

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Definition of Ability

According to Gate (2007: 02) ability is defined as the state of being able to do something, or your level of skill at doing something. Whereas, Hornby (1995: 02) stated that ability is the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do.

In addition, Simon & Schuster (1999: 879) ability is defined as riches, wealth of substance, which is means or which furnish the power of doing the certain acts. Then, Heinle (2008: 02) said that ability is the quality or skill that you have which can makes it possible for you to do something. Furthermore, Kipfer (1999: 02) ability is defined as natural or acquired power in a particular activity. She also defined it as aptitude, capability, capacity, competence, competency, comprehension, dexterity, endowment, facility, faculty, intelligence, might, potentiality, qualification, resourcefulness, skill, strength, talent, understanding.

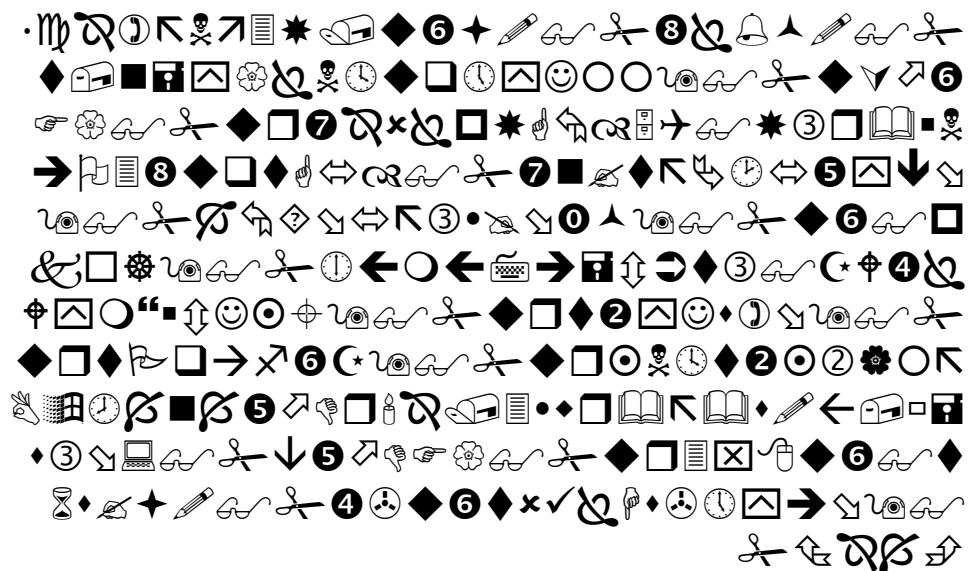
Based on some definitions of ability above, the researcher concludes that ability is the power or skill to do something in a particular activity.

B. Definition of Word Formation Process

According to *The Great Soviet Encyclopedia* (1979) word formation process is defined as deriving (generating) linguistic units in order to create a new word name having a semantic and formal connection with the original unit. It is an important means of supplementing vocabulary and forming specialized terms.

While, Merriam-Webster (2014) word formation process is defined as the formation of words in a language by the processes of derivation and composition.

In the Holy Quran, surah Al-A'raf verse 54th, Allah said about the process of universe creation.



The verse above states that the universe was created by Allah in six days. It means the creation of universe has some processes. The researcher is curious to analogize the creation of universe with the creation of word,

like the universe creation which has a process, the word creation has a process also.

Moreover, *The Great Soviet Encyclopedia* (1979) stated that the word formation process occurs through formal means established within a given language that give a new or more precise meaning to the original elements. Such means include joining affixes to stems (Russian *stol-ik*, “little table”; *za-stol'-n-yi*, “at table”), joining several stems (*uzko-kolei-nyi*, “narrow-gauge”; *gromko-govorit-el'*, “loudspeaker”), transferring stems from one word class to another (*rul'*, “rudder”; *rulit'*, “to steer”; *zoloto*, “gold”; *zolotoi*, “golden”), and alternation within the stem (*glukhoi*, “remote”; *glush'*, “backwoods”).

C. Types of Word Formation Process

Where do new words come from? The English language has approximately 500,000 words, but new words are being invented every day to match the every changing need of the speakers, such as the words required by the rising importance of computers in our lives (Husin, 2013: 08). The following are some common types of word formation processes that speakers can create new word in English.

1. Derivation

Yule (2006: 57) told that derivation as the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English word. While, McCarthy, O'Keeffe & Walsh (2010: 02) derivationis defined

as the process of making new words by adding prefixes and suffixes. In addition, Fromkin, Rodman, Collins & Blair(1990: 128) explained why it is called derivational morphemes, because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or word), a new word is derived, or formed. The derived word may even be in a different grammatical class from the underived word. For example, when a verb is conjoined with the suffix *-able*, the result is an adjective, as in *desire + able* or *adore + able*.

Table 2.1
Examples of Derivation Rules in English

Affix – Suffix	Category Change	Semantic Change	Examples
- <i>able</i>	verb >adj	dapat/bisa di-x-kan	repairable
- <i>ation</i>	verb > noun	hasilpeng-x-an	organization
- <i>er/or</i>	verb > noun	orang/alatyg-meng-x	teacher, actor
- <i>ing</i>	verb > noun	tindakanpeng-x-an	acting
	verb >adj	dalam proses x	developing
- <i>ion</i>	verb > noun	hasiltindak x	protection
- <i>ive</i>	verb >adj	berkarakter x	educative
- <i>ment</i>	noun >adj	tindak/hasil x	government
- <i>al</i>	noun >adj	berkenaan dg x	national
- <i>ial</i>	noun >adj	berkenaan dg x	financial
- <i>ian</i>	noun >adj	berkenaan dg x	Indonesian
- <i>ic</i>	noun >adj	bersifat x	organic
- <i>ize</i>	noun > verb	meng-x-kan	hospitalize
- <i>ize</i>	adj> verb	menjadikan x	modernize
- <i>less</i>	noun >adj	tanpa/tdkada x	wireless
- <i>ous</i>	noun >adj	bersifat/menjadi x	dangerous
- <i>ate</i>	adj> verb	menjadikan x	activate

- <i>ity</i>	adj> noun	hasil dari jadi x	<i>priority</i>
- <i>ly</i>	adj> adverb	dengan cara x	<i>slowly</i>
- <i>ness</i>	adj> noun	keadaan jadi x	<i>happiness</i>

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Prefix	Category Change	Semantic Change	Examples
<i>ex -</i>	noun > noun	bekas x	<i>ex-president</i>
<i>in -</i>	adj>adj	bukan/tindak x	<i>incompetent</i>
<i>un -</i>	adj>adj	bukan/tindak x	<i>unhappy</i>
	verb > verb	kebalikan x	<i>undo</i>
<i>re -</i>	verb > verb	x lagi	<i>redo</i>

(Adopted: Husin, 2013: 08)

2. Compounding

McCarthy, O’Keeffe & Walsh(2010: 03) compounding is defined as the separate words that have come together to form one item of meaning, or one lexical item. Whereas, Plag(2002: 170) stated that compounding is the combination of two words to form a new word. Then, Wagner (2010: 04) said that compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that “does not denote two things, but one” and that is “pronounced as one unit”. In addition, Yule (2006: 54) stated that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.

Fromkin, Rodman, Collins & Blair(1990: 128) told that new word may be formed by stringing together other words to create compound words.

There is almost no limit on the kind of combinations that occur in English, as the following list of compounds shows:

	- Adjective	- Noun	- Verb
Adjective -	bittersweet	poorhouse	highborn
Noun -	headstrong	rainbow	spoonfeed
Verb -	carryall	pickpocket	sleepwalk

(Adopted: Fromkin, Rodman, Collins & Blair, 1990: 128)

Rainbow is compound formed by combining the adjective *rain* with the noun *bow*

Moreover, Fromkin, Rodman, Collins & Blair(1990: 128) stated that in many cases, when the two words fall into different categories, the class of the second or final word will be the grammatical category of the compound: noun + adjective – *headstrong*, *watertight*, *lifelong*, verb + noun – *pickpocket*, *pinchpenny*, *daredevil*, *cut-throat*. On the other hand, compounds formed with a preposition are in the category of the non-prepositional part of the compound: *overtake*, *hanger-on*, *undertake*, *afterbirth*, *downfall*, *uplift*.

In addition, Zapata (2007: 04) told that compounding can be written in three different ways:

- a. **Open**, i.e., with a space between the parts of the compound; e.g., *toy store*, *diving board*, *flower pot*.

- b. **Hyphenated**, i.e., with a **hyphen** (-) separating the elements of the compound; e.g., *flower-pot*, *air-brake*, *she-pony*.
- c. **Solid**, e.g., without a space or hyphen between the component elements of the compound; e.g., *flowerpot*, *washrooms*, *pickpocket*.

Spelling does not tell us what sequence of words constitutes a compound: whether a compound is spelled with a space between two words with a hyphen, or with no separation at all is idiosyncratic, as shown, for examples, in *pickpocket*, *flower-pot* and *toy store*. (Fromkin, Rodman, Collin & Blairs, 1990: 132-133)

3. Clipping

Yule (2006: 55) clipping is described as the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process. While, Husin (2013:11) stated that clipping is a shortening of a polysyllable. Then, Zapata (2007: 04) clipping is defined as the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words by eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts, of those words. For examples: *phone* from *(tele)phone*, *ad* from *ad(vertisement)*, *flu* from *(in)flu(enza)*.

In addition, Yule (2006:55) stated in his book that English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Ron*, *Sam*, *Sue*, and *Tom*.

4. Blending

Wagner (2010: 05) blending is defined as the combination of two or more words to create a new one, usually by taking the beginning of the

other word and the end of the other one. While, Yule (2006: 55) stated that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Then, McCarthy, O’Keeffe & Walsh (2010: 04) blending is stated as the two words have fused together to form one word and one lexical item, and some sounds have been lost in the process. In addition, Plug (2002: 155) blending is defined as words that combine two words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words. Moreover, Zapata (2007: 08) blending is defined as the process whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another. For examples: *smog* (smoke + fog), *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *heliport* (helicopter + airport), *motel* (motor + hotel), *FORTRAN* (formula translation), etc.

5. Backformation

Yule (2006: 56) stated that backformation is a very specialized type of reduction process. Whereas, Zapata (2007: 08) backformation is defined as the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from an already existing word. For examples: the verbs *edit*, *enthuse*, *televise*, and *donate*, have been created from the pre-existing nouns *editor*, *enthusiasm*, *television*, and *donation* respectively.

6. Invention

Wagner (2010: 06) said that an invention we identify the word formation process of inventing entirely new words. In addition, Zapata (2007: 08) invention is defined as the process whereby new words are created outright, either deliberately or accidentally, to fit some purpose.

Usually, words are coined to express new ideas, processes, products, etc. For examples: brand names such as *Xerox*, *Kodak*, *Exxon*, *Kleenex*, *Nylon*, *Dacron*, etc

In addition, Yule (2006: 53) told that new words based on the name of a person or a place is called eponyms. Then, Zapata (2007: 08) eponyms are defined as the process by which a number of words for places, inventions, activities, etc. have been derived from (or based on) the proper names of persons somehow connected with such places, inventions, activities, etc. For examples: *Washington, D. C.* has been named for George Washington and *District of Columbia* for Christopher Columbus. Moreover, Yule (2006: 53) said in his book that some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things, such as *fahrenheit* (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), *volt* (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta), and *watt* (from Scot, James Watt).

7. Borrowing

Yule (2006: 54) borrowing is called as the taking over of words from other languages. While, Wagner (2010: 06) borrowing is defined as the process of actually borrowing words from foreign languages. In addition, Zapata (2007: 08) borrowing is stated as the process whereby new words are formed by adopting words from other languages together with the concepts or ideas they stand for. For examples: *tango*, *mango*, *taco*, *burrito* from Spanish and *pizza*, *mafia* from Italian.

Moreover, Yule (2006: 54) said in his book that a special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. Interesting examples are the English word *superman* is thought to be a loan translation of the German *Übermensch*, and the term *loan word* itself is believed to have come from the German *Lehnwort*.

8. Acronyms

Zapata (2007: 07) acronyms are defined as the process whereby a new word is formed from the initial letters of the constituent words of a phrase or sentence. While, Fromkin, Rodman, Collins & Blair(1990: 135) stated that acronyms are words derived from the initials of several words. Then, McCarthy, O’Keeffe & Walsh(2010: 04) said in their book that sometimes the first letter of a string of words are pronounced like a whole new word; such words are called acronyms.

In addition, Yule (2006: 57) stated that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. In other side, Wagner (2010: 06) argued that acronyms are a shortening, build from the initial letters in a phrase or name. Moreover, she said acronyms are pronounced as single words such as *NASA*, *NATO*, *AIDS* and *UNESCO*.

9. Alphabetisms

Zapata (2007: 07) alphabetisms are called as the acronyms which are pronounced as sequences of letters. Then, Wagner (2010: 06) argued that

alphabetisms are pronounced as a sequence of letters. In addition, Wisegeek stated that alphabetisms are form of abbreviation which is created by using the first letter of every word in a phrase to spell out a new word, much like an acronyms. For examples: *MIT* \ ÆemaI"ti\ (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), *VIP* \ vial"pi\ (very important person), *Emcee* for *M.C.* (Master of Ceremonies), *Deejay* for *DJ* (disc jockey), etc.

Moreover, Wisegeek told that alphabetisms are not like acronyms, which can usually be read as words, alphabetisms are read and said by spelling out each letter, as in “u esemcee” for *USMC*, an alphabetisms derived from the United States Marine Corps. You may also hear an alphabetism referred to as an initialism, referencing the idea that it takes the *initial* letter of each word in a phrase to build an acronym.(Wisegeek. Retrieved September 22, 2014)

10. Conversion

Yule (2006: 56) conversion is called as a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). While, Murcia & Freeman (1999: 36) stated that conversion is occurs when one part of speech in converted into another part of speech, without any derivational affixation. Furthermore, Beard (2001: 13) conversion is called as transposing a lexeme from one category to another without affixation.

In addition, Plag (2002: 134) conversion is defined as the derivation of a new word without any overt marking. In order to find cases of conversion we have to look for pairs of words that are derivationally related and are completely identical in their phonetic realization. Such cases are not hard to find, and some are listed as follows:

Table 2.2
Example of Conversion Rules in English

a.	Noun	Verb
	the bottle	to bottle
	the hammer	to hammer
	the file	to file
	the skin	to skin
	the water	to water
b.	Verb	Noun
	to call	a call
	to dump	a dump
	to guess	a guess
	to jump	a jump
	to spy	a spy
c.	Adjective	Verb
	better	to better
	empty	to empty
	hip	to hip
	open	to open
	rustproof	to rustproof
d.	Adjective	Noun
	poor	the poor
	rich	the rich
	well-fed	the well-fed

	blind	the blind
	sublime	the sublime

(Adopted: Plag,2002: 135)

As can be seen from the table above, different rules of conversion can be distinguished, in particular noun to verb (a), verb to noun (b), adjective to verb (c) and adjective to noun (d). Other types can also be found, but seem to be more marginal (e.g. the use of prepositions as verbs, as in *to down the can*).

Moreover, Yule (2006: 56) told that the conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, verbs becoming adjectives, or adjectives becoming verbs or nouns.