

## WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES IN LOC'S SITE POEM: MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

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### *Abstract*

*This study aims to find out the processes of word formation in ten poems in the LOC's Site Poem. Word-formation processes is the study in morphology. The method used is qualitative research. The data are from the ten poems in the LOC's Site Poem. The results of the study are that there are 193 (one hundred and ninety three) data found in the LOCs Site Poem. The affixation process including inflectinal and derivational process by 87.56% (eighty seven point five six percent), compounding process by 9.84% (nine point eight four percent), and acronym by 2.07%(two point oh seven percent). The dominant word formation process appear is affixation of inflectional process. The compounding is the combination of noun plus noun and adjective or adverb plus noun.*

**Keywords:** *Word-Formation Processes, Morphology, LOC's Site Poem*

### *Abstrak*

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses pembentukan kata pada sepuluh puisi di Situs Puisi LOC. Proses pembentukan kata adalah studi dalam morfologi. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data tersebut berasal dari sepuluh puisi di Situs Puisi LOC. Hasil penelitian adalah terdapat 193 (seratus sembilan puluh tiga) data yang ditemukan dalam Situs Puisi LOC. Proses afiksasi meliputi proses inflektinal dan derivasi dengan 87,56% (delapan puluh tujuh koma lima enam persen), proses pemajemukan dengan 9,84% (sembilan koma delapan empatpersen), dan akronim dengan 2,07 % (dua koma nol tujuh persen). Proses pembentukan kata yang dominan muncul adalah proses afiksasi infleksi. Compounding adalah kombinasi dari nomina ditambah nomina dan adjektiva atau adverbial ditambah nomina.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Proses Pembentukan Kata, Morfologi, Puisi Situs LOC*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of words. Booij (2007: 4) states that morphology is the subdiscipline of the word pattern. The existence of the patterns also implies that words may have an internal constituent structure. For instance, *walking* can be divided into *walk* and *-ing*. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of the words as well. The process of the words in formation is called word formation process. Lieber (2009) divides word formation into four parts, they are affixation, compounding, conversion, and minor processes; coinage, backformation, blending, acronyms and initialisms, and clipping. Affixation is the process of the attachment of affixes to the words. The affixes could be prefix or suffix. For instance, the word *happy* is attached by the prefix *un-* and it becomes the word *unhappy*. The other example is the word *develop* attached by the suffix *-s* becomes the word *develops*. The first example is categorized with the derivational affixes and the second one is inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes means to the change of word class and the meaning of the word class of the word while inflectional affixes are the affixes does not change the meanin and the word class of the word. Then, there is a compounding process. Compounding is the process of combination of two words becomes one. Haspelmath and Sims (2002: 137) states that a compound is a complex lexeme thar can be thought of as consisteing of two or more base lexemes. Shortly, a compound consists of two lexemes joined together. For instance, the word *lip* combined with *stick* that becomes *lipstick*. The word class of the two words are noun. The combination of the words could be noun plus noun, adjective plus noun, or verb plus noun, noun plus adverb and the others. Besides affixation and compounding, there is conversion process. Lieber (2009:49) states that conversion process is a process shifting the lexemes to another word class without adding an affix. For instance, the lexeme *bread* is noun and has a meaning of a food made of flour then a lexeme *bread* could be verb and has a meaning of the action of cooking by mixing bread on it.

The last type of word formation is minor process is minor process consists of coinage, backformation, blending, acronyms and initialisms, and clipping. *Coinage* is the process of creating new meaning refers to a product such *kodak* was at one time used for cameras in general, *xerox* and *kleenex* are still used respectively for copiers and special tissue by some American English speakers. *Backformation* is the process of creating a new word from the word exist by taking the identical morphonemics word. For instance, the word *televise* (verb) is from the word *television* (noun). Then, there is blending that refers to a process of word formation in which parts of lexemes that are not

themselves morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme. For instance, the words like *brunch*, a combination of *breakfast* and *lunch*, or *smog*, a combination of *smoke* and *fog*. Acronyms and initialisms are the process of the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are used to create a new word. In acronyms, the new word is pronounced as a word, rather than as a series of letters. For example, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome gives us *AIDS*, pronounced [eidz]. And self-contained underwater breathing apparatus gives us *scuba*. The last one is clipping. Clipping is a means of creating new words by shortening already existing words. For example, we have *info* created from *information*, *blog* created from *web log*, or *fridge* from *refrigerator*. Some research have been done related to the word formation process. Herlambang and Nurmalia (2022) analyse the word formation process in the article of the *Jakarta Post* and found that the *affixation* of word formation process dominantly appear in the article. Then, there is a research done by Setiawan et al (2019) that analyse the word formation process in the novel *Ghost Fleet*. The findings of the research are that *compounding* is the dominant found in this novel. From the research, the word formation process analysed in the poem. The poems are from the LOC's Site Poem. LOC's Site Poem is one of the poem media provide the group of poems uploaded to the web. Some of the poems are analysed in the word formation process.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The method used is qualitative method. The data are from ten poems in LOC's Site Poem. The data analysis used by making three steps namely data condensation, data display and conclusion. Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) states that data condensation means to reduce the data to be analysed, data display means to display the data needed then conclusion means finding the conclusion of the data. There are many poems are in *LOC's Site Poems* but only ten poems chosen to be the representative data.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analysing the poems, it was found that there are three types of word formation processes appear in the poems namely affixation, acronyms and compounding. The affixation process including inflectinal and derivational process by 87.56% (eighty seven point five six percent), compounding process by 9.84% (nine point eight four percent), and acronym by 2.07% (two point oh seven percent). The dominant word formation process appear is affixation of inflectional process. The explanation of the data are as follows. Radio by Laurel Blossom, In this poem, there are 2 (two) acronyms found

namely *radio* means *Rural Area Delivery of Information and Organization* and *tape* means *Technical Advisory Panel for Electronics*. Then, there are seven affixations found in which 4 (four) are derivation and 3 (three) are inflections. The examples of affixation are the words *valuables*, *removed*, *required*, *security*, *consideration* and the others. The word *removed* are formed from the word *remove* plus suffix *-d* (the past tense marker) and it does not change the meaning and the word class of the word *removed*, so this type is called *inflection*. Then, the word *consideration* is formed from the word *consider* plus suffix *-tion* and this process change the word *consider* (verb) to be *consideration* (noun). This process is called derivation. Before She Died by Karen Chase, In this poem, there is 1 (one) compounding found that is the *lifetime* that consists of *life* (noun) and *time* (noun). The combination is noun plus noun. Then, there are 11 (eleven) affixation in the form of inflection, they are the words *leaves*, *trees*, *painting*, *aged*, *looking*, *leaning*, *wondered*, *lustered* and the others. One Morning by Eamon Grennan, In this poem, there are 1 (one) acronym found that is *radio* means *Rural Area Delivery of Information and Organization*, 5 (five) compounding process for the words *tideline* (noun+ noun), *headlong* (noun + adjective), *oystercatcher*(noun+noun), *breakfast* (noun+noun) and *butterfly* (noun+noun) and 26 (twenty six) affixation consists of the words *looking*, *stones*, *carried*, *makes*, *feeding* and the other words. For My Daughter by David Ignatow, In this poem, there are 1 (one) compounding process found and 4 (four) affixation. The compounding is the *childhood* formed from the word *child* (noun) and *hood* (noun). The four affixation are the words *abandoned*, *forgotten*, *following* that are inflection and the word *darkness* is derivation formed the word *dark* (adjective) plus suffix *-ness*. Blind by Charles Harper Webb, In this poem, there are compounding and affixation found. There 2 (two) words of compounding, they are *headache* (head+ache) and *blinfold* (blind+fold) that consists of noun plus noun and adjective plus noun. Then, there are 29 (twenty nine) affixation that consists of 5 (five) inflection and 24 (twenty four) derivations. The words of derivation are *Italians*, *spidery*, *blindly*, *repaid*, and *disappear*. The words of inflection such as *goes*, *cares*, *healed*, *cheating*, *seemed*, and the others. Wheels by Jim Daniels, In this poem, there are acronym, compounding, and affixation found. The acronym is *Impalameans* Independent Music Publishers and Labels Association. The compounding is the word *motorcycle* consists of the word *motor* (noun) plus *cycle* (noun). The affixation are 16 (sixteen) that consists of inflection and derivation. The derivations are the words *convertible*, *shiny*, *shammy*, *helmetless*, and *rarely*. The inflections are the words *pictures*, *rusted*, *wearing*, *waving*, *leaning*, *holding*, and so on. After Us by Connie Wanek, In this poem, there affixation and compounding found. The affixation appears by

29 (twenty nine) including inflection and derivation and the compounding appears by 3 (three). The affixation are the words *beginning, falling, books, opened, closed, turned* and so on. The compoundings are the word *everything* that contains the word *every* (noun) plus *thing* (noun), the word *forearm* consists of the word *fore* (noun) plus *arm* (noun), and the word *gravestone* consists of the word *grave* (noun) plus *stone* (noun). Grammar by Tony Hoagland, In this poem, there are 4 (four) compounding and 18 (eighteen) affixation. The compounding consists of the combination of noun and noun and create a new noun. The examples are the words *weekend, boyfriend, everybody, and meantime* found the poem. The affixation are in the form of inflection such as the words *smiles, conjugated, doing, named, coming* and the others while the derivation are the words *suspiciously* which is formed from the word *suspicious* added by the suffix *-ly* that change the word class and meaning of the word from adjective to be adverb and the word *natural* is formed from the word *nature* and added by the suffix *-al* which change the word class of the word from noun to be adjective. Fault by Ron Koertge, In this poem, there are 1 (one) compounding and 15 (fifteen) found. The compounding is the word *airport* that is combined with the noun *air* and noun *port* and becomes the noun *airport*. Then, there are affixation appears the inflection as well as the derivation. The inflection is such as the words *dabs, eyes, ones, making* and the others. The derivation is such as the words *deceitful, etimologist, and rarely*. Thanks for Remembering Us by Diana Gioia, In this poem, there are 2 (two) compounding and 14 (fourteen) affixation found. The compounding is the words *birthday* that is combined from noun and noun and *someone* from the word *some* (adjective) and *one* (noun). The affixation is in the form of derivation and inflection. The words of the inflection are *flowers, signed, says*, and the others and the words of derivation is *sickly* in which it comes from the word *sick* (adjective) plus suffix *-ly*.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

After analysing the poems, there is a conclusion drawn. The dominant word formation process appear in this research is the affixation. The process is in the inflection and derivation processes. Then, the second word formation process appear is the compounding that creates new words from the combination noun and noun, adjective and noun, noun and adjective or noun plus verb. In aaddition, there is acronyms appear in this poem in minor.

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