

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. FINDINGS

After conducting a library research to analyse the word formation used in the novel, the writer have gathered the data as follows.

Table 3.1.

*The total of word formation used in “The Last Song”*

| No | Type of Word Formation | Total | Percentage (%) |
|----|------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. | Derivation             | 1066  | 49,49          |
| 2. | Compounding            | 346   | 16,06          |
| 3. | Clipping               | 25    | 1,16           |
| 4. | Backformation          | 7     | 0,32           |
| 5. | Blending               | 17    | 0,79           |
| 6. | Acronym                | 8     | 0,37           |
| 7. | Alphabetism            | 12    | 0,56           |
| 8. | Conversion             | 90    | 4,18           |
| 9. | Coinage                | 30    | 1,39           |

| No           | Type of Word Formation | Total | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 12.          | Internal Modification  | 128   | 5,94           |
| 13.          | Suppletion             | 6     | 0,28           |
| 14.          | Onomatopoeia           | 27    | 1,25           |
| 15.          | Reduplication          | 8     | 0,37           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                        | 2154  | 100%           |
| 10.          | Borrowing              | 382   | 17,73          |
| 11.          | Loan Translation       | 2     | 0,09           |

*(table continues)*

**Table 3.1. (Continued)**

The writer also classifies each of word formation into some subcategories that can be seen as follows.

Table 3.2.

*The subcategories of Derivation*

| No           | Subcategory | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 1.           | Prefix      | 86    |
| 2.           | Suffix      | 880   |
| 3.           | Circumfix   | 100   |
| <b>Total</b> |             | 1066  |

The table above shows that there are 86 derivational words using prefix, 880 derivational words using suffix and 100 derivational words using circumfix. Some examples of words using prefix are *asleep*, *illegal*, *nonstop*, *unseen*, and so forth. Some derivational words using suffix are *privacy*, *closer*, *angelic*, and so forth. While, some example of derivational words using circumfix are *dislocation*, *preoccupation*, *transformation*, and so forth. Furthermore, among the subcategories of derivation, the use of suffix is dominantly found to form a new word.

Table 3.3.

*The subcategories of Compounding*

| No | Category             | Sub-Category              | Total |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Noun compound        | Noun – Noun               | 185   |
|    |                      | Adjective – Noun          | 32    |
|    |                      | Verb – Noun               | 12    |
|    |                      | Adverb – Noun             | 1     |
|    |                      | Preposition – Noun        | 20    |
| 2. | Adjective compound   | Noun – Adjective          | 38    |
|    |                      | Adjective – Adjective     | 23    |
|    |                      | Verb – Adjective          | 2     |
|    |                      | Adverb – Adjective        | 2     |
|    |                      | Preposition – Adjective   | 7     |
| 3. | Verb compound        | Preposition – Verb        | 4     |
| 4. | Preposition compound | Preposition – Preposition | 1     |

|       |                 |  |     |
|-------|-----------------|--|-----|
| 5.    | Bound combining |  | 7   |
| 6.    | Phrasal word    |  | 12  |
| Total |                 |  | 346 |

There are six subcategories of compounding as seen on the table above. The first is noun compound which consist of Noun-Noun compounding (185 words, examples are *cupboard*, *cupcake*, *daylight*, and so forth), Adjective-Noun compounding (32 words, examples are *barefoot*, *bigfoot*, *blackmailer*, and so forth), Verb-Noun compounding (12 words, examples are *turntable*, *clapboard*, *cheerleader*, and so forth), Preposition-Noun compounding (20 words, examples are *outline*, *inside*, *outdoor*, and so forth), and Adverb-Noun compounding (1 word is *newlyweds*).

The second subcategory is adjective compound which consists of Adjective-Adjective compounding (23 words, examples are *brown-haired*, *dark paneled*, *fresh cut*, and so forth), Verb-Adjective compounding (2 words are *lopsided* and *splitsecond*), Noun-Adjective compounding (38 words, examples are *snowmelt*, *tongue-tied*, *picture-perfect*, and so forth), Adverb-Adjective (2 words are *ever growing* and *well worn*), and Preposition-Adjective (7 words, examples are *oversized*, *underlined*, *overprotective*, and so forth).

The third subcategory is verb compound which consists of four Preposition-Verb compounding, those are *overdone*, *overlooked*, *overreacted*, and *overtuned*.

The fourth category is prepositional compound consisting of one Preposition-Preposition compounding word, that is *without*.

The fifth subcategory is compound combining bound combining form. There are 8 words which belong to this subcategory. Among of them are *chemotherapy*, *philosophy*, *psychology*, and so forth.

The last subcategory is phrasal word. There are 12 words which belong to this subcategory. The examples are *fire and brimstone*, *matter-of-factly*, *one night stand*, and so forth.

Table 3.4.

*The subcategories of Clipping*

| No           | Category        | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1.           | Back clipping   | 17    |
| 2.           | Fore clipping   | 2     |
| 3.           | Middle clipping | 1     |
| 4.           | Hypocorism      | 5     |
| <b>Total</b> |                 | 25    |

Based on the table above, it shows that there are just 4 subcategories of clipping that can be found in this novel, each of them is back-clipping (17 words) such as *dad*, *butt*, *cops*, and so forth; fore clipping (2 words) those are *phone* and *wayward*; middle clipping (1 word) that is *fridge*; and hypocorism (5 words) such as *buddy*, *hottie*, and so forth.

Table 3.5.

| <i>he</i><br><i>subcateg</i><br><i>ories of</i><br><i>Convers</i><br><i>ion</i> | <i>T</i>          | No           | Subcategories     | Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------|
|   | 3.                |              | Noun to Adjective | 2     |
|   | 4.                |              | Verb to Noun      | 11    |
|   |                   | <b>Total</b> |                   | 90    |
|   |                   |              |                   |       |
| No  | Subcategories     |              |                   | Total |
| 1.  | Noun to Verb      |              |                   | 68    |
| 2.  | Adjective to Verb |              |                   | 9     |

*(table continues)***Table 3.5. (Continued)**

The table above reveals the 4 subcategories of conversion. Noun to verb is the most dominantly conversion found in the novel with the total number is 68 words, examples are *hand*, *name*, *anchor*, and so forth. The second position is verb to noun with the total number is 11 words, such as *care*, *drink*, *drive*, and so forth. Then, there are 9 words which is categorised as conversion from adjective to verb. The examples such as *faded*, *narrowed*, *neared*, and so forth. The last is conversion from noun to adjective with the total number is 2 words, those are *colored* and *stoned*.

Table 3.6.

*The subcategories of Coinage*

| No.          | Subcategories | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1.           | Coinage       | 17    |
| 2.           | Neologism     | 0     |
| 3.           | Eponyms       | 13    |
| <b>Total</b> |               | 30    |

The table above indicates that there are three subcategories of coinage that can be found in the novel. The first one is coinage with the total number of words is 17. The example of coinage words are *dockers*, *polo*, *neon*, and so forth. The second one is eponyms with the total number is 13 words, such as *bikini*, *tuxedo*, *jeans*, and so forth. While, there is no neologism found in this novel.

Table 3.7.

*The subcategories of Onomatopoeia*

| No.          | Subcategories | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1.           | Imitative     | 22    |
| 2.           | Echoic        | 5     |
| <b>Total</b> |               | 27    |

It can be seen from the table that mostly onomatopoeias found are categorised as imitative (22 words), while the rest of 5 are echoic onomatopoeia. Some imitative onomatopoeias are *bump*, *clap*, *click*, *coo* and so forth, while the echoic onomatopoeia words found are *beep*, *breeze*, *bum*, *ring*, and *wheeze*.

Table 3.8.

*The subcategories of Reduplication*

| No.          | Subcategories | Total    |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 1.           | Pure          | 3        |
| 2.           | Rhyme         | 2        |
| 3.           | Ablaut        | 3        |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>8</b> |

Table 3.8. shows that the classification of reduplication based on its types or categories. There are 8 words belonging to reduplication that writer finds in the novel. *Never-never*, *really really*, and *uh-uh* are categorised as pure reduplication. *Rinky-drink* and *Richie-Rich* belong to rhyme reduplication. While, *crisscross*, *wishy-washy*, and *zig-zag* are classified as ablaut reduplication.

The further findings are presented as follows:

**a. Derivation**

In this study, the derivational words found in the novel use three kind of affixes, namely prefix (affixes in front of word), suffix (affixes behind the word), and circumfix (the combination of prefix and suffix).

Because of the numerous data about derivation found in this novel, it is impossible to analyse all data which are more than one hundred data one by one. Therefore, the writer decides to classify them based on the position of affix.



### 1) Derivation using prefix

From the table 3.2, it is known that there are 86 words using prefix in the novel. However, there are some identical kinds of prefix applied to the word. Therefore, the writer considers to put one of the example of each kind of prefix. The analysis can be seen on the table below.

Table 3.9.

*The analysis of Derivation using prefix*

| <b>Prefix</b> | <b>Word</b>  | <b>Base/Stem</b> | <b>Category change</b> | <b>Meaning</b>  |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| a-/al-        | asleep       | sleep            | Verb → Adj.            | become sleeping   |
| /ad-          | adjoin       | join             | Verb → Adj.            | become join together                                    |
| il-/ir-       | illegal      | legal            | Adj. → Adj.            | not legal   |
| /im-          | insane       | sane             | Adj. → Adj.            | not sane  |
| /in-          |              |                  |                        |   |
| mis-          | misinterpret | interpret        | Verb → Verb            | wrong in interpreting                                   |
| non-          | Nonstop      | stop             | Verb → Adv.            | without any stops                                       |
| para-         | Paralegal    | legal            | N → N                  | a person who is trained to be legal profession (lawyer) |

|       |                |            |             |                    |
|-------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| re-   | rebuild        | build      | Verb → Verb | to build again     |
| semi- | Semidark       | dark       | Adj. → Adj. | not totally dark   |
| un-   | unseen         | seen       | Adj. → Adj. | not seen           |
| up-   | upstairs       | stairs     | N → Adv.    | up the stairs      |
| sub-  | suppress       | press      | Verb → Verb | end by force       |
| pre-  | pre-tournament | tournament | N → N       | before tournament  |
| sur-  | surface        | face       | N → N       | top layer, outside |

**Note:** meaning is confirmed by using Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## 2) Derivation using suffix

Mostly derivational words attaches suffix to form new word. In this research, it is proven that more than a half of derivational words use suffix. Alike derivation using prefix, there are so many identical types of derivation used in the novel, so that the writer considers to put an example of each kind of suffix to be analysed. The analysis can be seen in the table 3.10.

Table 3.10.

*The analysis of Derivation using suffix*

| No. | Suffix        | Word        | Base/Stem | Category<br>Change | Meaning                               |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.  | -able         | predictable | predict   | V → N              | can be predicted                      |
| 2.  | -age          | marriage    | marry     | V → N              | the state of being<br>married/wedding |
| 3.  | -al (adj.)    | comical     | comic     | A → A              | something funny or<br>comic           |
| 4.  | -al<br>(noun) | bridal      | bride     | N → N              | connected with a<br>bride or wedding  |
| 5.  | -ian/n        | italian     | italian   | N → N              | people of italy                       |
| 6.  | -ance         | endurance   | endure    | V → N              | the ability of enduring               |
| 7.  | -ant          | assistant   | assist    | V → N              | someone who assists                   |
| 8.  | -ate          | urinate     | urine     | N → V              | an act of getting rid of              |

|     |       |            |           |       |  |
|-----|-------|------------|-----------|-------|--|
|     |       |            |           |       | urine                                    |
| 9.  | -cy   | privacy    | private   | A → N | the state of being private               |
| 10. | -ee   | referee    | refer     | V → N | a person giving a reference              |
| 11. | -en   | darken     | dark      | A → V | to make something dark                   |
| 12. | -ence | confidence | confident | A → N | a state of being confident               |
| 13. | -er   | closer     | close     | A → A | more than just close                     |
| 14. | -er   | banker     | bank      | N → N | an important person who work in bank     |
| 15. | -ern  | eastern    | east      | N → A | located in the east, facing east         |
| 16. | -ese  | japanese   | japan     | N → N | the people of japan                      |
| 17. | -ess  | goddess    | god       | N → N | the female god                           |
| 18. | -est  | craziest   | crazy     | A → A | top of crazy                             |
| 19. | -ful  | beautiful  | beauty    | N → A | something/someone who has beauty         |
| 20. | -hood | childhood  | child     | N → N | the period of life when people are child |
| 21. | -ic   | angelic    | angel     | N → A | like an angel                            |
| 22. | -ies  | fifties    | fifty     | N → N | the age between 50-59                    |

|     |       |             |           |          |  |
|-----|-------|-------------|-----------|----------|--|
| 23. | -ing  | beginning   | begin     | V → N    | a thing which begins                       |
| 24. | -ion  | frustration | frustrate | A → N    | the state of being<br>frustrate            |
| 25. | -ish  | childish    | child     | N → A    | to behave like a child                     |
| 26. | -ist  | artist      | art       | N → N    | a person who involves<br>in art            |
| 27. | -ity  | serenity    | serene    | A → N    | the state of being<br>serene               |
| 28. | -ive  | explosive   | explode   | V → A    | something which is<br>likely to explode    |
| 29. | -ize  | crystallize | crystal   | N → V    | to become like a<br>crystal                |
| 30. | -less | cloudless   | cloud     | N → N    | without cloud                              |
| 31. | -ly   | calmly      | calm      | A → Adv. | in the way of calm                         |
| 32. | -ment | amusement   | amuse     | V → N    | something that is<br>amusing               |
| 33. | -ness | emptiness   | empty     | A → N    | the state of being<br>empty                |
| 34. | -o    | weirdo      | weird     | A → N    | a person who is weird                      |
| 35. | -or   | collector   | collect   | V → N    | a person who likes to<br>collect something |
| 36. | -ous  | dangerous   | danger    | N → A    | in the condition of<br>danger              |

|     |                 |            |          |       |                                     |
|-----|-----------------|------------|----------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 37. | -se             | response   | respond  | V → N | a reaction to something             |
| 38. | -ship           | friendship | friend   | N → N | a relationship between friends      |
| 39. | -sion           | conclusion | conclude | V → N | something that has been concluded   |
| 40. | -th             | warmth     | warm     | A → N | a state of being warm               |
| 41. | -th<br>(number) | hundredth  | hundred  | N → N | each one hundred of something       |
| 42. | -ty             | certainty  | certain  | A → N | a thing that is certain             |
| 43. | -ular           | muscular   | muscle   | N → A | something connected with the muscle |
| 44. | -ure            | failure    | fail     | V → N | something that fails                |
| 45. | -ward           | backward   | back     | N → A | moving towards the back             |
| 46. | -y              | breezy     | breeze   | N → A | a condition which is in breeze      |

**Note:** meaning is confirmed by using Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary  
N = noun; A = adjective; Adv = adverb, V = verb

### 3) Derivation using circumfix

From the data of derivational words that have been obtained, there are 100 words which apply circumfix to form new words in derivational process. Meanwhile, there are 44 kinds of circumfix

found in this novel. The following table shows the analysis of circumfix used in “The Last Song” novel by Nicholas Sparks.

Table 3.11.

*The analysis of Derivation using circumfix*

| <b>Circumfix</b> | <b>Word</b>    | <b>Base</b> | <b>Meaning</b>                                      |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| a - n, ed        | awakened       | wake        | being waken up by someone                           |
| dis - ment       | dissapointment | appoint     | a thing or person that is dissapointing             |
| dis – al         | disapproval    | approve     | a feeling of disliking an idea                      |
| dis – ing        | disintegrating | integrate   | become smaller into pieces                          |
| dis – ion        | dislocation    | locate      | disturbed from continuing as normal.                |
| dis –ant         | disinfectant   | infect      | a substance to kill bacteria                        |
| dis –ure         | displeasure    | pleasure    | the feeling of being upset                          |
| en – ed          | endangered     | danger      | being harmed  |
| en - ment        | encouragement  | courage     | the act to encourage someone                        |
| im – ity         | immaturity     | mature      | the state of being not fully grown (insensible)     |
| in – able        | inconceivable  | conceive    | impossible to imagine or believe                    |
| in - able,ly     | inconsolably   | console     | the state of being unable to accept help or comfort |
| in – ful         | insightful     | sight       | showing a clear understanding                       |
| in – ing         | incorporating  | corporate   | include something into a part of                    |

|               |               |           |   |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|---|
|               |               |           | something else.   |
| in – ion      | indignation   | dignity   | a feeling of anger or surprise<br>because of something unfair       |
| in – ity      | inability     | able      | the fact of not being able to do<br>something                       |
| in – ly       | indirectly    | direct    | to state something runs in indirect<br>way                          |
| in – y        | involuntary   | volunteer | suddenly, without intending it                                      |
| intra – al    | intracoastal  | coast     | located between coasts  |
| pre – ed      | preoccupied   | occupy    | thinking continuously without<br>paying attention to something else |
| pre – ion     | preoccupation | occupy    | state of thinking continuously                                      |
| pre – ly      | prematurely   | mature    | the way of happening before the<br>normal time                      |
| re – able     | remarkable    | mark      | unusual or surprising that cause<br>people take notice on it        |
| re - able, ly | remarkably    | mark      | happen or run in remarkable<br>condition                            |
| re – age      | remarriage    | marry     | to marry again  |
| re – ed       | reopened      | open      | to open again   |
| re – er       | reminder      | mind      | something that remind about<br>something else                       |
| re – ing      | reforming     | form      | to form again   |



|                    |                |           |   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| re – ion           | recollection   | collect   | the ability to remember                       |
| trans -<br>(a)tion | transformation | form      | complete change                               |
| trans - ed         | transfixed     | fix       | unable to move because of afraid              |
| trans - er         | transformers   | form      | something which experiences<br>transformation |
| un - able          | unbearable     | bear      | cannot bear                                   |
| un - able, ly      | unbearably     | bear      | the way of cannot bear                        |
| un – al            | unnatural      | nature    | different from what it is normal              |
| un - ate, ly       | unfortunately  | fortune   | statement to express sad thing                |
| un – ed            | unpacked       | pack      | being not packed anymore                      |
| un – ful           | uneventful     | event     | in which nothing interesting                  |
| un – ing           | unyielding     | yield     | not easily influenced                         |
| un – ive           | unobstrusive   | obstruct  | not easily noticed or attracting              |
| un – ly            | unnecessarily  | necessary | stating of being not needed                   |
| un - ness          | uhappiness     | happy     | the state of being unhappy                    |
| un – ty            | uncertainty    | certain   | the state of being uncertain                  |
| up – ed            | upturned       | turn      | pointing or facing forward                    |

**Note:** meanings are confirmed by using Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary

### b. Compounding

There are 346 word compounds used in this novel. Because of the large number of data, the writer just analyses 10 word compounds as follows.

- 1) ... *She wanted to do something to make this **nightmare** go away.* (p. 329)

*Nightmare* consists of *night* and *mare*. Both of them are noun, so *nightmare* is a noun compound. *Mare* itself is based on Old English 'Maere' means "incubus", a male evil spirit.

- 2) *She'd last spent time with him when she was a **freshman** in high school.* (p. 329)

*Freshman* refers to first year college or university students or ninth grade students in high school. *Freshman* consists of adjective and noun, then categorised as noun compound as well.

- 3) *Instead, he wanted to to the **workshop**,...* (p. 2)

Another noun compound is *workshop*, consisting of verb and noun. *Workshop* has no relation with shop, but it is a room or building where the things are made or repaired.

- 4) ... *and wasn't sure whether to feel ecstatic or **heartbroken** or both.* (p. 395)

*Heartbroken* is an example of adjective compound because the right hand of that compound is adjective. *Heartbroken* is a feeling of extremely sad because of something happened.

- 5) *He was watching one of those irritating Japanese cartoons with **big-eyed** creatures that she never did understand.* (p. 176)

*Big-eyed* consists of adjective and adjective, so it is crystal clear that *big-eyed* is an adjective compound. *Big-eyed* refers to the having of big eye.

- 6) *In a **split-second** glance, he was able to notice details that ordinarily would have escaped him:* (p. 297)

*Split-second* consist of verb and adjective which means “very quickly or very accurately.”

- 7) *... or maybe she'd **overdone** it with her dress and makeup.* (p. 268)

*Overdone* is a verb compound. It consists of preposition ‘over’ and verb ‘done’ as a past participle of ‘do’. The meaning of *overdone* is “do something too much.”

- 8) *The thought of living the rest of her life **without** him was almost too much to bear.* (p. 322)

*Without* is a preposition compound which consists of two prepositions. *Without* means “not having.”

- 9) *It's called **psychology**.* (p. 194)

*Psychology* is categorised as compound combining bound combining forms. It consists of two roots: *psycho* means mental/mind/soul and *-(o)logy* means the science of. Compound combining bound combining form is normally used in technical area or scientific.

10) “*They’re quite the **fire-and-brimstone** types.*” (p. 179)

*Fire-and-brimstone* is categorised as phrasal word because it has no head and modifier and can’t be defined literally. *Fire-and-brimstone* denotes something that related to the hell and thought that sinner will be punished in there after death.

### c. Clipping

Based on the definition of clipping, the writer found 25 words which are appropriate with the requirement. In fact, there is one word that is not included in the data because of its numerous occurrence which always appears on every page. It is the name of the main protagonist in the novel, “Ronnie” which is a truncation of “Veronica”. Meanwhile, the data which are analysed are 10 words which are represented the example of the subcategory of clipping as seen on table 3.4.

The analyses are as follows.

- 1) *behind him, Blaze was sitting in the sun, wearing only jeans and her **bra**.* (p. 289)

*Bra* is a clipping of **brassiere**. It is categorised as back-clipping because the last part of the word is reduced.

- 2) *Hold up. Here comes the **cop**.* (p. 55)

*Cop* is a clipping of **copper**. Copper means police officer. *Cop* is a back-clipping.

- 3) ***Gee**, that's swell.* (p. 6)

*Gee* is a clipping of **Jesus!** when it is used as an exclamation. The word *gee* is stylisation of '**Je**', so that it is also categorised as back-clipping.

- 4) *...and when I took you to the **zoo** as a child....* (p. 384)

Another example of back-clipping is *zoo* which is a clipping of **zoological garden**.

- 5) *I hear you're not playing soccer this fall.* (p. 23)

*Soccer* is originally a slang made by university students. It is a clipping of **association** used in "Football Association". To make it different with "Rugby Association" in which rugby is also called American football, people made an abbreviation of "Football Association" become **Assoc**. In university life, **Assoc**. is formed with a jocular style by adding the suffix *-er* becoming **asoccer**. Later, the letter 'a' is reduced to make it easily pronounced.

- 6) *His head craning to catch sight of the **wayward** ball.*(p. 28)

*Wayward* is a clipping of **awayward**, denoting something which has no particular direction.

- 7) *Just what I told you on the **phone**.*(p. 19)

*Phone* is a fore-clipping of **telephone**.

- 8) *There's some pasta on the **fridge** if you're hungry.*(p. 93)

*Fridge* is a clipping of **refridgerator**. It is categorised as middle clipping because the first part and the last part of the word are reduced, remains the middle part.

- 9) *You need to eat, **sweetie**.*(p. 2)

*Sweetie* is a clipping of **sweetheart**. It is categorised as hypocorism due to the adding of *-ie* after the word is clipped.

- 10) *Would he try to become **buddies** with Will?*(p. 208)

*buddies*, alike 'sweetie', is an example of a kind of clipping namely hypocorism. The word *buddies* are from **brothers** that experienced an alteration.

#### d. Blending

From the 17 words found, the ten of them are analysed as follows:

- 1) *It was made of chicken wire and secured into the sandy dune by **extralong** stakes.* (p. 147)

*Extralong* is categorised as a blending because it combines one word or more which is clipped then compounded. In this case,

*extralong* is a blending from **extraordinary** and **long**. The word ‘**extraordinary**’ is clipped into ‘extra’ while ‘long’ is remained intact.

- 2) ***Goth-chick** laughed, a surprisingly girlish sound.* (p. 32)

*Goth-chick* is a blending of **gothic** and **chick**, denoting a girl who dressed in gothic style.

- 3) *..., even with the benefit of **hindsight**.* (p. 4)

*Hindsight* is a blending of **behind** and **sight**. *Hindsight* means the ability of realising or understanding the event after it has happened.

- 4) *Firefighters were summoned by an anonymous caller to the beachfront church just after **midnight**.* (p. 3)

*Midnight* is a blending of **middle** and **night**. It is crystal clear that this blending means the time in the middle of the night.

- 5) *Anyway, their family owns a piece-of-crap **motel** just over the bridge.* (p. 78)

*Motel* is a blending of **motor** and **hotel**. The word **motor** doesn’t mean that the hotel can move. This term used to denote a hotel that is specially for a traveller which usually costs cheaper than hotel normally. This is an example of blending that follows the main rule of forming new word by blending.

- 6) *Since he'd moved in, **neither** family had ever spoken to him.* (16)

*Neither* is a blending of **not** and **either**. It is obvious that *neither* is a negative form of **either**.

- 7) *...as natural as someone from Chicago commenting on the endless futility of the Cubs during the **pennant** race.* (p. 169)

*Pennant* is a blending of **pennon** and **pennant**. The term *pennant* is first recorded in 1610s as “a rope for hoisting”. In 1690s, *pennant* indicates “the flag on a warship”. From 1880, *pennant* is used as the term to call “flag that symbolise a sports championship (especially baseball).” Since 1915, *pennant* is used as a synonym of “championship.”

- 8) *"Is that a picture of you with **Grandma** and Grandpa?"* (p. 80)

*Grandma* is a blending of **grand** and **mother**. **Grand** denotes a person who is one generation older than mother.

- 9) *"Is that a picture of you with Grandma and **Grandpa**?"* (p. 80)

*Grandpa* is a blending of **grand** and **father**.

- 10) *Unless someone was particularly fond of greasy fast food, disgusting rest-stop bathrooms, and **zillions** of pine trees,...* (p. 7)

*Zillions* is a blending of **Z** and **millions**. The letter “Z” indicates infinity, so that *zillions* can be meant as a large number that can be counted.

#### e. Acronym



According to the theory of acronym, the writer found 8 acronyms used in the novel. The analyses are as follows:

- 1) *After Jonah said **good-bye** to his mom—* (p. 21)

Eventhough it is not seemed as acronym, factly, *goodbye* is a contraction of **God be with You!**. The word *god* later was substituted with *good* to make it appear like greeting expression such as good morning, good afternoon, and so forth.

- 2) *I mean, it's not like she locked her doors on **Halloween** or anything.* (p. 75)

Alike *goodbye*, *Halloween* is not seemed like an acronym. Moreover, *halloween* is a word constraction of **All Hallow Even**.

- 3) *And the sun **lasered** into the room* (p. 93)

*Laser* stands for **light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation**. In the sentence above, *laser* is used as a verb because today *laser* is regarded as the regular word.

- 4) *I feel like you should wearing a **NASCAR** hat and chewing tobacco* (p. 142)

NASCAR is an acronym of the **National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing**. It is the US Organization for the sport of racing stock car. The stock car itself is an ordinary car which is fitted with special powerful engine.

5) *She had pretty good **radar** when it came to guys* (p. 91)

*Radar* stands for **radio detection and ranging**. Alike *laser*, *radar* has been becoming the regular word because they are usually used without putting the initial letter like other acronyms.

6) *... but I made her take the **SATs** in February* (p. 19)

SAT stands for **Scholastic Aptitude Test**. A kind of test that must be passed by high school students to go on studying in college or university.

7) *This was a twenty-one-foot Boston Whaler with GPS and **sonar*** (p. 42)

Sonar stands for **sound navigation and ranging**. A system of radar to find an objects underwater using sound wave.

8) *... like a **UFO** landing near the pier or Bigfoot trudging through the sand* (p. 158)

UFO stands for **Unidentified Flying Object**.

#### f. Alphabetism

There are 12 alphabetisms found in this novel, but as the previous analyses, there are 10 words that are analysed. Two of them have been commonly known, namely TV for television and CD for Compact Disc.

The analyses can be seen below.

- 1) *The owner isn't listening, the **DA** isn't listening, and I'm not saying that Blaze is going to listen, ...* (p. 241)

DA is an abbreviation of **District Attorney**. In US county, DA is the highest position in the legal department of the jurisdiction.

- 2) *When I first received my diagnosis, I signed a **DNR**.* (p. 382)

DNR is an abbreviation of **Do Not Resuscitate**. It is a medical instruction written by doctor telling the health care providers to not perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to the patient.

- 3) *Kayla never knew who--slipped some **GHB** into her drink.* (p. 30)

GHB is an abbreviation of **Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid**. In medical purpose, it is used as general anesthetic. However, in many countries, it is used as an illegal drug.

- 4) *This was a twenty-one-foot Boston Whaler with **GPS** and sonar,....*  
(p. 42)

GPS is an abbreviation of **Global Positioning System**. It is used as a satellite-based navigation device that provides time and location.

- 5) *"What do the letter mean, **IMTF**?"* (p. 218)

IMTF is an abbreviation of **In My Thought Forever**. An alphabetism created is for the story need.

- 6) *A specialist from **NC** State had to amputate part of her front flipper.* (p. 141)

NC is an abbreviation of **North Carolina**. A state in the USA as well as the setting of the story in the novel.

- 7) *They started the quarterfinals at two **p.m.*** (p. 290)

P.M. is an abbreviation of **post meridian**. It is a time direction used after number to refer a particular time between 12 noon and 12 midnight.

- 8) *"Mom says it's because she has **PMS**."* (p. 23)

PMS is an abbreviation of **Pre-Menstruate Syndrom**. As its name, it is a syndrom that happens before women get period where the women usually feels more sensitive and fragile to control their emotion.

- 9) *Wearing a shirt emblazoned with the logo **SPCA**,...* (p. 26)

SPCA is an abbreviation of **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**. A non-profit organisation in the mission of animal welfare.

- 10) *..., he'd pointed out the **USS** North Carolina,...* (p. 147)

USS is an abbreviation of **United States of America Ship**.

#### **g. Conversion**

In this study, there are 90 conversional words found. Ten of them are analysed as follows.

- 1) *Instead, he seemed to be watching a distant shrimp trawler **anchored** near the horizon.* (p. 181)

In the sentence above, *anchored* is categorised as verb, while the original category is noun. *Anchor* means a heavy metal object with a chain that is dropped to the sea to keep the ship in one place. As a verb, *anchor* can be defined as “to drop an anchor”.

- 1) *Scott caught his balance and **balled** his hand into fists.* (p. 53)

In the sentence above, *balled* is categorised as verb, while the original category is noun. As a verb, *ball* means to make something round like a ball.

- 2) *She turned to see her father’s reaction and noticed that he’d fallen asleep, **cocooned** in the heavy blankets she’d draped over him.* (p. 383)

In the sentence above, *cocooned* takes a role as a verb means “to cover completely”. It is based on the noun *cocoon* in the metamorphosis of insects.

- 3) *“You saw the way she was **dressed**, right?”* (p. 19)

In the sentence above, *dressed* is a verb means “to get dress and put makeup”.

- 4) *“I’m pretty sure she **Godzilla’d** the kitchen while we’re talking.”*  
(p. 181)

Godzilla is a movie icon, known as monster that destroys the city.

In the sentence above, Godzilla is taken as verb to describe an action that make a mess a room.

- 5) *Temporary bleachers that **sandwiched** two courts had been set up on the far side of the pier...* (p. 285)

In the sentence above, *sandwiched* is used as a verb to describe something that is in between.

- 6) *Or rather, Ronnie **corrected** herself.* (p. 25)

In the sentence above, *corrected* takes a role as a verb, while the original category is adjective. As a verb, *correct* means “to check something whether it is correct or incorrect.”

- 7) *Ronnie smiled, but her smile **faded** as quickly as it had come.* (p. 2)

In the sentence above, *faded* is used as a verb, means “to become fade” from the word *fade* (adjective).

- 8) *She grabbed his arm, bringing him to a **stop**.* (p. 49)

Besides verb, *stop* can be noun as well as in the example above.

- 9) *He was already **stoned** and drunk again,...* (p. 30).

*Stone* is a noun, while in the sentence above, *stoned* is an adjective via verb through the addition of suffix *-ed*. As an adjective, *stoned* means “can’t move like a stone.”

## h. Coinage

In this study, it has been found 30 words that are categorised as coinage. Ten of them are analysed as follows.

- 1) *She should have wrapped her toes in **Band-Aids**.* (p. 267)

*Band-Aids* (under the trademark of Johnson & Johnson's) is a sticking plester to cover small cut on the skin. It becomes genericised trademark to all plester for wound in the United States and can be used also both as noun and verb.

- 2) ... *Dressed casually in **Dockers** and a **polo**.* (p. 203)

*Dockers* is a brand of garments introduced in 1986 under the big parent company, Levi Strauss & Co. that also becomes genericised trademark. Alike *dockers*, *polo* (a brand of Ralph Lauren) is genericised trademark as well for a type of T-shirt which has collar and tight sleeves.

- 3) *She was like a flashing **neon** sign for anyone with an ounce of testosterone.* (p. 47)

*Neon* is a name for chemical element that can shine brightly if it is passed by electricity. *Neon* is discovered by Sir William Ramsay and Morris W. Travers in 1898.

- 4) *"Ten bucks says you posted this on your **Facebook** page."* (198)

*Facebook* is a name for very popular social network invented by Mark Zuckerberg and launched in February, 2004. The name is taken from the sheets of students and staffs' profiles distributed to the freshmen.

5) "*The **guy** who did the animals?*" (p. 22)

*Guy* is an eponym. It is named after Guy Fawkes, an English soldier.

6) *..., most of those had been flyover shots taken by **paparazzi**.* (p. 200)

*Paparazzi* is coined by Federico Fellini in his film "La Dolce Vita" in 1960. In the film, there is a character whose job as news photographer named Paparazzo. The term *paparazzi* is an eponym of that character, Paparazzo.

7) ***Tuxedos** and gowns were required for guests, not just the wedding party.* (p. 261)

*Tuxedo* is a kind of suit and tie apparel with a black or white jacket and bow tie used at evening in a formal occasion and also as a wedding dress. The term *tuxedo* is named after the place where the inventor of *tuxedo*, Pierre Lorillard, lived. It is a colonial residency in New York called Tuxedo Park which is a high profile residence and resort.

8) *.... In the same way the **bikini**-clad blonde across the court was obviously zeroing in on him.* (p. 27)



*Bikini* is a swimwear used by woman. It was invented by Louis Reard on July 5, 1946 and it was inspired by a news-making US atomic test that took place off the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean earlier that week.

9) *His neck, exposed as if in preparation for the **guillotine**,....* (p. 176)

*Guillotine* is a kind of device used for cutting people's head off. It is originally from French and famous because Marie Antoinette died after her head cut off by the device. *Guillotine* is named after Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738–1814) who recommended the device for executions.

10) *"What's that over there? Is that a **Ferris wheel**?"* (p. 11)

*Ferris wheel* is a large wheel stands in vertical position with the seats hanging on its edge and usually found in amusement park. It was named after its inventor, George Ferris.

#### **i. Borrowing**

In this study, the writer found that Latin, Greek, and French are the great source of English borrowing. There are 10 borrowing words that writer analyses in this discussion.

1) *On the bedstand beside her lay a stack of framed photographs from the **alcove** of the small beach house,...* (p. 2)

*Alcove* is borrowed from Arabic “**al-qubba**” means “the vault”.

According to Collin CoBuild Dictionary, alcove is a small area of a room which is formed by one part of a wall being built further back than the rest of the wall.

2) *He couldn't help feeling like an **amateur**.* (p. 174)

*Amateur* is borrowed from Latin “**amator**” and Italian “**amatore**” means “lover”. While, the meaning of *amateur* is the person who is not skilled, or if it is based on the original word, *amateur* is just a lover, not professional.

3) *That's why I asked you to meet with me at the **café**...* (p. 364)

*Café* is borrowed from French “**café**” means “coffee or coffee house”. In English, *café* is not always about coffee. It can sell drinks, snacks, cake, simple meals, but not alcoholic drinks.

4) ... *Scott drenched his burger in **ketchup**.* (p. 51)

*Ketchup* is borrowed from Chinese with Cantonese dialect “**k'ē chap**” which means “tomato juice or sauce”. In English, *ketchup* also means tomato sauce which is bottled before being sold.

5) *I don't care if your dad is the **Sultan** of Brunei.* (p. 215)

*Sultan* is borrowed from Arabic “**sultan**” means “the ruler”. In English, *sultan* also means the ruler. This is an example of totally borrowing without any change at all.

- 6) *The one who painted the **swastikas** on the synagogue.* (p. 42)

*Swastikas* is borrowed from Sanskrit “**swastika**” means “well-being”. According to Collin CoBuild dictionary, *swastika* is a symbol in the shape of a cross with each arm bent over at right angles. It is used in India as a good luck sign, but it was also used by the Nazis in Germany as their official symbol.

- 7) *“You mean the **vampire** chick in the cartoon shirt?”* (p. 69)

*Vampire* is borrowed from Hungarian “**vampir**”. Both of them have similar meaning: a dead person who like to suck the blood of living people. Hungary is believed as the place when the vampire story begins.

- 8) *... she tossed it aside, searching for her **pajamas**.* (p. 61)

*Pajamas* is borrowed from Urdu and Persian “**pāy** ‘leg’ + **jāma** ‘clothing’”.

- 9) *She’d been consumed by the desire not only to play, but to compose original **music** with her father.* (p. 9)

*Music* is borrowed from Greek “**mousikē**” means “the art of muses”. In ancient Greek and Roman story, Muse is a one of nine goddesses who encourages music, poetry, and other branches of art and literature.

- 10) *She caught sight of what could only be described as a midsize yacht parked at the dock.* (p. 201).

*Yacht* is borrowed from Dutch “**jagtschip**” means “hunting ship”. In English, *yacht* undergoes a meaning shift to “the large boat equipped with motor or sails which is used for racing or pleasure trips.”

#### j. Loan Translation

There are just 2 loan translation words found in this novel as follows:

- 1) *"A **cookie**?" Jonah sounded hopeful.* (p. 101)

*Cookie* is a loan translation of **koektje**, a Dutch language means “little cake”.

- 2) *..., as far as she could tell, completely without **empathy**,...* (p.

*Empathy* is a loan translation from German, **einfühlung** means “in feeling.”

#### k. Internal Modification

There are 128 words which are internal modification in the novel. This is not apart from the use of past tense that becomes the majority tense

used by the writer in “The Last Song”. Meanwhile, there are just ten internal modification words analysed in this discussion as follows.

- 1) *...when she'd first **seen** the light flood the church on the cold day in November.* (p. 1)

*Seen* is a past participle form of **see**. It is modified by adding –n as the last letter of the base form.

- 2) *... The summer she'd **fallen** in love.* (p. 2)

*Fallen* is a past participle form of **fall**. It is modified by adding –en as the last part of the base form.

- 3) *"Do you want breakfast? I **found** some cereal in the cupboard."* (p. 2)

*Found* is a past simple as well as past participle of **find**. It is modified by changing the vocal *i* with *ou* in the middle of the word.

- 4) *..., I think the summer really **began** with the fire."* (p. 3)

*Began* is a past simple of **begin**. It is modified by changing the vocal *i* with *a* in the middle of the word.

- 5) *...She'd **done** it pretty much nonstop as they'd driven down...* (p. 6)

*Done* is a past participle form of **do**. It is modified by adding –ne as a variation of ‘-n’ and ‘-en’ as the last part of the word.

- 6) *...and Ronnie wished for hundredth time that she'd been **born** in May instead of August.* (p. 7)

*Born* is a past participle form of **bear**. It is modified through the form of past simple *bore* by changing –e with –n.

- 7) *..., which wasn't surprising since they either **rode** the subways or took cabs when they needed to get somewhere.* (p. 7)

*Rode* is a past participle form of **ride**. It is modified by changing the vocal *i* with *o*.

- 8) *Ronnie **caught** glimpses of the ocean.* (p. 8)

*Caught* is a past simple as well as past participle form of **catch**.

There is just one letter remained from the base which is *c*-, then added by –*aught* to form past participle form of **catch**.

- 9) *They were both thin and pretty, with blindingly white **teeth**,...* (p. 27)

*Teeth* is plural form of **tooth**. The vocal ‘oo’ in the **tooth** replaced by ‘ee’ indicating the modification to form plural.

- 10) *In June, his **children** arrived.* (p. 320)

*Children* is plural form of *child*. Alike *fallen*, ‘-en’ is added for the last part of the word to change the meaning of the base.

## 1. Suppletion

There are 6 suppletions found in the novel. This condition is appropriate with the number of suppletion that is small in English vocabulary.

The data can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.12

### *The analysis of Suppletion*

| No | Sentence  | Page | Base                  |
|----|---|------|-----------------------|
| 1. | “Just try to make the <b>best</b> of it, okay?”                               | 8    | Good<br>(superlative) |
| 2. | “I’m glad to see your nap put you in a <b>better</b> mood.”                   | 6    | Good<br>(comparative) |
| 3. | .... knowing full <b>well</b> that her mom lips had just formed a tight seam. | 6    | Good<br>(adverb)      |
| 4. | “I’ll tell you what,” her mom <b>went</b> on.                                 | 3    | Go<br>(past tense)    |
| 5. | She knew it would only make things <b>worse</b> .                             | 77   | Bad<br>(comparative)  |
| 6. | Okay, she wasn’t the <b>worst</b> mom.  | 7    | Bad<br>(superlative)  |

The table shows that there are two suppletions that indicate comparative degree (*good-better, bad-worse*) and superlative degree with

the same base as comparative degree (*good-best, bad-worst*). Meanwhile, *well* is formed from *good* to shift the class category from adjective to adverb. Whereas, *went* is past tense form of *go*. All of them changed completely from their base words (morphological unrelated).

### m. Backformation

There are 7 words categorised as backformation found in the novel. The analyses are as follow:

- 1) *And now, I'm stuck **babysitting** turtle eggs...* (p. 32)

The word *babysitting* or in the base form, *babysit*, is backformed from **babysitter**. This process happens because of misunderstanding the use of suffix *-er* in **babysitter** to denote a person who takes care a baby. Therefore, because it is recognised as suffix, the stem of the word will be *babysit*.

- 2) *Blaze lowered her **burger**.* (p. 76)

*Burger* is a backformation of **hamburger**. Unlike **babysit**, there is no misunderstanding about the use of affix in the case of *burger* as a backformation of **hamburger**. This happens because it is deemed that the 'ham' is an ingredient indicating the use of meat. Therefore, if 'ham' is replaced by other ingredient, the name also will be changed, such as *fishburger* if it uses fish, *cheeseburger*,



*veggieburger, chickenburger, and so forth. In fact, **hamburger** is named after the origin of the meal, which is Hamburg.*

3) *He climbed it like a **gymnast**.* (p. 221)

*Gymnast is a backformation of **gymnastics**. **Gymnast** is a person who do **gymnastics**.*

4) *And that somehow she kept his father, **ridiculed** the idea of earning a living through music,...* (p. 103).

*Ridiculed is a backformation of **ridiculous**. The word *ridiculed* used as a verb showing an action to make someone/something looks fun or silly. The word *ridicule* is considered as the base of **ridiculous**, while *-ous* is just a suffix to change the verb into adjective.*

5) *"I used to **shoplift**," she said, subdued.* (p. 76)

*Shoplift is backformed of **shoplifter**. **Shoplifter** means a person who like steal things or hide some goods from shop without paying. This case is similar with *babysit*. To denote an action of stealing things from shop, people creates the word *shoplift*.*

6) *"I don't know." She **sighed**.* (p. 18)

*Sighed is a backformation of **sighte**, a word which no longer exists. **Sighte** is a past tense of *sican*, an Old English vocabulary means "to sigh". *Sighed* is an example of backformation whose the source is no longer used.*

7) ... and Ronnie remembered how **surreal** it had felt. (p. 328)

*Surreal* is a backformation of **surrealism**. The meaning of *surreal* is based on the appearance of surrealism work which is strange and far from reality.

#### n. Onomatopoeia

There are two kinds of onomatopoeia, namely imitative onomatopoeia and echoic onomatopoeia. In this study, there are 27 onomatopoeia words found. The writer decides to analyse 10 of them that can be seen as follows.

1) *Behind him, he could hear the steady **beep** of the heart of monitor.*  
(p. 82)

*Beep* is a sound produced by car horn or electronic equipment. Because it is not produced by animal or human, it is categorised as echoic onomatopoeia.

2) *He'd left the back door open to catch any stray **breezes**...* (p. 105)

*Breeze* is created based on the sound when the light wind blows. It is also categorised as echoic onomatopoeia.

3) *Her voice **cracked**, and Will swallowed, realizing her throat had gone dry.* (p. 31)

*Crack* is based on the sound of something when it is broken. When it relates to voice, it means that the voice changes because of something sad. *Crack* is categorised as imitative onomatopoeia because it possibly happens when human or animal do something that make the thing is broken.

- 4) *He picked up the phone to call his wife, and she answered on the second **ring**.* (p. 356)

*Ring* is a sound of phone when someone's calling. It is obvious that *ring* is echoic onomatopoeia.

- 5) *Steve was thinking of her sturdy kindness when his father woke with a low **wheeze**.* (p. 86)

*Wheeze* is a sound produced when someone breathe noisily and difficultly. *Wheeze* is clearly an imitative onomatopoeia.

- 6) *The crowd started to **clap**.* (p. 37)

*Clap* is a sound produced when someone giving applause. Because it is made by human, *clap* is categorised as imitative onomatopoeia.

- 7) *In the corridor, she heard two nurses walking past, their voices **hushed**.* (p. 19)

*Hush* is a sound that human makes when they refer to keep something in secrecy. *Hush* is then adapted to describe a

conversation which is done in low voice and private. *Hush* is an example of imitative onomatopoeia.

- 8) “*Is she going to be okay?*” he managed to ***croak*** out. (p. 297)

*Croak* is a rough sound which refers to a frog’s sound. Because it is based on the sound which animal produces, *croak* is categorised as imitative onomatopoeia.

- 9) “*Fine,*” she ***hissed***, digging through her pocket. (p. 34)

*Hiss* refers to a sound that people produced when they make a long ‘s’. In animal, the best example of creature which produces this sound is snake. Alike *croak*, *hiss* is an imitative onomatopoeia.

- 10) *She studied them until she was interrupted by a **knock** on the door.* (p. 2)

*Knock* is a sound when people hit a door firmly to attract people inside or behind the door. It is categorised as imitative onomatopoeia.

#### **o. Reduplication**

Based on the theory of reduplication, there are 8 reduplications found in this novel. The analyses are as follow.

- 1) *They entered a large cinder-block room **crisscrossed** by air dusts and dozens of exposed pipes.* (p. 141)

*Crisscross* is categorised as the ablaut reduplication because it uses the structure of using ‘i’ in the first part and ‘o’ or ‘a’ in the second part as stated by Martin (2015). *Crisscross* means “cross each other in different routes”.

- 2) *And you’re off in **never-never** land.* (p. 194)

*Never-never* is categorised as the pure reduplication because the second part totally repeats the first part. This is usually used as an emphasising.

- 3) *“You know what I **really, really** want?”* (p. 307)

*Really really* is also categorised as pure reduplication and used as emphasising.

- 4) *Take it easy, **Richie Rich**?”* (p. 224)

*Richie Rich* is categorised as rhyme reduplication. It denotes the person who has wealth. In fact, *Richie Rich* is used after the title of the movie whose main protagonist is a come from money kid.

- 5) *... and found himself playing in **rinky-drink** venues to audiences...*  
(p. 10)

*Rinky-drink*, alike *Richie Rich*, is categorised as rhyme reduplication. *Rinky-drink* means “a poor quality, cheap, or old-fashioned.”

- 6) “***Uh-uh.***” *Ronnie said again, trying to sound noncommittal.* (p. 153)

*Uh-uh* is categorised as pure reduplication. Actually, it is not a word. *Uh-uh* used as a written form to sound ‘AA’ as an answer that represents ‘no’.

- 7) *There was something so **wishy-washy** and clueless about that.* (p. 185)

*Wishy-washy* is categorised as ablaut reduplication under the same reason with *crisscross*. *Wishy-washy* is defined as “not firm or clear”.

- 8) ... *watching the kite **zigzag** across the sky.* (p. 102)

*Zigzag* is categorised as ablaut reduplication as well. *Zigzag* is a line, pattern, or movement that looks like a letter ‘W’ where it bends to the right, and bends to left again.

## B. DISCUSSION

### 1. The Type of Word Formation Processes Used in Nicholas Sparks’ Novel “The Last Song”

Based on the table 3.1., it can be seen that all the types of word formation processes occur in the novel “The Last Song” by Nicholas Sparks with the

variant of frequency. In this subchapter, the writer would like to discuss the types of word formation processes are found in Nicholas Sparks' novel "The Last Song".



### **a. Derivation**

In this novel, there are abundance of derivational words found. The words that writer categories as derivation are simply the words that have base/stem in English and they are attached by affixes, following the definition of derivation as stated by Wagner (2010, p. 4). It means that, the word which seems having affixes but its base/stem doesn't belong to English, is not included in derivation. To make it clearer, take a look at the example.

As seen on the findings, *asleep* and *adjoin* are included in derivation because both words have base/stem (*sleep* and *join*) and the stem is attached by affix, in this case, prefix *a-* or *adj-* to indicate *becoming something*. However, *inevitable* is not included in derivation because it doesn't fulfil the characteristic of derivation which is having base/stem as well as affixes attached. In *inevitable*, if *in-* and *-able* are deemed as affix, the base/stem will be *evite*, while there is no *evite* in English. Therefore, *inevitable* and other words which have similar cases are not included in derivation.

### **b. Compounding**

In this study, the most compounding found is the one which consists of two words. As its definition, the word which is included in

compounding is the word which combined two or more base/stem together to create a new meaning. It can be seen in *freshman* (p. 329) and *big-eyed* (p. 176). Both of examples of compounding found in this novel consist of two words (*freshman* = *fresh* and *man*; *big-eyed* = *big* and *eyed*) whose meaning can be exocentric (*freshman*) and endocentric (*big-eyed*).

In addition, it is also found in this study the compounding which consists of more than two words, namely phrasal words such as *fire-and-brimstone*. To identify phrasal words, it is somewhat a puzzling effort because it can be ambiguous with phrase and clause. However, *fire-and-brimstone* and other phrasal words found in this study are easy to determine because they have hyphens to replace space among the word. The word combination which has hyphen mark to space among them is simply determined as phrasal word (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002, p. 67-68).

### c. Clipping

*Bra, fridge, phone*, and so forth are the words which are shortened, so they are included in clipping. As stated by bauer (1983) and Hosseinzadeh (2014), clipping can occur by reducing the first part of the word and remaining the last part such as in *phone* (~~te~~*lephone*). It also occur when the last part is reduced and the first part remained such as in *bra* (~~brassiere~~). Another case is clipping can be occur as well if the first part and the last

part of the word are reduced, while the middle part is remained. This example can be seen in *fridge*, whereby the original word is *refridgerator*.

The other cases of clipping are called truncation and hypocorisms which are also found in the novel. *Ronnie* is the example of truncation which is the clipping occurring in the personal name (Husin, 2013) in which *Ronnie* is a nickname of Veronica. While the other one is hypocorism, occurring in *sweetie* and *buddies* in which the original words are *sweetheart* and *brother*. Those words experience a shortening as well as an adding of *-i* or *-y* at the end of the word, so they are included in hypocorism.

#### **d. Blending**

In findings, it is mentioned that *extralong*, *goth-chick*, *hindsight*, *midnight*, *motel*, *neither*, *pennant*, *grandma*, *grandpa*, and *zillion* are the blending words. Based on Yule (2006, p. 53) word called blending if it consists of two clipped words whereby the beginning part of the first word is joined to the last part of the second word. The word *motel* and *pennant* fulfil that definition clearly because *motel* combines the words *mobile* and *hotel* in which the beginning part of *mobile* is joined to the last part of *hotel*. The rule occurs as well on *pennant* whereby the beginning part of *pennon* is combined with the last part of *pendant*.

Meanwhile, the other eight words namely *extralong*, *goth-chick*, *hindsight*, *midnight*, *neither*, *grandma*, *grandpa*, and *zillion* do not fulfil the definition of blending as suggested by Yule, but they are also categorised as blending. Normally, blending word is created as Yule defines about it. However, other experts such as Fromkin et.al. (2003, p. 98) and Enarsson (2006, pp. 4-7) affirm that it is possible to shorten just one stem and let the other one remains intact to create blending. Therefore, *extralong*, *goth-chick*, *hindsight*, *midnight*, *neither*, *grandma*, *grandpa*, and *zillion* are also categorised as blending eventhough there is just one stem which is clipped on them.

#### **e. Acronym**

In findings, it is crystal clear that *NASCAR*, *SAT*, and *UFO* are categorised as acronym because those words stand for a set of words whose the initial letters taken and altogether create a new word that is read as regular word. In addition, *NASCAR*, *SAT*, and *UFO* are written in uppercase which indicate that those are abbreviation.

However, the words *laser*, *radar*, *sonar*, *halloween*, and *good-bye* are also categorised as acronym because those are also abbreviation of a sequence of words and pronounced as a regular word. Nevertheless, those words have lost their initial letters or not written in uppercase, so they are regarded as non-acronym words unconsciously. This exception is

explained by Kubova (2009, p. 18) and Yule (2010, p. 58) in which they provide some examples such as *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), *laser* (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), and *scuba* (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus).

#### **f. Alphabetism**

Alphabetism, alike acronym, can be easily identified because the word which is abbreviated is written in uppercase such as *DA*, *DNR*, *GHB*, *GPS*, *IMTF*, *NC*, *PMS*, *SPCA*, and *USS* which are found in the novel. Those word is read by pronouncing letter by letter, so they are categorised as alphabetism as suggested by Kalima (2007, p. 6). Nonetheless, some alphabetism can be written in lowercase if it is universally known such as *p.m.* that is also found in the novel.

In addition, some alphabetisms used in *The Last Song* are those which have been listed as general alphabetisms whose meaning can be found in the dictionary, or in specific, abbreviation dictionary such as *DA* (District Attorney), *DNR* (Do Not Resuscitate), *GHB* (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), *GPS* (Global Positioning System), *NC* (North Carolina), *p.m.* (post meridian), *PMS* (Pre Menstruate Syndrom), *SPCA* (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Animals), and *USS* (United States Ship). However, there is one alphabetism found which is creatively created by

the author, namely *IMTF*, which he explains as the abbreviation of the phrase *In My Thought Forever*.

#### **g. Conversion**

In findings, the words *anchor*, *ball*, *cocoon*, *dress*, *Godzilla*, *sandwich*, *correct*, *fade*, *stop*, and *stone* are categorised as conversion solely because those words undergo a word category shift from one part of speech to another one without changing the form. Originally, *anchor*, *ball*, *cocoon*, *dress*, *Godzilla*, *sandwich*, and *stone* are categorised as noun, but the author shifts their category to be verb without adding any bound morphemes. The case also occurs in *correct* and *fade* in which their original part of speech is adjective, but they are used as verb in the sentences. The last one is *stop*, whereby its part of speech is verb, but in sentence *she grabbed his arm, bringing him to a stop*, it is used as noun indicated by the usage of article ‘a’ which is only put in front of a noun word.

#### **h. Coinage**

Coinage is used for the word which is coined to name a thing that has never existed before. As mentioned in chapter 2, there are three types of coinage, namely coinage itself, neologism, and eponyms. In findings, the words *Band-Aids*, *Dockers*, *polo*, *neon*, and *facebook* are categorised as

coinage because they are coined to name a totally new thing. Especially for *Band-Aids*, *Dockers*, and *polo*, those are called genericised trademark because they are originally brand of product, but as time goes by, they are generalised to mention something which has similar form to them. For example, *band-aids* is also used to call every sticking plester for cut, and *polo* is used to call every T-shirt which has collar and tight sleeves.

Another type of coinage is eponym which is also found in the novel with the examples *guy*, *paparazzi*, *tuxedo*, *bikini*, *guillotine*, and *ferris wheel*. Those words are named based on the name of person or place which is in line with the definition of eponym as suggested by Kalima (2013, p. 12). Those which are named based on the person's name are *guy* named after Guy Fawkes, *paparazzi* named after Paparazzo, *guillotine* named after Joseph-Ignace Guillotin, and *ferris wheel* named after its inventor, George Ferris. Meanwhile, *tuxedo* and *bikini* are eponyms named after place whereby *tuxedo* taken from Tuxedo Park and *bikini* named after Bikini Atoll, an atomic test zone in the Pacific Ocean.

#### **i. Borrowing**

Borrowing is the second largest number word formation processes in this study after derivation. In this study, the writer found that Latin, Greek, and French are the great source of English borrowing, but in findings, the writer presents examples of borrowing from more various languages.

*Alcove* and *sultan*, after being checked with etymology dictionary, are the English words which are borrowed from Arabic *al-qubba* and *sultan*. The word *amateur* is borrowed from Italian *amatore*, *cafe* is borrowed from French *cafe*, *ketchup* is borrowed from Chinese *k'e chap*, *swastika* is borrowed from Sanskrit *svastika*, *vampire* is borrowed from Hungarian *vampir*, *pajamas* is borrowed from Urdu Persian *pay + jama*, *music* is borrowed from Greek *mousike*, and *yacht* is borrowed from Dutch *jaghtchip*.

Actually, the words which are categorised as borrowing cannot be identified without helping etymology dictionary or the list of English borrowing words because they have not any requirements as their characteristics of borrowing words.

#### **j. Loan Translation**

In findings, it is only *cookies* and *empathy* which are categorised as loan translation. *Cookies* is based on Dutch vocabulary, *koektje* which means 'little cake'. English language loans and translates that word to be *cookies* which also means 'little cake' whereby *cook* means 'cake' and the suffix *ie* is meant to express something in delightful way. While, *empathy* is based on German *empfindung* which means *in feeling*. According to Collins CoBuild Dictionary, *empathy* defines person's ability to feel what other people feel. In other word, the other people's



feeling is in him/her. Those words mentioned called loan translation because they translate the concept or meaning of the word in the original language and create a new one in the English language which share similar idea with the original one. This definition of loan translation is affirmed by Wagner (2010, p. 6).

#### **k. Internal Modification**

In findings, the words *seen*, *fallen*, *found*, *began*, *done*, *born*, *rode*, *caught*, *teeth*, and *children* are called internal modification because those words undergo an altering internal structure to indicate the grammatical function as suggested by Pei (1966 as cited in Zapata, 2007, p. 6). *Seen*, *fallen*, *done*, and *children* change from the original forms *see*, *fall*, *do*, and *child* because there is an altering internal structure by putting additional syllable *-n*, *-en*, or *-n* indicating grammatical function in which *seen*, *fallen*, and *done* denote past participle verb, while *children* denote plural form of *child*.

Whereas, the words *found*, *began*, *born*, *rode*, *caught*, and *teeth* are modified by changing the internal phonemic structure to other syllables without putting any additional ones. It can be seen in *find* which is the original form of *found*. The word *find* undergoes an internal phonemic structure change by shifting 'a□' to 'a□' (*found*). This case also occurs in *began* in which '□' in 'b□g□n' is a change from '□' in 'b□g□n' (*begin*),

*born* in which ‘**ɔːr̥n**’ in ‘**bɔːr̥n**’ is a change from ‘**eɪr̥**’ in ‘**beɪr̥**’ (*bear*),  
*rode* in which ‘**oɪ**’ in ‘**roɪd**’ is a change from ‘**aɪ**’ in ‘**raɪd**’ (*ride*),  
*caught* in which ‘**ɔːt**’ in ‘**kɔːt**’ is a change from ‘**tɔt**’ in ‘**kɔt**’ (*catch*), and *teeth* in which ‘**iː**’ in ‘**tiːθ**’ is a change from ‘**uː**’ in ‘**tuː θ**’ (*tooth*).

### l. Suppletion

Alike internal modification, the words which are categorised as suppletion also change to denote a grammatical function or grammatical contrast, but the difference is suppletion has no related form with its original one. In this novel, *best*, *better*, *well*, *went*, *worse*, and *worst* are categorised as suppletion because those are no related form with their original namely *good* for *best*, *better*, and *well*, *go* for *went*, and *bad* for *worse* and *worst*. Those suppletion and their original morphological patterns are totally different.

Furthermore, as suggested by Nanda et.al., Richards, et.al., Byrne, and Pei, suppletion indicates a grammatical contrast. In this case, *best* is a superlative form of *good*, *better* is a comparative form of *good*, *well* is an adverb of *good*, *went* is a past form of *go*, *worse* is a comparative form of *bad*, and *worst* is a superlative form of *bad*.

### m. Backformation

*Babysit, burger, gymnast, ridicule, shoplift, sigh, and surreal* are believed as the original form of *babysitter, hamburger, gymnastics, ridiculous, shoplifter, sighte, and surrealism* because of the existence of affixes. In fact, *babysitter, gymnastics, ridiculous, shoplifter, sighte, and surrealism* have no affixes attached eventhough they seem like having them. The reducing of affix-like in monomorphemic word is called backformation as happens in the words above.

However, *burger* as a backformation of *hamburger* is on different case. *Burger* is categorised as backformation not because of reducing affix-like, but misunderstanding about the type of word formation. *hamburger* is deemed as compound word, consists of *ham* and *burger* in which *ham* indicates an ingredient while *burger* is the name of the meal. In fact, *hamburger* is an eponym word denoting the people who made the meal for the first time.

#### **n. Onomatopoeia**

In findings, *beep, breezes, crack, ring, wheeze, clap, hush, croak, hiss* and *knock* categorised as onomatopoeia because those words are created by imitating the natural sounds of human, animals, or nature as implied by Assaneo, Nichols, and Trevisan (2011, p. 1). *beep, breeze* and *ring* are classified as echoic onomatopoeia because those words are created based

on the noise, sounds made by nature, or in other word, the sound which is not produced from vocal apparatus. *Beep* is an imitative of electronic equipment sound such as radio and mobile phone. *Breeze* is onomatopoeia word which is created based on the wind noise when it blows gently. While *ring* is a sound of bell or telephone when someone's calling.

Whereas, *crack*, *wheeze*, *clap*, *hush*, *croak*, *hiss*, and *knock* are grouped as imitative onomatopoeia according to Meinard (2013 who defines it as every onomatopoeia word which is produced from vocal apparatus such as calls of animals and sounds made by human. By analysing them, it is known that *crack*, *clap*, and *knock* are the words based on the sound made by human where *crack* is the sound when people step onto almost broken or fragile thing, *clap* is the sound of applause, and *knock* is the sound when people hit the door firmly. While, *wheeze*, *hush*, *croak*, and *hiss* are onomatopoeia words produced by vocal apparatus in which *wheeze* is the sound when someone breathe noisily and difficultly, *hush* is the sound to indicate a conversation in secrecy, *croak* is the sound that imitates frog's sound, and *hiss* is the sound that imitates snake's sound.

#### **o. Reduplication**

*Crisscross*, *never-never*, *really really*, *Richie Rich*, *rinky-drink*, *Uh-uh*, and *wishy washy* are the words classified as reduplication found in the novel. Those words contain the element of reduplication that is the

morpheme is repeated as confirmed by Stageberg (1981, p. 27). It can be seen in *never-never*, *really-really*, and *uh-uh* in which the morpheme of each word is completely repeated. This kind of reduplication is called pure reduplication because there are two morphemes which are identically similar that considered as one word.

Whereas, in the case of *crisscross*, *Richie Rich*, *rinky-drink*, and *wishy washy*, they absolutely do not accomplish Stageberg's definition about reduplication, but those are in line with Spencer & Zwicky's statement (2001, p. 130) in which reduplication can be also made by repeating a part of the existing word and doing a little change of it. In *crisscross* and *wishy washy*, the second word undergoes a little modification by altering the letter 'i' to 'o' or 'a'. This process of reduplication is called ablaut reduplication as mentioned by Hladký (1998, p. 35). While in *Richie Rich* and *rinky-drink*, the second word also undertakes a slight change that is by adjusting it to make a rhyme with the first word. Then, this process is called rhyme reduplication.

## **2. The Most Dominantly Found Word Formation in “The Last Song” by Nicholas Sparks**

It can be seen from the table 3.1. that the most dominant type of word formation used in “The Last Song” is derivation with total 1066 data or almost a half of the total of the word formation found. It happens because in English, the creating of new word is commonly proceeded by changing the category of the existing word by adding affix. This finding is in line with Yule’s statement that in English, derivation has a large number in use (2006, p. 58).