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in Beats Apart Novel by Alanda Kariza
and KevinAditya*

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**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORD FORMATION PROCESSES
IN *BEATS APART* NOVEL BY ALANDA KARIZA
AND KEVIN ADITYA**

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses word formation process used in *Beats Apart* novel By Alanda Kariza And Kevin Aditya. The aims to describe how are English word created and found out types of word formation processes. To analyze the data found the researchers applied English word formation in English morphology. This is qualitative descriptive research. The data were taken from *Beats Apart* novel By Alanda Kariza And Kevin Aditya. The main theory which was used in this research is taken from the book under the title *The Study of Language, Third Edition* by Yule (2006). The result of this research showed that the process of borrowing from other language, there were Spain, China, French, Italy and Germany. The process of compounding, found out some category, there were Adv + N, Adv + Adv, Adv + Adj, Adv + V, Adj + N, Adj + Adv, Adj + V, V + N, V + Adj, N + N, N + Adv, N + Adj, N + V. The process of clipping found out two category, there are foreclipped and backclipped. The process of conversion only found word from noun became adverb. The process of derivation consist from adding prefix such as un-, re-, dis-, im-. Adding suffix such as -ly, -ish, -er, -ness, -ion / tion, -able, -ful, -ship, -ment, -ate, -r, -en, -ity, -tic, -ism, -al, -ar. Adding infix such as -s-, -ly-, -bor-. The process of multiple processes is all words including multiple processes in this research have a word that covers the processes of back formation and derivation. This research found out types of English word formation processes such as borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes. The researcher hopes that this research can improve the knowledge about morphology, especially in word formation.

Key words: *Morphology, Word formation, Novel*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a vital aspect of communication. In reality, Human use kinds of language as a tool of communication. Language is the system of human communication which consist of the structured arrangement of sound (Richards and Schmidt, 2002:283). Communication is an important thing in human's life. Although there are a lot of languages in the world, they have the same main use that is to express ideas in the main of human being so that they can reach their wants.

Language itself consists of some parts, such as morphemes, words, sentences, etc. In this research, the researcher limits on the words analysis as a part of language. Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. People as the user of language

sometimes do not think about how a language is formed. Stockwell and Minkova (2001:3) stated Word enter the language everyday, and words cease to be used. There are millions words now used by people. Every time people get more and more new words unless they know the way it happens. In this research, the researcher tries to find processes of word formation and finally can be used in human's life. Besides, word form has deep relation with meaning. The meaning of the new word form is influenced by the process of forming a word. This process is usually called word formation process. Language can be used both in oral and written forms based on their contexts. While from its context, language can be used in formal and informal situations. People usually use formal or standard language in formal context, while in informal context people

usually use informal one. Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. People always use it to build a sentence, but they don't know where do actually those millions words come from. People as the user of language sometimes don't think about how a language is formed. There are millions words now used by people. Every time people get more and more new words unless they know the way it happens. The meaning of the new word form is influenced by the process of forming a word. This process is usually called word formation process.

According to Katamba (2005:7), Word-Form to describe the physical form which realises or represents a word in speech or writing. Any kind of word formation process above can be found both in written and spoken language in English. However, written language and spoken language are different. Spoken language is less formal than written language. In spoken language, people can speak directly to the listeners. So, there are no many regulations to speak as long as the listeners understand what is said. On the other hand, in written language, there are many writing regulations that should be followed by author in order to make the reader get the right information. So, it is assumed that the use of word formation in written and spoken language must be different too. In this research, The Researcher tries to prove in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya that there were many types of English word formation. The advantages of this *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya are an additional point for this book lies in the layout and photos in black and white in each chapter made by Astranya Paramarta, really adding to the taste, completing the meaning, complementing each other, into a very interesting whole.

The reason why word formation is chosen to be investigated by the reseacher. Because there are many types of word

formation used in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. This research was limited to the types of word formation process found in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. This chapter has the most number of pages and has a lot of complex words which is the point of discussion of this research, to conduct or analyze the types of word formation process. This research attempts to find out the various word formation process used in these interesting novel. The main theory which was used in this reseach is taken from the book the title *The Study of Language Third Edition* By Yule (2006). The processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple processes.

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 organisation of words (Katamba, 2005:19). In every language, words play an important grammatical. Morphology is unusual amongst the sub disciplines of linguistics, in that much of the interest of the subject derives not so much from the fact of morphology itself, but from the way tat morphology interacts and relates to other branches of linguistic. Fromkin et al. (2011:41) stated that the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed is morphology.

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). So, Mmorphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.

a. Morpheme

These smaller parts of words, generally called morpheme (McCarthy, 2002:16). Morpheme is the smallest meaningful grammatical unit. One or more morpheme may form a lexeme for example morpheme is- and-able can be constructed into a lexeme disable. The smallest unit arranged into a word is morpheme. Yule (2006:63) stated that Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Morphemes have been defined as a pairing between sound and meaning. They are built out of smaller elements by certain patterns, and put them to get her to form sentences by different patterns. Word and morpheme are important units in studying morphology. Fromkin et.al. (2011:41) stated that the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme. Like phoneme, a morpheme is also realized as certain allomorphs. Allomorph is the variant forms of morpheme. For example: im-, il-, and ir- are the allomorphs of morpheme in- in English.

b. Free and Bound Morpheme

Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by itself, unlike bound morphemes, which only occur as part of word. Free morphemes is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words (Yule, 2006:63). Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounced as a word. Free morpheme is which do occur on its own (Plag, 2003:10). Thus, words made up of only one morpheme, such as cat, elephant, are necessarily free morpheme. Of course, this does not mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes attached for example cat forms such as cats and catty and elephant we also have elephants and elephantine. The point is that form such as cat and elephant do not require the presence of another morpheme in order to be pronounced in isolation in English.

Bound morpheme is morpheme that can only occur when it is attached to free morphemes. Bound morpheme which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s (Yule, 2006:63). Bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone as a freely pronounced word in a language, but which requires the presence of some morphemes. Some morphemes can occur only if attached to some other morphemes, Such morphemes are called bound morphemes (Plag, 2003:10). Thus, morpheme in English such as -ed "past", -s plural (more than one), re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly) are bound morphemes. There are always attached to some morphemes, and occur in words such as skill-ed, dog-s, re-write and mis- hear.

c. Root and Affix

Not all morpheme are equally central to the formation of a word. According to Stockwell and Minkova (2001:61), root is at the center of word-derivational process. A root is their reducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is the part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestation of a lexeme. Root is the smallest, central, meaningful element of the word (Plag, 2003:193). A root is a morpheme which has the potential of having other morpheme attached to it. For example, walk is a root and it appears in the set of word- form. For example: Walks = root: walk, inflectional affix:-s and Walker = walk (root), marker noun -er.

Affix is one of morphological processes that commonly found. These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes (Yule, 2006:57). Affix process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly. Affix is thing that can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic word or basic form. Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when it is attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base.

Affixes are either attached at the end of the stem called suffixes or at the front of the stem called prefixes (Stockwell and Minkova, 2001:63). There are two kinds of affixes which are explained as follows, Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-,un-,and in-and Suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed.

Word Formation

a. Definition of Word Formation

According to Plag (2003:4), the word as a linguistic unit deserves some attention, because it is not as straight forward as one might expect. A word is the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own speech and writing. In writing, word boundaries are usually recognized by spaces between the words and in speech, Word boundaries maybe recognized by slight pauses.

Words are important in a language. Language as a means of communication needs a media to communicate it and it can be achieved by a word. As one of the languages in the world, English words experiences the same thing as those of the others languages. There are many sources of new English words such as borrowing from other languages, compounding, derivation, etc. literature the template is often treated as a surface constraint that describes morpheme order rather than as a dynamic model that describes word formation (Rice, 2000:15). The process of new word creation is called Word formation. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. According to Plag (2003:9), Word form be is used for three different grammatical words, expressing subjunctive, infinitive or imperative, respectively. Word formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words with three different grammatical words. Changing or making a new word. Morphology is the system of categories

and rules involved in word formation and interpretation.

Besides, the growth of science also contributes big part in the introduction of new words. Word Formation is processes used in a language for the creation of new words (Yule, 2006:52). So, Word formation is the creation of a new word. There are various of word formation process that may occur in a sentence.

b. Types of Word Formation

The types of word formation are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple processes (Yule, 2006:53-59). The processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple processes.

1) Coinage

Yule (2006:53) stated that One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. Coinage is creation of a very new word since there is no appropriate borrowed or native word to express it. Fromkin et.al. (2011:501) added that Example word coinge of the advertising industry has added many words to English, such as kodak, nylon, orlon, and dacron. It's originally are brands of products since there are no terms to mention those kinds of products. Coinage or in other word, it called word manufacture is a new word created from names. It is common in cases where industry needs a name for a product. This is coinage also created from the name of individuals, which is usually the names of inventors or discoverers, such as Watt and Fahrenheit

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. For example the word yogurt that derives from Turkish. In other cases, word that is borrowed may change in its writing or pronunciation. one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing (Yule, 2006:54).

3) Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. Compound is formed by combining two bases (Katamba, 2005:49). This combining process, technically known as compounding. For examples:

- a. Class (noun) + Room (noun) = Classroom
- b. Green (adjective) + House (noun)= Green house
- c. Sun (noun) + Bathe (verb) = Sun bathe
- d. Pick (verb) + Pocket (noun)= Pickpocket
- e. Cut - throath it (verb)+Run (verb) = Hit run
- f. Cut (preposition) + Cast (verb) = Out cast

According to Plag (2003:193), Compound is a word made up of two bases. These compound words can be made of many combinations but the most frequent combination is those of noun and noun. This is the largest sub-grouping of compounds. It can be difficult to decide whether a combination of words is a compound or simply a noun phrase. The criterion taken to distinguishing between the two is the stress. If the stress is on the first word, then it is a compound. This is not difficult if the combination consists of a noun and a noun– like movie star, classroom, ticket agent, etc. But when the combination consists of an adjective and a noun

like deep structures or dancing teacher, it can result in a different meaning. When the stress is on the left, deep structure, then it is a compound word which refers to a part of transformational grammar. When it is a phrase with the stress on the right or on these cond element, the meaning is “a structure which is deep”. Likewise, “dancing teacher, when it is a compound word with the stress on theleft, it meansa teacher who teaches dancing. Whereas when it is a noun phrase with the stress on the right, it means at eacher who is dancing. However, these cases are quiter are, and only those with the –ing form can result in difficulty. One way to decide whether a form is a compound or a phrase is through its meaning. If the meaning can be unveiled by a relative pronoun, then It must be a phrase. On the contrary, if the meaning can be unveiled by a preposition, then it must be a compound. For example, dining table, it must be a compound since the meaning is a table for dining, not a table which is dining. Some, however, can be confusing like dancing teacher, hunting dog, flying planes, etc.

4) Blending

Blending is the fusion of two words in toone, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the result ant blend consist sofbothoriginal meanings. 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. Combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. Blending is hybrid words, They are compounds made in an un orthodox way by joining chunks of word- forms belonging to two distinct lexemes (Katamba, 2005:128). Blending is a process of word

formation in which parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme. Again, the process of blending does not follow an exact rule. Like clipping, it is formed according to the speaker's ease, meaning easy to say and easy to recall. Here below some more examples of blends:

- a. Medical + Care = Medicare
- b. Breakfast + Lunch = Brunch
- c. Motor + Hotel = Motel
- d. Cheese + Hamburger = Cheese Burger

From the examples above, it can be seen that there is no exact rule in forming a blend as shown above. It seems that practicality becomes one of the factors taken into consideration to make a blend.

5) Clipping

Yule (2006:55) added that the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. Word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word is clipping. 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. Clipping is a shortening process of a polysyllabic word by reducing one or more syllables. Clipping usually appears in casual speech. For examples;

- a. Website becomes Web
- b. Fabulous becomes Fab
- c. Gasoline becomes Gas.

People usually use the longer term if the situation is more formal and the shorter term if the situation is more informal. However, the new term may entirely replace the longer original word but it does not change the word class and the meaning of the

word itself. There are two kinds of clipping, they are Back clipped words and Fore clipped words. The example of back clipped words are:

- a. Examination becomes Exam
- b. Taximeter becomes Taxi

The example of fore clipped words are:

- Airplane becomes Plane
- Telephone becomes Phone.

In this research, clipping is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as clipping because it created from the process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. The example from the data is the word fest, its word stand for festival. In addition, it is reduced or shortened. However, it is not changing the meaning of the word. So, Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more.

6) Back Formation

Back formation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in language. Back formation is less commonly the reverse happens and a word is formed by removing affixes from a base (Katamba, 2005:128). A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. For examples:

- a. Regulation (noun) becomes Regulate (verb).
- b. Demonstration (noun) becomes Demonstrate (verb).
- c. Entertainment (noun) becomes Entertain (verb).

From the examples above, back formation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

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, as for

example when a noun comes to be used as a verb is generally known as conversion (Yule, 2006:56). For example:

- a. Verb that comes from noun, for example: 'nail the door shut!'
- b. Verb that comes from adjective, for example: 'dry these clothes!'
- c. Verb that comes preposition, for example: 'to out a bishop'
- d. Noun that comes from a verb, for example: 'a permit,'are port'

1) Acronym

Blends based on orthography are called Acronym (Plag 2003:12). The result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase is acronym. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say. Therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase. Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words (Yule, 2006:57). Acronym is word made up of abbreviations too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not a list of letters, For examples:

- a) Test of English as a Foreign Language = TOEFL
- b) Very Important Person = VIP
- c) Teaching English as a Foreign Language = TEFL

Acronyms usually name political, industrial, and social institutions, not single or compound words. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made in to an acronym and formed into a word. However,

some acronyms have already become permanent entries in the lexicon of English such as radar (radio detecting and ranging), laser (light amplification by stimulated emission or radiation), and scuba (self-contained under water breathing apparatus). People have forgotten that they are acronyms. Instead they regard them as new entries in English.

Derivation is a process of transforming an existing word into another word by means of affixation. Derivation consists in making up new words by adding endings to more basic forms of the word (Stockell and Minkova, 2001:11). Derivation is achieved by adding affixes. Derivation usually used to form new words, as with happy –ness and un-happy from happy, or determination from determine. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix, suffix and infix.

a) Prefixes and suffixes

An affixes that goes before the base is called a prefix (Katamba, 2005:39). Prefix is a bound morpheme which 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 which is added to the back base.

b) Infixes

Infix is a bound morpheme which is added to the inside base. Some are inserted inside it, such affixes are called infixes (Katamba, 2005:39).

Table 2.1 Example of Derivation

Derivation	Example
Prefix	En-, be-, dis-, un- <u>E</u> nlarge, <u>b</u> efriend, <u>d</u> islike, <u>u</u> nhappy -acy, -al, -ate, --hood, -ion
Suffix	Suprem <u>a</u> cy, emotional <u>a</u> passion <u>a</u> te, chil <u>h</u> ood, pescription <u>i</u>
Infix	-S Cup <u>s</u> ful (plural of cupful)

2) Multiple Processes

A word may be constructed by more than one word formation process. Yule (2006:58) stated it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word called multiple process. It means a word may be created from multiple word formation processes. For example: footmen, The word footmen above is created through two processes. They are compounding and internal change. It is combining two different words which is foot and men. The word men, in this case, have been created through an internal change process. It is substituting one non-morphemic part for another. The word men comes from man by substituting the vowels a to e. It means that compounding and internal change process are applied to this words since it was created by combining two separate words, afterwards substituting one non-morphemic segments for another.

METHOD

In this research, the researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative was used during this research, because the study analyzed the data in the form of sentences descriptively. The researcher explain how to achieve the data and how they were interpreted to

(1) French fries (D1/Bo/18)

Spain is a European country that first recognized *french fries*, so it can claim fries as a Spanish creation. *French fries* were introduced by Spaniards to Belgium, which at that time were still under Spanish rule. Fries are dishes made from pieces of potato fried in hot cooking oil. In the menu of restaurants, fried potatoes are cut long and fried in a submerged state in hot cooking oil called *French fries*.

1) Borrowing from China

(2) Ice cream (D2/Bo/50)

answer the problem of the study. These approaches use different methodologies, but certain features are typical of qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012:16), Exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of central phenomenon. Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participant. Qualitative research is an inductive approach and its goal is to gain a deeper understanding of a person's or group's experience.

Based on that theory, in this research, the researchers use descriptive qualitative method because researchers will describe and explain about English Word Formation process in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. This research does not use number as a data.

DISCUSSION

The objective of this research is to know English word formation processes in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya. The data of this research was taken from the chapters that represent the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution covered in thirty chapters. Here the researcher present some samples of English word formation of *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya:

The earliest introduced the *ice cream* in its present form is the Tang Emperor of the Shang Dynasty, China. Tang Emperor is a king who has a high taste for food and drink. Chinese cuisine at that time was truly made into world-class cuisine. The best cooks from all over China are gathered, they are given levels or skill levels. The cutting and frying technique is a pride for Chinese cook experts. When served with ice taken from the falling snow, the Emperor did not immediately eat the available ice. He requested that ice be

mixed with cow's milk, flour and a little camphor. This mixture is stirred to form a cream. Begin to be known in the palace of ice cream namely ice in the form of a mixture of several ingredients.

2) Borrowing from Italy

(3) Gelato (D3/Bo/50)

Gelato (Italian: dʒe'la:to; plural: Gelati [dʒe'la:ti]) is a typical ice cream from Italy. The name *gelato* comes from Italian means "frozen". Gelato is made from main ingredients such as milk, cream, and sugar. Then given a variety of flavors ranging from fruits, nuts, and other flavoring ingredients. When compared to ice cream in general, Gelato has a lower fat content. Gelato usually contains less air and has more flavors than other frozen desserts, providing the density and richness of taste that distinguishes it from other ice creams. *Gelato* is served like ice cream in general, such as in cups, cones, glass, stuffed bread, cakes, and other containers.

3) Borrowing from French

(4) Omelette (D4/Bo/77)

Omelette was first discovered by the Romans who cooked omelet with honey and called it ovemele, which literally translates to "egg and honey". Some people say this is the origin of the word omelet. But another history says that the word *omelette* itself comes from French, which is from the word "oeuf" which means egg, and "laite" which means milk. The popularity of *omelettes* themselves began in the 18th century since a General of War named Napoleon Bonaparte crossed southern France. At that time the General decided to take a break and order the regional specialties known as the *omelette* / egg after enjoying the omelette. The general turned out to be very fond of the chef's omelette made by the area.

4) Borrowing from Germany

(5) Pretzels (D5/Bo/173)

Pretzels are a type of cake from Europe, most likely from Germany. The

History of Science and Technology, by Bryan Bunch and Alexander Hellemans, claimed that in the year 610 after Christ. a priest from Italy discovered *pretzels* as gifts for children who learned their prayers. He called it the line from the burnt dough, folded to resemble arms crossing the chest, 'pretiola' ("little gift"). This cake is in the form of three knots or winding. It tastes salty and a little sweet. Some *pretzels* are soft and some are hard. However, no source refers to this detail. The documentation shows that the *pretzel* cake form was used on the badge / symbol of the guild bakery in southern Germany since 1111 after Christ.

a. Compounding

The process of compounding, found out some category, that is adverb + noun, adverb + adverb, adverb + adjective, adverb + verb, adjective + noun, adjective + adverb, adjective + verb, noun + noun, noun + adverb, noun + adjective, noun + verb, verb + noun, and verb + adjective.

1) Adverb + noun

(6) Anything (D6/Cm/9)

(7) Newcomer (D7/Cm/16)

The word *anything* and *newcomer* has more than one morpheme as the smallest unit of the word. The morphemes which are familiar in the complex word are *any* and *thing*, *new* and *comer*. The first word is morpheme and the second word is also free morpheme.

2) **Adverb + adverb**

(8) Nowhere (D8/Cm/20)

(9) Whenever (D9/Cm/32)

The word *now* and *when* is a free morpheme which is joined together with the other free morpheme *here* and *ever*. it is creates a new word *nowhere* and *whenever*. The word *now* and *when* are adverb and the word *here* and *ever* is adverb.

3) Adverb + adjective

(10) Otherwise (D10/Cm/29)

This compound word obviously two morpheme is one formation. The word *other* and *wise* they are the morphemes which already have meaning and become

components of the word *otherwise*. The word *other* is adverb and the word *wise* is adjective.

4) Adverb + Verb

(11) Withheld (D11/Cm/76)

(12) Afterlong (D12/Cm/226)

The word *withheld* and *afterlong* is considered to have more than one morpheme. It also so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are *withheld* and *afterlong*.

5) Adjective + Adverb

(13) Goodbye (D13/Cm/32)

The word *good* and *bye* can be said as free morpheme. This assumption can be supported by the fact that *good* and *bye* are a form which already has meaning, and both are list in English dictionary as a lexeme.

6) Adjective + Verb

(14) Joyride (D14/Cm/123)

The process of this formation happen when the two free morphemes, *joy* and *ride*, joined together and generate a new word *joyride* and this kind of processed is considered as a process of compound.

7) Adjective + noun

(15) Sweetheart (D15/Cm/89)

(16) Supermarket (D16/Cm/96)

The process of this formation happened when the two free morphemes joined and generate a new word that is *sweetheart* and *supermarket*. This kind of process is considered as a process of compound, where there are two components can be used as a stem merges with another stem and create a new lexeme. This is indicated on the focusses on *sweet* and *super* word in the left side of the word.

8) Noun + Adjective

(17) Bittersweet (D17/Cm/156)

There are two morpheme found in the compound adjective and adjective. The first is *bitter* which is a free morphemes, has an identity as a noun, and can be used alone as a word. This second is *sweet* is also free morpheme.

9) Noun + Noun

(18) Toothpaste (D18/Cm/129)

(19) Football (D19/Cm/174)

The first is *tooth* and *foot* which is a free morphemes, has an identity as a noun, and can be used alone as a word. This second is *paste* and *ball* is also free morpheme. These two morphemes are considered to be able to stand alone as a word because they have already been added in English dictionary.

10) Noun + Adverb

(20) Platform (D20/Cm/68)

(21) Oceanfront (D21/Cm/85)

This word formation happens when the free morpheme *platform* and *ocean*, it is always stated as a word, merge with the derivative *form* and *front*, and form a new word *platform* and *oceanfront*.

11) Noun + Verb

(22) Network (D22/Cm/248)

(23) Hometown (D23/Cm/154)

The *network* and *hometown* word is considered as a word which consist of more than one morpheme in it. The first the free morpheme *net* and *home*, and another free morpheme make and the last is the free morpheme *work* and *town*.

12) Noun + Adjective

(24) Heartbreak (D24/Cm/145)

The word *heartbreak* is considered to have more than one morpheme. It also so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are *heart* (Noun) and *break* (Adjective).

13) Verb + Noun

(25) Bathroom (D25/Cm/41)

(26) Stepfather (D26/Cm/109)

Stepfather is categorized as compounding because the word are combined of two words. The word formation processes change the part of word from Verb + Noun. *Bath* and *step* are verb, *room* and *father* are noun.

14) Verb + Adjective

(27) Breakfast (D27/Cm/122)

It changes the part of speech from Verb + Adjective. They are *breakfast*. *Break* is verb and *fast* is adjective.

b. Blending

Blends in the morphological literature differ a great deal, but most treatments converge on a definition of blends as word that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one.

(28) Sherlock (D28/B1/86)

The word *sherlock* is a bland word built up of two morphemes. The first morphemes is *share* and *location*. *Share* is a free morpheme it can stand alone as a word. *Location* is also a free morpheme.

c. Clipping

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. Clipping divided into two parts, first foreclipped and second is backclipped.

1) Foreclipped

(29) Phone (D29/C1/20)

The formation of this clipping word happens when the *telephone* word is reduced to become *phone*. The changing of *telephone* become *phone* included in foreclipped.

2) Backclipped

(30) Gym (D30/C1/38)

This clipping consists of one free morpheme as the unit in developing the formation. The formation of this clipping word happens when the *gymnasium* word is reduced to become *gym*.

(31) Dad (D31/C1/213)

It is a part of fore clipping because it uses a first syllable as a word. The formation of this clipping word happens when the *daddy* word is reduced to become *dad*.

d. Conversion

Conversion is a process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. The process of conversion only found word from noun became adverb.

(32) Eye to eye with her
(D32/Cn/183)

This word formation processes change the word from noun became adverb. The first word before change is free morpheme and the word after change is also free morpheme.

e. Acronym

Acronyms are pronounced as single words. The shortening of words is taken to its logical conclusion in acronyms. Words forming a complex expression referring to the name of an organisation, company or a scientific concept may be reduced to their initial letters alone which together represent sounds that form perfectly acceptable syllables and hence can be pronounced as words.

(33) P.M (D33/Ac/16)

From the extension of acronym *P.M*, it can be seen that are two morphemes build this abbreviation word. However, this word confirmed that it has two morphemes in the formation. The two free morphemes are *Post Meridiem*.

(34) A.M (D34/Ac/76)

This acronym consists of two letters. It will create an assumption that the extension of acronyms *P.M* consist of two morphemes. The two morphemes are *Ante Meridiem*. The word *Ante* is free morpheme which can stand alone as a word. While the derivative *Meridiem* is free morpheme.

(35) MPH (D35/Ac/174)

In this case, the initialism *Mph* is shorten from *Mile Per Hour*. The first letter *M* is representing the *Mile*. The letter *P* representing the *Per*. And the letter *H* representing the *Hour*.

(36) E-mail (D36/Ac/177)

The process of this word formation is when taking the initial letter to shorten it to represent the phrasal word *Elektronik Mail* and create an acronym *E-mail*.

f. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation process. Build new words by adding morphemes to stems. These

morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefix, suffix and infix. While prefix such as *un-*, *irre-*, *re-*, *dis-*, and *im-*. Adding suffix like *-ly*, *-ish*, *-er*, *-ness*, *-ion / tion*, *-able*, *-ful*, *-ship*, *-ment*, *-ate*, *-r*, *-en*, *-ity*, *-tic*, *-ism*, *-al* and *-ar*. Adding infix like *-s-*, *-li-* and *-bor-*.

1) Prefix (Re-)

(37) Recall (D37/De.BF.MP/11)

(38) Remove (D38/De.BF.MP/17)

The word *recall* and *remove* is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *re* + *call* and *re* + *move*.

2) Prefix (Un-)

(39) Unfair (D39/De.BF.MP/24)

(40) Unfinish (D40/De.BF.MP/251)

The prefix *un-* is a free morpheme which can stand alone with meaning. While *fair* and *finish* is the root of the word *remove* which is also a kind of free morpheme.

3) Prefix (Dis-)

(41) Disguise (D41/De.BF.MP/29)

Bound morpheme *dis-* is a prefix and can not stand alone as a word unless it is being attached to some other free morpheme. It can be concluded that the term *disguise* has two morphemes, namely *dis* + *guise*.

4) Suffix (-Ly)

(42) Finally (D42/De.BF.MP/12)

(43) Lovely (D43/De.BF.MP/41)

The word formation process happens when the suffix *-ly* attached to the root *final*, *love* and generate a new lexeme *finally* and *lovely*.

5) Suffix (-Ish)

(44) Foolish (D44/De.BF.MP/10)

The *foolish* word is considered as a word which consist of more than one morpheme in it. The first the free morpheme *fool*, and another free morpheme make and the last is the bound morpheme *-ish*.

6) Suffix (-Er)

(45) Deeper
(D45/De.BF.MP/10)

(46) Drawer (D46/De.BF.MP/42)

This word formation happens when the free morpheme *deep* and *draw*, it is always stated as a word, merge with the derivative *-er* and word and form a new word *deeper* and *drawer*.

7) Suffix (-Ness)

(47) Coldness (D47/De.BF.MP/10)

(48) Happiness (D48/De.BF.MP/17)

Cold and *happy* is the root of the word *coldness* and *happiness* which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to suffix *-ness* that is bound morpheme.

8) Suffix (-Able)

(49) Noticeable

(D49/De.BF.MP/18)

(50) Reachable

(D50/De.BF.MP/47)

Notice (root) + *able* (suffix), *reach* (root) + *able* (suffix). it means using producing or connecting with *noticeable* and *reachable*. The root of the word *noticeable* and *reachable* changes the word class or meaning.

9) Suffix (-Tion)

(51) Affirmation

(D51/De.BF.MP/37)

(52) Appreciation

(D52/De.BF.MP/37)

The word *obsess* derives from root. It is formed by adding affix, which the homeword is added as suffix *-ion / tion* on the end of the word to be *affirm* + *tion* and *appreciate* + *tion*. It means that derivation process was applied in this slang word because it is a process of creating new words by adding an affix in a word.

10) Suffix (-Full)

(53) Beautiful (D53/De.BF.MP/28)

(54) Careful (D54/De.BF.MP/52)

The word *beautiful* and *careful* is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *beauty* + *ful*, and *care* + *ful*.

11) Suffix (-Al)

- (55) Political (D55/De.BF.MP/97)
(56) Ceremonial
(D56/De.BF.MP/230)

Suffix *-al* added to the form imperfection and creates another word *political* and *ceremonial*. The root *politic* and *ceremony* is free morpheme. The suffix *-al* is bound morpheme.

- 12) Suffix (-Ment)
(57) Excitement
(D57/De.BF.MP/29)
(58) Agreement
(D58/De.BF.MP/215)

The suffix *-ment* is a bound morpheme which can not stand alone with meaning. While *excite* and *agree* is the root of the word remove which is also a kind of free morpheme.

- 13) Suffix (-Ate)
(59) Fortunate (D59/De.BF.MP/36)

The word *fortunate* is an adjective version of the word *fortune*. So the word *fortunate* was include in word formation process derivation because *fortunate* was from word *fortune* + *ate*.

- 14) Suffix (-Tic)
(60) Minimalistic
(D60/De.BF.MP/70)

The elements *-tic* on the word above is classified into derivational affixation, because it is an affix which cannot stand alone, and it is used to form a new word with new meaning and part of speech from the original word that it is attached to. The word *minimalis*, in this case, stands as a noun which is derived from a noun *hat* and attached by suffix *-tic*. In this case, it does not change the part of speech of the word that it is attached to, it only creates a new word with new meaning.

- 15) Suffix (-Ship)
(61) Ownership
(D61/De.BF.MP/37)
(62) Relationship
(D62/De.BF.MP/28)

The word formation process happens when the suffix *-ship* attached to the root

owner and generate a new lexeme *ownership* and *relationship*.

- 16) Suffix (-Less)
(63) Ceaseless (D63/De.BF.MP/40)
(64) Wordless (D64/De.BF.MP/52)

The suffix *-less* is a bound morpheme which can not stand alone with meaning. While *cease* and *word* is the root of the word remove which is also a kind of free morpheme.

- 17) Suffix (-Ism)
(65) Transatlanticism
(D65/De.BF.MP/102)

The suffix *-ism* on the word above has no syllable. Whenever that element stands alone, it will be meaningless. So, it must be attached to another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the suffix *-ism* to the word *want* is called affixation, this process is not used to produce a new word, and it does not even change the part of speech and meaning of the word because this is derivation. In this case suffix *-ism* attached to the root *transatlant*. The affix in this word is used to indicate the grammatical function.

- 18) Suffix (-En)
(66) Forgotten (D66/De.BF.MP/42)
(67) Written (D67/De.BF.MP/141)

The process does not affect the pronunciation of the base word. There is no morphological process in developing the word dictionary. The word formation process happens when the suffix *-en* attached to the root owner and generate a new lexeme *forgot* + *en* and *write* + *en*.

- 19) Suffix (-Ity)
(68) Personality
(D68/De.BF.MP/56)
(69) Hospitality
(D69/De.BF.MP/70)

The elements *-ity* on the word above are classified into derivational affixation, because it is an affix which cannot stand alone, and it is used to form a new word with new meaning and part of speech from the original word that it is attached to. The word *personality*

and *hospitality* here stands as an adverb which is derived from a root *personal*, *hospital* and attached by a suffix *-ity*. Later on, it caused the changes of meaning, and also the changes of part of speech of the word that it is attached to.

- 20) Prefix (Un-) + Suffix (-Ly)
(70) Unfortunately
(D70/De.BF.MP/9)
(71) Unsurprisingly
(D71/De.BF.MP/142)

Prefix *un-* and suffix *-ly* can be called derivational morpheme because when the two affixes attach to the root of word, it changes the paradigm of it. It can be divided into smaller pieces that are *Un* + *fortunate* + *ly*, *un* + *surprise* + *ly*.

- 21) Prefix (Un-) + Suffix (-Able)
(72) Unbreakable
(D72/De.BF.MP/164)
(73) Unreasonable
(D73/De.BF.MP/294)

Prefix *un-* in reappearance changes the part of speech if added by root. Moreover, suffix *-able* do not change the part of speech of the root but it gives a 'subject' sense to the affix. it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *un* + *break* + *able* and *un* + *reason* + *able*.

- 22) Prefix (Re-) + Suffix (-Able)
(74) Remarkable
(D74/De.BF.MP/231)

The prefix *re-* and suffix *-able* is a bound morpheme which can not stand alone with meaning. While *mark* is the root of the word *remove* which is also a kind of free morpheme.

- 23) Prefix (Irre-) + Suffix (-Able)
(75) Irreplaceable
(D75/De.BF.MP/133)

Irre (prefix) + *place* (root) + *able* (suffix), since it means using producing or connecting with *irreplaceable*. The root of the word *irreplaceable* changes the word class or meaning.

- 24) Prefix (Im-) + Suffix (-Able)
(76) Impossible
(D76/De.BF.MP/142)

Im- and *-able* is bound morpheme which is a prefix and suffix, it can not alone. This process can be concluded that the term *impossible* has three morpheme, namely *im*, *possible* and *able*.

- 25) Prefix (Im-) + Suffix (-Tion)
(77) Imperfection
(D77/De.BF.MP/41)

Prefix *im-* and suffix *-tion* added to the form *imperfection* and creates another adjective *imperfection*. The root is free morpheme. Prefix *im* and suffix *tion* is bound morpheme.

- 26) Prefix (Im-) + Suffix (-Ly)
(78) Immediately
(D78/De.BF.MP/31)

The word formation process happens when the prefix *im-* and suffix *-ly* attached to the root *mediate* and generate a new lexeme *immediately*. That are *im* + *mediate* + *ly*.

- 27) Prefix (Dis-) + Suffix (-Ment)
(79) Disenthralment
(D79/De.BF.MP/172)

Prefix *dis-* and suffix *-ment* can also be called derivational morpheme because when the two affixes attach to the root of word, it changes the paradigm of it. it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *dis* + *enthral* + *ment*.

- 28) Prefix (Re-) + Suffix (-Ance)
(80) Reappearance
(D80/De.BF.MP/94)

Prefix *re-* in reappearance changes the part of speech if added by root, from adjective into verb. Moreover, suffix *-ance* do not change the part of speech of the root but it gives a 'subject' sense to the affix. it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *Re* + *appear* + *ance*.

- 29) Prefix (Re-) + Suffix (-Tion)
(81) Recollection
(D81/De.BF.MP/164)

The word formation process happens when the prefix *re-* and suffix *-tion* attached to the root *owner* and generate a new lexeme *recollec + tion*.

- 30) Infix (-Li-)

(82) Likelihood

(D82/De.BF.MP/171)

-Li- is bound morpheme which is a infix and can not alone. This process can be concluded that the term *likelihood* has three morpheme, namely *like*, *li* and *hood*.

31) Infix (-Bor-)

(83) Neighborhood

(D83/De.BF.MP/40)

Neigh and hood is the root of the word *neighborhood* which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to infix *-bor-* that is bound morpheme.

32) Infix (-S-)

(84) Newspaper

(D84/De.BF.MP/56)

The morpheme which are familiar in the complex word are *new* and *paper*. It is a free morpheme which can stand alone with meaning as a word. The other part is a bound morpheme *-S-* which is a infix and can not stand alone.

Types Of English Word Formation

a. Borrowing

Foreign words always borrow from other languages, especially to invention new ideas, inventions, product and so on. The research found out the words french fries, ice cream, gelato, omelette and pretzels.

(1) French fries (D1/Bo/18)

(2) Ice cream (D2/Bo/50)

(3) Gelato (D3/Bo/50)

(4) Omelette (D4/Bo/77)

(5) Pretzels (D5/Bo/173)

In this research, borrowing is one kind of word formation processes that used in analyzing the data. Some of words are categorized as borrowing because its borrowed from other language. For example the word *french fries* that derives from *Spain.gelatto* from *Italy*, *omelette* from *French*, *pretzels* from *Germany*. In other cases, word that is borrowed may change in its writing or pronunciation: it can be seen in the word *ice cream*, which derives from *China*.

b. Compounding

Compounding is process of word formation in which two different words are joined together to form a new meaning. The categories of the word are noun, adjective, adverb and verb.

(6) Anything (D6/Cm/9)

(7) Nowhere (D7/Cm/20)

(8) Otherwise (D8/Cm/29)

(9) Withheld (D9/Cm/76)

(10) Goodbye (D10/Cm/32)

(11) Joyride (D11/Cm/123)

(12) Sweetheart (D12/Cm/89)

(13) Bittersweet (D13/Cm/156)

(14) Toothpaste (D14/Cm/129)

(15) Platform (15/Cm/68)

(16) Network (D16/Cm/248)

(17) Bathroom (D17/Cm/41)

(18) Breakfast (D18/Cm/122)

In this research, compounding is a kind of word formation process that used in analyzing the data. Some of words are categorized as compounding because its created from the combination of lexical categories. All words above are formed by combining of two words and to create the new words with the new meanings. The words combined may be the same part of speech.

c. Blending

Like the word “blend”, blending is combining two or more words become words become one words with deleting material from one or each word.

(19) Sherlock (D19/Bl/86)

In this research, blending is the kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some of words are categorized as blending because the word is created from the combination of the parts of two words, usually the beginning of the word and the end of another. The research above are formed by blending the first syllable of the first words and the first syllable of the second ones. The second words of the data above mostly consist of one syllable only so that the blending involves the first syllable of the

first words and the first syllable of the second words, such as *sherlock*.

b. Clipping

Clipping is reducing in element of word. It occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech. Moreover in casual written language.

(20) Phone (D20/CI/20)

(21) Gym (D21/CI/38)

(22) Dad (D22/CI/213)

In this research, clipping is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as clipping because it is created from the process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. There are two kinds of clipping process. They are, foreclipped and back clipped. Fore clipped is cutting the first syllable of the word, example: *phone* from *telephone*. Back clipped is cutting the final syllable of the word, example: *gym* from *gymnasium*, *bar* from *bartender*, *taxi* from *taxicab*, *dad* from *daddy*.

d. Back formation

Back formation occurs when a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type. Back formation is a process that creates new word by removing an affix or supposed affix from another word in language.

(23) Recall (D23/De.BF.MP/11)

(24) Unfair (D24/De.BF.MP/24)

(25) Disguise (D25/De.BF.MP/29)

(26) Lovely (D26/De.BF.MP/41)

(27) Foolish (D27/De.BF.MP/10)

(28) Deeper (D28/De.BF.MP/10)

(29) Happiness (D29/De.BF.MP/17)

(30) Noticeable (D30/De.BF.MP/18)

(31) Affirmation (D31/De.BF.MP/37)

(32) Beautiful (D32/De.BF.MP/28)

(33) Political (D33/De.BF.MP/97)

(34) Excitement (D34/De.BF.MP/29)

(35) Fortunate (D35/De.BF.MP/36)

(36) Minimalistic (D36/De.BF.MP/70)

(37) Ownership (D37/De.BF.MP/37)

In this research, back formation is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as back formation because the process of this back formation is reduced word of disappeared prefix such as *un-*, *re-*, *dis-*, and *im-*. disappeared suffix such as *-ly*, *-ish*, *-er*, *-ness*, *-ion* / *tion*, *-able*, *-ful*, *-ship*, *-ment*, *-ate*, *-r*, *-en*, *-ity*, *-tic*, *-ism*, *-al* and *-ar*. disappeared infix such as *-s-*, *-li-* and *-bor-*. From this research may conclude that back formation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

c. Conversion

Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion resembles derivation because of the change in category and the meaning that it brings about. For the reason, it is sometimes called zero derivation.

(38) Eye to eye with her (D38/Cn/183)

In this research, conversion is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as conversion because of change in the function of a word or phrase, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb.

d. Acronym

Acronym is new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *E-mail*, *Mph*, *A.m*, *P.m* where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter.

(39) P.M (D39/Ac/16)

(40) A.M (D40/Ac/76)

(41) MPH (D41/Ac/174)

(42) E-mail (D42/Ac/177)

In this research, Acronym is the kind of word formation

processes that are used in analyzing the data. Some of words are categorized as Acronym because the word is created from another reduction process where each letter on the word pronounced. The example from the data is the word *P.m,A.m, Mph, E-mail*.

e. Derivation

Derivation is a process of word formation by adding affixes and it changes the word class or meaning. It is divided into three categories, it is prefix, suffix and infix.

- (43) Recall (D43/De.BF.MP/11)
- (44) Unfair (D44/De.BF.MP/24)
- (45) Disguise (D45/De.BF.MP/29)
- (46) Lovely (D46/De.BF.MP/41)
- (47) Foolish (D47/De.BF.MP/10)
- (48) Deeper (D48/De.BF.MP/10)
- (49) Happiness (D49/De.BF.MP/17)
- (50) Noticeable (D50/De.BF.MP/18)
- (51) Affirmation (D51/De.BF.MP/37)
- (52) Beautiful (D52/De.BF.MP/28)
- (53) Political (D53/De.BF.MP/97)
- (54) Excitement (D54/De.BF.MP/29)
- (55) Fortunate (D55/De.BF.MP/36)
- (56) Minimalistic (D56/De.BF.MP/70)
- (57) Ownership (D57/De.BF.MP/37)

In this research, derivation is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some of word are categorized as derivation because its created by adding affixes: prefix such us un-, irre-, re-, dis-, and im-. suffix such us -ly, -ish, -er, -ness, -ion / tion, -able, -ful, -ship, -ment, -ate, -r, -en, -ity, -tic, -ism, -al and -ar. infix such us -s-, -li- and -bor.

f. Multiple Processes

This is the last word formation process category that is explained in this research. Multiple process occurs when there are more than one process in a word.

- (58) Recall (D58/De.BF.MP/11)

- (59) Unfair (D59/De.BF.MP/24)
- (60) Disguise (D60/De.BF.MP/29)
- (61) Lovely (D61/De.BF.MP/41)
- (62) Foolish (D62/De.BF.MP/10)
- (63) Deeper (D63/De.BF.MP/10)
- (64) Happiness (D64/De.BF.MP/17)
- (65) Noticeable (D65/De.BF.MP/18)
- (66) Affirmation (D66/De.BF.MP/37)
- (67) Beautiful (D67/De.BF.MP/28)
- (68) Political (D68/De.BF.MP/97)
- (69) Excitement (D69/De.BF.MP/29)
- (70) Fortunate (D70/De.BF.MP/36)
- (71) Minimalistic (D71/De.BF.MP/70)
- (72) Ownership (D72/De.BF.MP/37)

In this research, multiple processes is one kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as multiple processes because possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.

Discussion of the Findings

Based on the analysis of this research, the researcher analyzes some words that contain word formation processes, which classified in ten types of word formation. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.

In addition the researcher found that the process of borrowing from other language, there were Spain, French, China, Italy, and Germany. The process of compounding, the researcher found out some category, there were adverb + noun, adverb + adverb, adverb + adjective, adverb + verb, adjective + noun, adjective + adverb, adjective + verb, noun + noun, noun + adverb, noun + adjective, noun + verb, verb + noun, and verb + adjective.

The process of blending includes the first syllable of the first word and the first syllable of the second word. The process of clipping, the researcher found out foreclipped and backclipped. The process of conversion only found word from noun became adverb. The process of derivation consist adding prefix such as un-, irre-, re-, dis-, and im-. Adding suffix such as -ly, -ish, -er, -ness, -ion / tion, -able, -ful, -ship, -ment, -ate, -r, -en, -ity, -tic, -ism, -al and -ar. Adding infix such as -s-, -li- and -bor-. The process of multiple processes is all words including multiple processes in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya have a word that covers the processes of back formation and derivation. The researcher found out types of English word formation such as borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.

CONCLUSION

Word formation is the creation of new word in a language. Word formation can be found in the daily communication, in the novel language. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some conclusions to answer all of the research questions. The first is about English word formation in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya created. The second is about types are used in English word formation in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya.

The researcher found that the process of borrowing from other language, there were Spain, French, China, Italy, and Germany. The process of compounding, the researcher found out some category, there were adverb + noun, adverb + adverb, adverb + adjective, adverb + verb, adjective + noun, adjective + adverb, adjective + verb, noun + noun, noun + adverb, noun + adjective, noun + verb, verb + noun, and verb + adjective. The process of blending includes the first

syllable of the first word and the first syllable of the second word. The process of clipping, the researcher found out foreclipped and backclipped. The process of conversion only found word from noun became adverb. The process of derivation consist adding prefix such as un-, irre-, re-, dis-, and im-. Adding suffix such as -ly, -ish, -er, -ness, -ion / tion, -able, -ful, -ship, -ment, -ate, -r, -en, -ity, -tic, -ism, -al, and -ar. Adding infix such as -s-, -li- and -bor-. The process of multiple processes is all words including multiple processes in *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya have a word that covers the processes of back formation and derivation.

In *Beats Apart* novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya, The researcher found out types of English word formation such as borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.

Besides finding word formation processes the researcher also found the most dominant of English word formation processes in this research. After analyzing the data the researcher could conclude that the most dominant English word formation was back formation, derivation and multiple processes.

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