

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN ARIANA GRANDE SONGS  
FROM THE ALBUM “SWEETENER”**

**Thesis**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain*

*Strata One (SI) Degree*



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**2022**

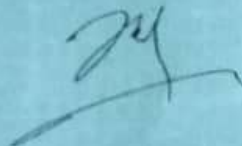
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An Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Gande Songs from the Album  
"SWEETENER" 2020

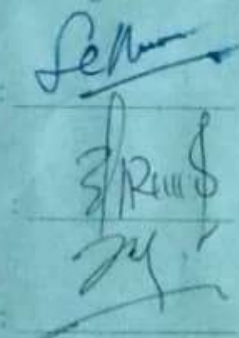
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## ABSTRACT

**Alghasani, Yola. 2022. *An Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande Songs***

***From the Album “Sweetener” 2020. Skripsi.***

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Today many people show their feelings through music because often used by art activists to coordinate the tone and rhythm in conveying an idea. music in a simple way is a feeling or experience of the soul that is conveyed with beautiful sounds and tones. Ariana Grande is a singer and songwriter originally from the United States where songs are stories that are accompanied by music or poetry in delivery. Ariana Grande’s album is the subject of research because the song is famous in various countries, good to listen to, and full of meaning. Ariana Grande’s song lyrics have their characteristics. Ariana Grande uses simple words in her lyrics but is full of meaning. This fact shows that the lyrics of the song from Ariana Grande is an excellent choice of words so that it produces a beautiful, meaningful composition and the words chosen by Ariana Grande are not random. The objectives of this study are to find out the type of word formation used in the lyrics of Ariana Grande from the album “Sweeteners” and to find out the type of word formation most often used in the lyrics of the Ariana Grande song from the Sweeteners album. This type of research is descriptive and focuses on systematic and accurate descriptions based on facts about certain objects This research was library research where the researcher found out the information through books related to linguistics, morphology, and the Oxford dictionary. The authors also used a qualitative approach to find out the types of word-formation with the most dominant appeared and used in the lyrics of the song. The result of this study shows that word-formation that has been analyzed is categorized into several types, there are Borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, Mixing, clipping, Back exercises, conversion, inflection, and derivation in Ariana Grande Song “Sweeteners”. The type of word formation "Mixing" is the highest number found in the lyrics.

**Keywords:** word-formation, Ariana Grande Songs, album “Sweetener” 2020

## ABSTRAK

**Alghasani, Yola. 2022. *An Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande Songs***

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Bahasa merupakan bagian dari alat komunikasi manusia yang sangat penting bagi manusia untuk mengungkapkan pikiran dan perasaannya. Saat ini banyak orang yang menunjukkan perasaannya melalui musik karena sering digunakan oleh para penggiat seni untuk mengkoordinir nada dan irama dalam menyampaikan suatu gagasan. Musik secara sederhana adalah perasaan atau pengalaman jiwa yang disampaikan dengan suara dan nada yang indah. Ariana Grande adalah seorang penyanyi dan pencipta lagu yang berasal dari Amerika Serikat dimana lagu adalah cerita yang diiringi musik atau puisi dalam penyampaian. Album Ariana Grande menjadi bahan penelitian karena lagunya terkenal di berbagai negara, enak didengar, dan penuh makna. Lirik lagu Ariana Grande memiliki ciri khas tersendiri. Ariana Grande menggunakan kata-kata sederhana dalam liriknya tetapi penuh makna. Fakta ini menunjukkan bahwa lirik lagu dari Ariana Grande merupakan pilihan kata yang sangat baik sehingga menghasilkan komposisi yang indah, bermakna, dan kata-kata yang dipilih oleh Ariana Grande tidak asal-asalan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Ariana Grande dari album “Sweeteners” dan untuk mengetahui jenis pembentukan kata yang paling sering digunakan dalam lirik lagu Ariana Grande dari album Sweeteners. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dan berfokus pada deskripsi yang sistematis dan akurat berdasarkan fakta tentang objek tertentu. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan dimana peneliti menemukan informasi melalui buku-buku yang berkaitan dengan linguistik, morfologi, dan kamus Oxford. Penulis juga menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pembentukan kata yang paling dominan muncul dan digunakan dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pembentukan kata yang telah dianalisis dikategorikan ke dalam beberapa jenis, yaitu Borrowing, coinage, compounding, inisialisasi dan akronim, blending, Mixing, clipping, Back exercise, konversi, infleksi, dan berasal dari album Ariana Grande “Sweeteners”. Jenis pembentukan kata “Mixing” merupakan jumlah terbanyak yang terdapat pada lirik album Ariana Grande “Sweeteners”.

**Kata kunci:** word-formation, Ariana Grande Songs, album “Sweetener” 2020

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for His blessings and mercy, the author was able to complete a thesis entitled "Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande's Song from the 2020 "Sweetener" Album as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor's Degree (S1) in the Department of English, Faculty of Languages and Arts. Padang State University Arts. The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to his extraordinary supervisor, Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M. Hum for the support, guidance, and encouragement during the completion of this thesis.

The author would like to thank both parents who have given prayers, moral and spiritual support. All colleagues from the lass of 2016, thank you for your togetherness and support while the author is carrying out the study. In addition, thanks to Riri Angraini Putri, Yulia Renda Dirza, friends "NK2 16, Indah Fatmawati, online sister, online friends, and online mom who have supported me to complete this thesis.

Furthermore, to all staff of the English study program, the head of the study program, lecturers, and all employees.

Padang, January 21, 2022

The author

## Table of Content

ABSTRACT.....	i
ABSTRAK.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iii
Table of Content.....	iv
List of Tables.....	v
List of Figures.....	vi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Research Problem .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Research Problem.....	4
1.3 Limitation of the Research Problem .....	4
1.4 Formulation of the Problem .....	4
1.5 Purposes of the Research .....	4
1.6 Significance of the Research .....	5
1.7 Definition of the Key Terms.....	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Definition of Morphology .....	6
2.2 Types of Morphological Process.....	8
2.3 Word-Formation Album .....	8
2.4 Review of Relevant Studies .....	11
2.5. Research Conceptual Framwork .....	21



## CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Types of Research .....	23
3.2 Data and Data Source .....	24
3.3 Instruments of the Research .....	24
3.4 Data Collection Techniques.....	25
3.5 Data Analysis Methods .....	26
3.6. Data Analysis Techniques.....	26

## CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.2 Finding.....	28
4.3 Discussion.....	37

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion.....	38
5.2. Suggestion.....	38

REFERENCES.....	40
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## **List of Figures**

Figure 1 Conceptual framework.....	22
Figure 2 Data analysis components: Interactive Model.....	26

## List of Tables

Table 1. Tables of word-formations.....	29
Table 2. Borrowing.....	29
Table 3. Coins.....	30
Table 4. Compounding.....	31
Table 5. Mixing.....	32
Table 6. Clipping.....	34
Table 7. Inflection.....	35
Table 8. Derivation.....	36
Table 9. Types and frequency of word-formation.....	37

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Research Problem**

Language is part of the tool for human communication that is very important for human beings to express their thoughts and feelings because without language humans cannot communicate well with their speaker partners. This reason makes the language has a connection with everything that exists in human life (Pramayani, 2011). As we know, language is used as a medium to communicate between people. Language also has many roles in cooperation for various fields, such as music which requires activities to express orally and in writing. These are all real evidence that language has a tremendous influence and can enhance good relations between people, including music and song.

Today many people show their feelings through music. According to (Siswantoro, 2011: 23), one of the languages of poetry that is often appreciated by art is the lyrics of music songs. The art of music is often used by art activists to coordinate the tone and rhythm in conveying an idea. The language used in conveying their ideas is often as feelings and emotions song so that the public can also enjoy it.

Everyone agrees that music is one of the arts whose presence is very close in society (Pramayani, 2011: 1). According to Grthe eat Indonesia dictionary, music can be defined as (1) the art of arranging tones or sounds, sorting, cohesive, producing an arrangement of sounds that have perfect unity and balance (2) tones and sounds

arranged in such a way in the form of rhythm, song, and alignment (especially with the use of tools). From these two statements above we can conclude that the meaning of music in a simple way is a feeling or experience of the soul that is conveyed with beautiful sounds and tones.

Ariana Grande is a singer and songwriter originally from the United States. Ariana Grande's songs are stories that are accompanied by music or poetry in delivery. Ariana Grande has also appeared in various theaters and on television. Ariana Grande began her music career in 2011. His first album was released in 2013 entitled "Yours Truly" which success in the top position the Billboard 200 in the United States. The song, "The Way", was successful and entered the top 10 of the Billboard Hot 100. Ariana Grande's second album, *My Everything* in 2014 also succeed in the first position in the US and top 10 in 24 countries. Then, with the main single entitled "Problems" and a few other singles,

We know that a song lyric is written in words. Words according to the Indonesian dictionary are formed through a morphological process. The morphological process is a process of word change. In other words, a morphological process is a process of merging one morpheme with another morpheme so that it becomes a new word. The characteristics of a word that undergoes a morphological process are the change of form, meaning, and change of word type. There are several ways of word formation through morphological processes, namely affixation, composition or compounding, reduplication or repetition, reverse derivation, abbreviations, supplements, and observations (Save, 2009: 47-50).

Some experts have defined several meanings such as a theory expressed by (Yasin, 1988: 48), morphology is a word formed by combining one morpheme with another morpheme. In addition, Muslich (2010: 32) mentions that morphology is said to be an event of merging morphemes with morphemes to form words. Based on these two opinions, the author can conclude that the morphological processor word-formation process is a process of changing the shape of the basic morpheme into a word or derived word. Most songs and lyrics have a hidden meaning or in other words the occurrence of morphological processes in each verse of a song such as meaning that is not conveyed directly or commonly called figurative language.

Figurative language is part of semantics and with semantics, we know the true meaning of a song that we listen to, especially if the song contains figurative language. In this research, the author chose Ariana Grande's album as the subject of research because the song is famous in various countries, good to listen to, and full of meaning. Ariana Grande's song lyrics have their characteristics. Ariana Grande uses simple words in her lyrics but is full of meaning. This fact shows that the lyrics of the song from Ariana Grande is an excellent choice of words so that it produces a beautiful, meaningful composition and the words chosen by Ariana Grande are not random. Of course, Ariana Grande chooses word formations that can produce beautiful compositions representing her soul situation. That is the reason why the author is interested in analyzing the process of word-formation of Ariana Grande's song lyrics with the research title "Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande's Song from the Album" Sweetener ".

## **1.2 Identification of the Research Problems**

The researcher wants to document any new words that result from the morphological process analysis in the lyrics of the song Ariana Grande from the album “Sweetener”. Many word arrangements in the real meaning, so researchers want to analyze the meaning of the formation of words used in the lyrics of the song. In this study, the researcher will explain the word-formation process used in Ariana Grande song lyrics which is further divided into 10 forms, namely borrowing, coining, compounding, initialization, acronyms, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, inflection, and derivation (prefix), suffix, and insertion).

## **1.3 Limitations of the Research Problems**

The problem of this research is limited to words that undergo a morphological process used in the lyrics of Ariana Grande from the album “sweeteners”,

## **1.4 Formulation of it the Problems**

Based on the limitations of the research that has been mentioned above, the formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. What are types of word-formation are used in Ariana Grande’s lyrics from the album “Sweeteners”?
2. What type of word formation is most often used in Ariana Grande’s lyrics from the album “Sweeteners”?

## **1.5 Purpose of the Research**

The aim of this research is:



1. to determine the types of word-formation contained in Ariana Grande's lyrics from the album "Sweeteners".
2. to determine the type of word formation most often used in Ariana Grande's song lyrics from the album Sweeteners.

### **1.6 Significance of the Research**

The benefits of this research are:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide input to students who are analyzing/ researching the word-formation process.
2. Practical, to enrich the knowledge and experience of researchers in research and provide opportunities for other researchers to be able to research more deeply related to the process of formation of a word.

### **1.7 Definition of the Key Terms**

Some of the terms used in this research are:

1. Morphology is a linguistic section that discusses the process of word-formation which becomes a grammatical part.
2. Word-formation is the event of word formation through the addition of affixes at the beginning or end of words by combining, cutting, or borrowing from other languages.
3. Song lyrics are defined as a collection of poems and choruses, an entire song, or short and non-narrative poems.
4. Sweetener is the title of Andriana Grande's song.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Definition of Morphology**

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics that studies words. Yule (1985) mentions that morphology studies the basics of the language, and these elements are called morphs, and these elements are called morphs. Furthermore, Katamba (1993) states that “morphology studies the structure of a word.” In every language used in the world, words play an important role. A word is constructed and composed of smaller elements by certain forms which then merge at the end for different sentence patterns.

Katamba (2013) says “words and morphemes are important units in studying morphology”. Another definition of a word is the smallest unit of meaning and is also called a morpheme. According to (Katamba, 2014) a morpheme is a linguistic part that has a grammatical meaning or function. Some words are said to be morphemes, including cool and nice. Both words have lost their meaning when divided into smaller parts. A word is the smallest part of a simple sentence. Monomorphemic has one morpheme, for example, chicken, standing, ant, and others. Polymorphemic has more than one morpheme, for example diligent + -ish + -ness, and supernatural (super + natural + -ly). These word pieces cannot stand alone, and independence is one of the criteria for naming an element of a word.

A morpheme, according to Ramelan (1992), is the smallest unit that makes up a word. One or more morphemes can make up a word. A morpheme, as defined by

Langecker, is the smallest unit of grammatical structure. The smallest unit of grammatical analysis is called a morpheme. A morpheme, according to Hatch and Brown (2011), is a linguistic unit that contains a meaning but does not contain a smaller unit of meaning.

We can deduce from the definition above that a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that cannot be separated and has a meaning, with one or more morphemes forming a lexeme. Morphemes, according to Katamba (1993), are "forms that stand alone and have lexical significance." A morpheme that can stand alone to construct words or portions of words and cannot be broken down into smaller components that have meaning is called morpheme-free. Tea, books, men, and cooks are just a few examples.

In contrast to bound morphemes, which only appear as part of a word, free morphemes can stand alone. For instance, consider the words "colorless" and "mad." Free morphemes include color and anger, while bound morphemes include -less and -ly. Another sort of morpheme, according to Katamba (1993), is a bound morpheme, which only emerges when it is linked to another morpheme. A bound morpheme, in other words, is a bound shape. It solely has grammatical significance. The dictionary does not include the definition of the bound morpheme. Bound morphemes are always accompanied by some other word element.

Bound morphemes are morphemes that can only occur if bound to a free morpheme. Affixes are bound morphemes. Common English bound morphemes

include; -ing, -ed, -er, and pre-. Types of bound morphemes include prefixes and suffixes, such as:

- Prefix: pre-, in-, re-, mis-, a-, dis-, de-, un-, etc.
- Suffix -ness, -Less, -ment, Able, -attention, -At, -er, etc.

Words have an inherent structure formed by word-forming constituents, Katamba (1994). Roots and affixes are examples of these elements. There is nothing else tied to the root; it is the substance of the term that cannot be reduced. This is a component that appears in all incarnations of the lexeme, albeit with slight variations (Katamba 1993). The stroll, for example, is a root that comes in a variety of word forms. Walks, for example, has the root walk and the inflectional affix -s, while Walker has the root walk and the noun marker -er. Affixes are morphemes that emerge only when they are attached to other morphemes like roots, stems, or bases. There are two types of remuneration which are described as follows, Prefix is remuneration attached before a root or stem or base such as re-, un-, and in- and Suffixes are affixes attached after a root or stem or base such as -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed.

## **2.2 Types of Morphological Process**

The word-formation process is done by adding a prefix or suffix of a word. According to Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996), the process of word-formation occurs in a sentence morphologically.

## **2.3 Types of Morphological Process**

The word-formation process is done by adding a prefix or suffix of a word. According to Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996), the process of word-formation occurs in a sentence morphologically.

### **2.3.1 Affixation**

Various languages use infixes (suffixes that precede the stem they are attached to) and suffixes (suffixes that follow the stem they are attached to). In root morphemes, infixes are introduced. English does not have a standard infix. Some students mistakenly believe that in terms like uncertainty is an infix because it appears in the middle of a word. There is evidence of English infixes in some speech or colloquial slang, but while some of these forms are highly prolific, they are far from common. For example: re, dis, -s, -ed are some of the affixes commonly used in English.

### **2.3.2 Affixation in Sign Language**

Affixation is used in sign language in the same manner that certain phonetic forms can precede or follow a stem in spoken language. In sign language, certain signals can precede or follow other signals. Take, for example, the suffix used in American Sign Language to denote negation. The articulation place, handshape, movement, hand orientation, and non-manual markers are all phonetic aspects of sign language movements.

This unique suffix is a rapid hand-turning motion added to the confirmed sign's root end. The orientation of the hand on the suffix is inverted from the

orientation of the hand on the base word as a result of turning the hand. As a result, this suffix is referred to as orientation reversal.

### **2.3.3 Compounding Process**

Compounding is the method of creating a new word from two or more stand-alone words rather than using affixes. Compound words can be free morphemes, words generated through affixation, or even words created during the compounding process. It's worth noting that compound words in English aren't always written in the same way. Sometimes they're written together, sometimes they're written separately, and sometimes they're written with hyphens. However, regardless of how the compound is written, we know that compounding generates words, not syntactic phrases because the stress pattern for the compound is different. Feeding using a spoon, for example, should be avoided.

### **2.3.4 Reduplication Process**

Reduplication is the process of producing a new word by completely doubling the free morpheme (total reduplication) or partially doubling the free morpheme (partial reduplication) (partial reduplication). Reduplication is not systematically used in English grammar. However, there are also instances of lexical reduplication that are not systematic, such as "bye-bye." Furthermore, reduplication is frequently used in everyday discourse to show intensity, and this can occur with verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

### **2.3.5 Replacement Process**

Aside from adding affixes to morphemes or copying all or part of a morpheme to generate new words or make morphological distinctions, internal morpheme adjustments, known as alternation, are also conceivable. While substitutions refer to sounds in a specific pair of words or larger groups of words, they are morphological distinctions, whereas phonology rules deal with pronunciation that is unrelated to meaning. For instance, electricity with a / k / ending and electric with a / s / instead of a / k / in the same spot.

### **2.3.6 Supplements**

Languages that use morphological processes to produce words will typically use one or more of the mechanisms described above in an orderly and productive manner. Because they identify morphological distinctions similarly to the rest of the process, they may also have some minor irregular word classes. However, a root may have one or more inflections that are not phonetically connected to the root form. Supplementation is the term for this atypical scenario. Greater, for example, is connected to greater, although the two words have no morphological relationship, meaning they have no phonetic similarity.

## **2.4 Word Training**

According to Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996), various word-formation processes may occur in a sentence related to word training. The types of word formation are as follows:



### **2.4.1 Borrowing**

Foreign terms are frequently adopted from other languages, particularly to accompany new ideas, discoveries, or goods. The words yogurt and croissant, for example, are Turkish and French, respectively. In other circumstances, the borrowed term may be rewritten or spoken differently, like in the case of the word democracy, which is derived from Greek democracy. Borrowing is one type of word construction mechanism used in this study to analyze the data. The term ramen is an example of data that is classified as borrowed because it was borrowed from another language. It's a Japanese word that means "to borrow."

### **2.4.2 Coins**

Coins are words that can be created without utilizing any of the procedures discussed above, as well as without using any existing words or portions of words. 'Coin' or manufacturing,' according to O'Grady and Guzman (1996:160), is a new term derived from a name. When the industry needs a name for a product, this is a typical occurrence. Brand names such as Xerox, Kodak, and Linwc are created without using other words. Coins are one sort of word formation process employed in this study to analyze data; some words are classified as coins because they are formed from a name and become the name of a product; Jedar cosmetics is an example of such data.

### **2.4.3 Compounding**

Compounding is a mixture of lexical categories (verb, noun-adjective, or preposition) Guzman and O'grady (1996). Divided into three categories of compound words, namely:

A. Compound nouns are two or more words that are combined to make a compound noun.

For example mountain, greenhouse

B. Compound verbs are 2 or more words that unite to form a compound verb.

For example, tablespoon, ignore

C. Adjective compounds are 2 or more words that are combined to form an adjective compound. For example national, red chili.

Compounding is a word-formation process used to analyze data. Some words are classified into compound words because they are a mixture of lexical categories, for example, the word warehouse. The word warehouse is a combination of two verbs /v] and noun [n].

#### **2.4.4 Initial and Acronyms**

Initialization is the process of reducing each letter in a word (Hatch and Brown, 1995: 210). An example is the UK for the United Kingdom, the USA for the United States of America. An acronym is a word that is also made up, the result is pronounced as a word, not as a list of letters (Hatch and Brown, 1995), such as:

- PBSI (All Indonesian Labor Union)
- United Nations (Unity of Nations).

Initials and acronyms are word-formation processes to analyze data. Many words are categorized as initials and acronyms because they are made from the process of reducing the spoken word. For example, HMI (stands for Islamic Student Association).

### 2.4.5 Mixing

Blending is 2 words that join the beginning of the word and end with another word. Example:

- Brunch of breakfast and lunch.
- Smoke from smoke and fog,
- Gasohol from gasoline and alcohol.
- Motorcycle motels and hotels.

### 2.4.6 Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a syllable by removing one or more syllables (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:157). Example;

- Online to OL
- International becomes Int;l
- Amazing to be extraordinary,
- Solar becomes gas.

It is possible to shorten longer terms and then form new words. It is also possible to use longer terms if the situation is more formal and shorter terms if the situation is more informal. The original word can be replaced with a new word thereby changing the word itself.

There are two forms of clipping, namely Backclipped Words and Foreclipped Words. Examples of inverted words are.

- The test to the test
- A taximeter to a taxi

On the other hand, examples of foreclipped words are:

- Plane to a plane
- Phone to phone.

Clipping is used as a word-formation process to analyze data. Many words are classified as clippings because there is a shortening of syllables or the removal of one or more syllables. For example the word app, the word is an abbreviation of application.

#### **2.4.7 Back exercises**

The reverse formation is the process of forming new words by removing real or alleged affixes from other words (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Example:

- A. Regulate (noun) to regulate (verb)
- B. Demonstration (noun) becomes demonstration (verb)
- C. Entertainment (noun) becomes entertainment (verb)

Based on these examples, it can be said that the reshaping process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself. In this study, backformation was not used in analyzing the data, because the authors did not find the words backformation.

#### **2.4.8 Conversion**

Conversion is the process of determining the word y into a new syntax by adding a suffix. Conversion is similar to derivation because the resulting change in meaning is also called zero derivation (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:157). There are several forms of conversion:

- A. Verbs derived from nouns, e.g. 'The door's nails are closed!'
- B. Verbs derived from adjectives, e.g. 'dry clothes'.

C. Verbs derived from prepositions, e.g. to get out of the gay bishop

D. Nouns derived from verbs, e.g. permission, report

In this study, conversion is a word-formation process that is not used in analyzing the data, because it is not found in the data.

#### **2.4.9 Inflection**

Inflection is the formation of a word by adding affixes so that it can create a new form without changing the word class or its meaning (Hatch and Brown, 1995: 285).

There are several types of inflections:

A. Regular plural, for example:

noun + suffix -s = key + -s = keys

B. Irregular plurals, for example:

Children = children

C. Zero plural morphemes, for example:

Deer (singular) = deer (plural), sheep (singular) = sheep (plural)

In this study, inflection is one type of word formation process used in analyzing the data. Some words are categorized as inflections because they are created by adding affixes so that they can create new forms without changing the word class or meaning. An example of such data is the word daughter. Girls are categorized as inflectional because they are derived from inflectional morphemes with plural makers.

#### 2.4.10 Derivation

The derivation is accomplished by adding affixes: a prefix at the beginning of the word, and a suffix at the end. To make new words, derivatives are utilized, such as happy and unhappy from joyful, or determination from determine. Inflection refers to the act of forming variants of the same word using different sorts of affixes, such as defining/determine-s/de termin-ing/de termin-ed. The derivation is one type of word production process used in this study to analyze the data. Some words are classified as derivatives because they are formed by combining suffixes: a prefix at the start of the word, and a suffix at the end. The term "national" is an example of such information. National is an abbreviation of nation + -al derivative morpheme which means adjective.

According to Xie (2008) at [philly4jc.blogspot.com](http://philly4jc.blogspot.com), the disc consists of 3 types of sizes in rpm (rotation per minute), namely 78, 45, and 33 1/3. Disc sizes 78 and 45 are for 10 “(25cm) diameter discs that can rotate for 3-6 minutes per side, while 33 1/3 black discs are for 12” (30cm) diameter discs that can rotate for up to 20 minutes per side, or commonly called LP (Long Play). The larger the diameter of the plate, the smaller the size for rotation and the longer the rotation time.

Still, in Xie (2008), the materials used to make the records also underwent some changes. The original was made of various materials such as glass, rubber, even plastic, then developed into lacquer (cotton fiber commonly used to make manila paper). However, the last most popular material used to make records is vinyl plastic (a type of polymer plastic).

Referring to the writings of Streenk (2009) on the site [streenk.wordpress.com](http://streenk.wordpress.com), after the disc, found a recorder and audio player that is more compact but with good stereo sound quality that is a tape recorder, with a recording media in the form of cassettes. Tape recorders were first developed in Germany. Audio cassettes use magnetic tape material. At the beginning of its emergence, audiocassettes were not very popular and could not directly replace the role of records. This is because the cassette tape is a material that is very sensitive to dirt and moisture, so the cassette is easily damaged. Until around the 1970s, cassettes began to be widely used for more practical reasons than records.

But over time, the form/format of a recording is no longer just a cassette and disc, but now there are also recordings in the form of digital data in the form of optical discs with CD (Compact Disc) and DVD format (Digital Versatile Disc) that can contain quite a lot of songs.

#### **2.4.11 Music Album Cover**

If viewed from the meaning of cover and album, then it can be concluded that a music album cover is something used to wrap and protect the contents of a music album consisting of a collection of songs arranged/sorted consistently, both on cassette (tape), CD, or optical discs (CD/DVD).

The function of a music album cover may initially be nothing more than protecting the content. But over time, that function began to change. The cover of a music album is no longer just a protector, but also an important part of a work of music, it can even stand on its own as a work of visual/visual art. Music album



covers are also something that cannot be separated, as are studios, labels, and even musicians who release their albums.

According to Mahahargasari (2004) in [majalah.temppointeraktif.com](http://majalah.temppointeraktif.com), “The cover design of a music album, like other works of art, can reflect the music at a particular time”. So, sometimes most album cover designs are also heavily influenced or inspired by artistic developments that have existed and or are booming. In addition, in terms of marketing/commercial can also increase consumer interest in buying a music album, if packed with a unique and interesting design and visualization.

#### **2.4.12 Ariana Grande’s album**

According to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweetener> (album), Sweetener is the fourth album from Ariana Grande. The album was formed on August 17, 2018, produced by Republic Records. The album guest stars Pharrell Williams, Nicki Minaj, and Missy Elliott. The album became the best album on the US Billboard 200 with sales of 231,000 copies in its first week, of which 127,000 came from pure sales, marking Grande's third album to reach the top spot in the United States. The album was certified platinum by the RIAA. The album peaked at number one on international album charts, including Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and the UK. Sweetener won Best Pop Vocal Album at the 61st Grammy Awards,

The title track, "No Tears Left to Cry" debuted and reached number three on the US Billboard Hot 100. "The Light Is Coming", featuring Minaj, was released as a promotional single along with a pre-ordered album. The second single, "God Is a Woman" peaked at number eight, while the third single "Breathin" debuted at

number 22 and later peaked at number 12. Grande embarked on a series of concerts called The Sweetener Sessions to promote the album.

## **2.4 Review of Related Studies**

Several studies contributed to this research. In Wydiasari's research (2011) entitled "Analysis of Word Formation in Slang Words in Indonesian Youth Novels". Study of Indonesian slang words found in the 2000-2003 edition of the novel *Lupus*. In his research, he used Arikunto's CAKAP Free Libat Libat (SLBC) technique in collecting data and Agih Sudaryanto's method in analyzing the data. From his research, he found 8 strategies for the process of order formation contained in Indonesian slang words found in the novel *Lupus*. They use mixing, clipping, inflection, coinage, compounding, initials and acronyms, and subtraction. Based on the research results, there are 125-slang words contained in the 2000 to 2003 edition of the novel *Lupus*. It takes 76% of the total slang words or 95 of the 125 slang words.

Edwin (2007) explained in his thesis entitled "The Process of Formation of Computer Jargon Words". He chose qualitative methodology as his research method and data was collected in the form of words, sentences, or pictures. In this thesis, there are 160 jargons made with the back formation, 103 with initials, 57 with acronyms. The total jargon is 333.

The results of Wiwiek's (2009) research entitled "Formation of English Terms in Restaurant Menus" concluded that restaurants use word-formation to form menu terms in English. In conclusion, there are food menus that use word-formation

processes such as compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, abbreviation, derivation, inflection, coinage, conversion, and acronyms.

The results of Fitri's research (2009) entitled "The Process of Formation of Words in Friendster Testimonials Used by Gender Users", states that generally word formation is an abbreviation, and female users have more variations than male users. In the research method, he uses qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods.

According to Verawati BR Sitio's (2011) research entitled "The process of word formation and slang domain analysis in Children of Kos Dodol Kumat Lagi". In addition to knowing the types of word formation and explaining the process of word formation in slang, the author also displays the domain factors of slang. In classifying and explaining the process of word formation, the author uses the theory of O'Grady and Guzman, Hatch and Brown, and Kridalaksana. In describing the slang domain factors, he uses Fishman's theory (1970: 20). In the results of this study, the authors conclude that nine types of word formation occur in the data, namely borrowing, mixing, compounding, clipping, abbreviations, reverse formation, currency, onomatopoeia, and derivation.

Based on the research above, the authors obtain information and learn from these studies. There are differences between previous studies and this study. Previously, the author used different theories and data. Christina uses the Listen Free Libat Cakap (SLBC) technique by Arikunto in data collection and the Agih method by Sudaryanto in analyzing the data, but in this study, the author uses the theory of Miles and Huberman in analyzing the data. In another study, Verawati

used Fishman theory, Fitria used qualitative and quantitative methods, but in this study, the author only used qualitative methods in analyzing data.

## **2.5 Research Conceptual Framework**

This study used the theory of morphology as a way to analyze the process of word-formation. There are ten word-formation categories as the basic concepts of the word-formation process theory used in this study: borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, inflection, and derivation

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

It is aimed to present conclusions and suggestions. This conclusion was drawn based on the research findings as stated in the previous chapter and it is presented to answer the research questions as asked in chapter I. Meanwhile, in the conclusions, the writer also recommends some suggestions which are particularly addressed to the next researchers who are going to do the same topic of this research.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the analysis, result, and finding in the previous chapters. The writer concluded that word-formation that has been analyzed is categorized into several types, there are Borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, Mixing, clipping, Back exercises, conversion, inflection, and derivation in Arian Grand Song “Sweeteners”. Finally, after finishing the research, the writer knows much about word-formation processes and hopefully can support the next researcher.

#### **5.2 Suggestion**

To make this study more useful for those who are going to do the same research in analyzing word-formation for better improvement of research in the future, there are some suggestions which can be given:

1. Future researchers should plan good research. It's a good idea to consider the proper steps for each technique concerning theory by experts.
2. Teachers should adjust research planning procedures with their implementation.
3. It is advisable for further research to conduct research to strengthen previous research and theories.

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