2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoritical Framework

Jannedy (1991:134) says that Morphology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Morphologists not only identify the different classes of morphemes but also study the patterns that occur in the combination of morphemes in a given language.

Roberts (1980:19) says that Morphology is the study of word structure. The claim that words have structure might come as a surprise because normally speakers think of words as indivisible units of meaning. This is probably due to the fact that many words are morphologically simple. For example, the, fierce, desk, eat, boot, at, fee, mosquito, etc. Cannot be segmented (i.e. divided up) into smaller units that are themselves meaningful. It is impossible to say what the –quito part of mosquito or the –erce part of fierce means.

Bloomfield (1993:218) says that a form of language that has no phonetic similarity and meaningful. thus, similar forms of language sounds, but do not like is the meaning of each morpheme.

Parera (1988:25) says that the forms in Indonesian language that sound similar, but not similar meanings. These forms are called homophones and homograph. so, homonyms and homograph forms are each morpheme.

Jannedy (1991:134) says that a morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or grammatical function.

Roberts (1980:41) says that a root is the irreducible 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 manifestations of a lexeme. For example, walk is a root and it appears in the set of word forms that instantiate the lexeme walk such as walk, walks, walking and walked. Many words contain a root standing on its. Roots which are capable of standing it. Independently are called free morphemes.

Free morpheme is noun, adjective, verb, preposition or adverb. Such morpheme carry most of the ‘semantic content’ of utterences, loosely defined to cover nations like referring to individuals (the nouns: John and mother), attributing properties (the adjectives: kind and clever), describing actions, process or states (the
verbs: hit, write and rest), expressing relations (the preposition: in, on, under) and describing circumstances like manner (kindly).

Many other free morphemes are **function words**. These differ from lexical morphemes in that while the lexical morphemes carry most of the ‘semantic content’, the function words mainly (but not exclusively) signal grammatical information or logical relations in a sentence. Typical function words include the following:

**Function words**

- **articles:** a, the
- **demonstratives:** this, that, these, those
- **pronouns:** I, you, we, they, them; my, your, his, hers; who, whom, which, whose, etc.
- **conjunctions:** and, yet, if, but, however, or, etc.

Jannedy (1991:134) says that bound morphemes never exist as words themselves, but are always attached to some other morpheme. For example: consider the words rewrite, retake and relive. Notice that re- is a bound morpheme that attaches only to verbs and furthermore, attaches to the beginning of the verb, not the end. Every speaker of English knows you can’t say write-re or take-re (where re- is connected to the end of the free morpheme), nor can you say rechoice or repretty (where re- is connected to a morpheme that is not a verb).

Such roots are called **bound morphemes**. Examples of bound morphemes are given below:

- **-mit** as in permit, remit, commit, admit
- **-ceive** as in perceive, receive, conceive
- **Pred-** as in predator, predatory, predation, depredate
- **Sed-** as in sedan, sedate, sedent, sedentary, sediment

Bauer (1983:1) says that word formation is central interest to theoretical linguists of all persuasions because of the light it throws on other aspects of language.

Yule (1985:51-55) says that there are lots of new words or new expressions in our daily today. Also, there are new evolutions of new words or new uses of old terms as reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way of language which is
shaped by the needs of users. Then, there are some methods of words formation processes which explain how a new expression or new word is created such as: The term **Coinage** may mean the invention of totally new terms or words which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses. Familiar recent examples are kleenex and xerox, which also began as invented trade names, and which have quickly become everyday words in the language.

**Borrowing** firstly is the present participle of borrow, but on this occasion means borrowing is taking over words from other languages. For example: *Croissant* is a small sweet roll with a curved shaped from French. *Piano* is a large musical instrument played by pressing the black and white keys on the keyboard, this instrument is borrowed from Italia. *Boss* is a person who is in charge of other people at work and tells them what to do, this word is borrowed from Dutch.

Montgomery (2001:55) says that the most frequent and obvious instances of linguistic borrowing are loan words, which enter a language as a result of various political and cultural factors.

**Compounding** is a process of joining two or more separate words to produce a single form. Example: *Bookcase* is a piece of furniture with shelves for keeping books on. *Fingerprint* is a mark made by the pattern of lines on the tip of a person’s finger and often used by the police to identify criminals. Sunburn is the condition of having painful red skin because you have spent too much time in the sun. *Wallpaper* is used for covering the walls and ceiling of a room and *Doorknob* is a type of round handle for a door.

**Blending** is the combining of two separate forms to produce a single new terms. However blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. Example: *ultah* (ulang tahun), *e-mail* (electric/mail), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel) and *telecast* (television/broadcast).

**Clipping** is when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Example: *ad* (‘advertisement’), *fan* (‘fanatic’) and *lab* (laboratorium).

**Backformation** is reduced to form another word of a different type. Example: televise (television), edit (editor), donate (donation) and emote (emotion).
**Acronyms** is an abbreviation formed from the initial components in a phrase or a word. These components may be individual letters or parts of words. Example: radar (radio detecting and ranging), laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) and scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus)

**Multiple processes** is about word formation processes, the first creation of particular words in multiple processes is clipping and borrowing. Example: the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.

Chaer (1994:177) says that Indonesian word formation processes consist of derivation (*derivatif*), compounding (*komposisi*), conversion (*konversi*) and clipping (*pemendekan*). The Indonesian word formation processes are written below:

One of the processes of word formation is called derivation (*derivatif*). Word formation through derivation usually creates new words for example the word *to eat* (*makan*) can become food (*makanan*) or to play (*main*) can become game (*permainan*). For examples: friend – friendship, leader – leadership. Derivational suffix –*ship* is used to change a concrete noun base into an abstract noun (meaning ‘state condition’).

From the position how to attach to the affix, derivation is devided into prefix and one suffix. When some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word, these processes are called prefix (*prefiks*). For example, *me-* in the word to entertain (*menghibur*) or *nge-* in the word to feel (*ngerasal*).

Inggriani (2008:1) says that word formation processes is a process of word formation. The purpose of this study to identify the formation of words that violates the rules of written language are categorized in Word Formation Processes. In the process of data collection techniques used observational methods to record-matching data were analyzed by the method, in this case Word Formation Processes as a determinant. The theory used to analyze the data was a theory advanced by Yule on the process of word word formation.

Furthermore, the data presented by formal methods (using tables) and informal (using words). Word formation processes category there are 9 process changes, such as Clipping, Compounding, Coinage, Conversion, Blending, Back formation, borrowing, Acronym, Derivation and analysis of the results found in this study are
the first type 3 process (Clipping expressions) as much as 20 %, then from the study also found the formation of words that do not fit into the categories based on the theory of the context sentence Yule, which later named author (Pronounced alike expressions) about 26%, and the fourth type (Blending expressions) found only 13% emergence. For the category of Word Formation Processes other in the analysis, there were no use of Compounding, Coinage, Conversion, Back formation, Borrowing, and Derivation role in language chat.

Nasikah (2005:1) says that word formation is a branch of linguistics that studies about the process of constructing new words from existing materials. There are many ways of constructing new words like compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, and derivation. In this study, the writer investigated the word formation processes on the terms used in Microsoft Word 2000 and their function. The writer is interested in discussing this because Computer technology is one of primary needs of life that has a stronger existence in each sector of human life. Without having basic knowledge of English grammar and vocabulary, people will not understand English terms on computer and cannot operate it well.

Roberts (1980:44) says that an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like -s, -ed, -al or even a number of affixes strung together like –al, -s.

These two facts have an important consequence for determining the way in which words with more than one affix must be formed. What it means is that words are formed in steps, with one affix attaching to a complete word, which can be a free morpheme or morphologically complex word. Words with more than one affix are not formed in one single step, with the affixes and stem just strung together. For example: unusable, which is composed of a prefix un-, a stem use, and a suffix –able.
Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un- and in-:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Word class of Input base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word class of Output word</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>‘not’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>in-accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>‘not’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>un-kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Reversive’</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>un-tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Reversive’</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>dis-continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>N (abstract)</td>
<td>‘not’</td>
<td>N (abstract)</td>
<td>dis-order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>‘not’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>dis-honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>‘not’</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>dis-approve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>‘again’</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>re-write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘former’</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ex-mayor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘put in’</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>en-cage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffix is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.

Some examples: -able, -ation, -er, -ion, -ive, ing, -ment, -al, -ial, -ian, -ous, -ness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word class of Input base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word class of output word</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘status’</td>
<td>N (abs)</td>
<td>Child-hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ship</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘state or condition’</td>
<td>N (abs)</td>
<td>King-ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>‘quality, state or condition’</td>
<td>N (abs)</td>
<td>Kind-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>State or condition’</td>
<td>N (abs)</td>
<td>Sincer-ity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb’</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Govern-ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘without’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Power-less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘having’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Power-ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>‘partaining to’</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Democrat-ic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Conceptual Framework

Yule (1985:61) says that there are lots of new words or new expressions in our daily today, also there are new evolutions of new words or new uses of old terms as reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way of language which is shaped by the needs of users.

Based on the theory, it can be concluded that new words or expression we formulated through several methods, such as Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Acronyms, Multiple Processes.

2.3 SMS

Wahidin (2010:2) says that Short Message Service (SMS) is a component of text telephone communication services, web, or mobile communication system, using standard communications protocols that allow the exchange of short text messages between fixed line or mobile device. The SMS concept was developed in the Franco-German GSM cooperation in 1984 by Friedhelm Hillebrand and Bernard Ghillebaert. The innovation in SMS is Short. The key idea for SMS was to use this telephony-optimized system, and to transport messages on the signaling paths needed to control the telephony traffic during time periods when no signaling traffic existed. In this way, unused resources in the system could be used to transport messages at minimal cost. However, it was necessary to limit the length of the messages to 128 bytes (later improved to 140 bytes, or 160 seven-bit characters) so that the messages could fit into the existing signaling formats.
The first proposal which initiated the development of SMS was made by a contribution of Germany and France into the GSM group meeting in February 1985 in Oslo. This proposal was further elaborated in GSM subgroup WPI Services (Chairman Martine Alvernhe, France Telecom) based on a contribution from Germany. There were also initial discussions in the subgroup WP3 network aspects chaired by Jan Audestad (Telenor).

The result was approved by the main GSM group in a June ’85 document which was distributed to industry. The input documents on SMS had been prepared by Friedhelm Hillebrand (Deutsche Telekom) with contributions from Bernard Ghillebaert (France Telecom).

Wahidin (2010:3) says that SMS uses canal or text way in processing the connection. As a result, the recipient can still receive the message while talking on the phone.

When a message is sent to or mobile phone, it will pass through SMS Center, then to the tower (Base Transmission System). Then to our cellular or mobile phone. It is also applied when we send a message, it will pass through SMS Center, then to the tower, then to the destined cellular. The data sent is long message (amount of characters), delivery time, destination number, message form (regular or multimedia), along with other information.

Wahidin (2010:5) says that there are some types of SMS application, such as:

a. Premium SMS is two-way SMS by using a unique four digit number such as 96xx, example SMS Quiz, SMS Polling.

b. Broadcast SMS is one way SMS type, which is sent to many numbers by one click from your computer. Because of its one way system, this type is very suitable used as information save from or marketing products such as launching event, campaign, promotion, etc.

c. Gateway SMS is a two way sms, with the uniqueness of validating all costs SMS into regular cost/tarif, according to the provider. Because of its two way operation, this type is suitable for organizational or institutional center sms