. For examples: Supremacy, emotional, passionate, childhood, prescription
1. **Infix**

Infix is a bound morpheme that is added to the inside base. Some are inserted inside it, such affixes are called infixes (Katamba, 2005:39). For example: Cupsful (plural of cupful), spoonsful (plural of spoonful).

 **(10) Multiple Processes**

Multiple word formation processes can combine to form a single word. Yule (2006: 60) states Multiple processes happen when one word is needed another process just in case to configure a new word, it can track the flow of multiple processes that are working in the creation of a particular word. For example, the word internet is a product of clipping (international + network) and blending (inter + net).

All the 10 Process of Word Formation Process are analyzed in the script “The Flash”.

#### Movie

 **a. The definition of movie**

Hornby (2005:207) also defines that film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre. A movie, also known as a motion picture, is a type of communication media that combines visual and aural elements to create a cohesive work of art that is intended to be easily understood by the audience. Artists from different disciplines collaborate to create these artistic and cultural values.

 **b. Movie Script**

According to Field (2005: 20) a movie script or screenplay is a story told with pictures, in dialogue and description, and placed within the context of dramatic structure. A movie script is a type of literary work that has a similar structure to a drama script. A movie script has a setting, plot, characterization, and theme, it’s just that the writing technique is slightly different from a drama script. The researcher can conclude that a movie script, also known as a screenplay, is a story that is told using dialogue, pictures, and description while adhering to a dramatic structure. This conclusion is based on the theories mentioned above. The words for a film are called the screenplay or movie script.

 **c. Synopsis of The Flash Movie “Pilot”**

The Flash "Pilot" is an American superhero television series released or shown in theaters on Oct 7, 2014, produced by Pixar Animation Studios and directed by Greg Berlanti, Sarah Schechter, Eric Wallace, Sam Chalsen, and Jonathan Butler. This movie is a Drama, action, mystery series and has a duration of 44 minutes 33 seconds. Because he can run faster than most people, The Flash is portrayed as a superhero who battles crime and is superhuman. It is said that The Flash must battle other superhumans and solve puzzles. For a few of its episodes, this television show has connections to the superhero drama Arrow. 2014's Favorite New TV Drama award went to this show.

Following a freak storm triggered by a particle accelerator, CSI Investigator Barry Allen is struck by lightning and goes into a coma. After several months, he regains his superhuman speed and can move through Central City like an invisible guardian angel. Barry is startled to learn that he is not the only "meta-human" produced after the accelerator explosion, and not everyone is making the most of their new abilities, despite his initial excitement at having them. Barry commits his life to safeguarding the defenseless in collaboration with S.T.A.R. Labs. Only a select group of close friends and associates are currently aware that Barry is the fastest man alive, but soon enough the rest of the world will discover what Barry Allen has become The Flash. Researchers chose this movie because there are moral values that can be taken. The script in this movie has word formation process in it, so it can be a medium in English through comprehension.

### Previous Research

This section describes some previously completed research on word formation in the Movie Script but in a different discussion section. The first previous research was done (Sari, 2017) entitled Word Formation Processes In The Black Hawk Down Movie Script. The purpose of this study is to reveal the acronym, compounding, and clipping. This study used Bauer’s (1983) theory of word formation processes. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The result shows that the total number of the target words is 75 tokens. There are 19 acronyms (35 tokens), 18 compounding (26 tokens), and 8 clipping (24 tokens). The most frequently used acronym is RPG (7 tokens), while in compounding is gunship and roadblock (3 tokens), and in clipping is ammo (10 tokens). It can be concluded that the most popular word formation process in the movie script is acronym.

The second previous research was done by (Marzita, Syarif, and Ardi, 2013) entitled An Analysis Of Word Formation Process Of English Slang In Teenager Movie Script. This research discusses the word formation of American slang found in teen movies. The purpose of this study is to find what types of slang word formation processes are found in two types of teen movies, namely the movie "Camp Rock" and the movie "Juno" based on O'Grady's word-formation theory. In addition, this study also aims to compare the types of word formation of slang in the two films. The research method used is descriptive. From the results of the analysis, the characters from the two used many types of word formation, such as coinage, internal change, clipping, affixation, derivation, compounding, blending, and acronyms.

The results found in the movie "Camp Rock", there are 32 data. The most common type of word formation is clipping, followed by coinage. After that, internal change, then acronym and affixation and back formation in the movie "Juno", there are 71 data. The most common type of word formation is coinage, followed by compounding, then clipping as much, and finally derivation, affixation, and acronym. The difference in the maturity of each character and the plot is an important factor that affects the difference in the types of word formation in the movie.

The third research was done by (Kristiana, and Sopha, 2023) entitled Teaching English Word Formation Process Using Attractive Media. This study aims to elucidate the significance of learning media in the delivery of curriculum in the classroom. An important factor in the efficient operation of the teaching and learning process is learning media. Especially in light of yesterday's COVID-19 pandemic, lecturers carefully considered how to optimize learning in challenging circumstances. Finding engaging and eye-catching learning materials is one way to help students who are struggling with the course material. One such material is about the process of word formation in English which contains various theories in it. Vlogs are regarded as appealing media to use in teaching this content.

The sample was identified as the study's subject before any research was conducted. The researcher tests the research instrument to determine its validity and reliability after obtaining the sample. Pre- and post-tests were also conducted to gather research data. Following statistical analysis of the data, conclusions were made.

The fourth previous research was done by (Herlambang, and Nurmala, 2022) entitled English Word Formation In The Jakarta Post’s Politics Articles. The purpose of this study is to categorize the word formation types that are found in articles about politics and then determine which type is more prevalent in the data. Word formation is one of the crucial processes to study since, although we may not realize it, it happens frequently in our day-to-day existence. The qualitative research method is used in this study. Ten pieces of data were used to create political articles in The Jakarta Post's 2021 edition. The researcher employed multiple methods to gather and examine data for this study, such as reading articles, recognizing words, categorizing data according to word formation types, summarizing data, and drawing conclusions.Based on Yule's theory, the study's findings indicate that there are ten different ways that words are formed. Three other types of word formation—compounding 31 words (8,37%), blending 1 word (0,27%), clipping 4 words (1,08%), back-formation 4 words (1,08%), acronym 20 words (5,40%), multiple process 1 word (0,27%), and affixation 309 words (83,51%)—were not found by the researcher, leaving 370 words from those seven types of word formation. The data does not contain information on coinage, borrowing, or conversion. The researcher came to the conclusion that affixation is the most common word formation in political articles published in The Jakarta Post based on calculations.