

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the study**

The phenomena that exist in our lives today that happen are communication. Communication is carried out by two or more people. People communicate to achieve certain goals and different purpose. As long as human live, they need to communicate to each other, because communication is a thing that is needed by humans in this world. Through communication people can share about the feelings of others. In order to give good communication, people use a device to express the ideas or to deliver the information.

In the modern era, humans are very easy and quick to get information through the media. In getting information there are two media that we can use, namely electronic and non-electronic media, one of them electronic media is very fast and easy which is in the form of internet while non-electronic media can be found in newspapers and magazines. The media have an important role because we can find out what information is happening even in the whole world.

In providing information there are many media used, one of them is the newspapers. (Martin & Copeland, 2004) observes that newspapers are printed, published daily and regularly, and focus on up-to-date information or hot information. Based on this definition the newspapers focus on printed media which are published regularly. Newspapers have a lot of information needed by the community. Increasing of developing technology, the types of newspapers circulating in the community have different names, either newspapers in English or Indonesian. One of them is the Tempo newspaper, which has two types, namely in English and Indonesian. Every news is formed in a variety of unique languages.

In this case the writer must write a short and accurate article in order to be understood by the readers. There are many kinds of languages used by writers in Tempo newspapers, one of them is the word formation. (Hamawand, 2011) explains that word formation is the process to create new words to produce new type of some word. This phenomenon of word formation also happens in the use of Indonesian and English.

Word formation is the process to create of a new words (Yule, 2010). In word formation there are some types of word formation. (Yule, 2010) divides word formation process into three types such as blending, abbreviation and compounding. Blending for examples; breakfast + lunch → brunch & motor + hotel → motel, abbreviation for example DP (Down Payment), compounding for example Fast food. According to (Plag, 2006), propose that word formation process include coinage and acronym. Coinage for example Google and Acronym for example PAN (Partai Amanat Nasional).

The phenomenon of word formation can also be found in the Tempo newspaper, both in English and Indonesian. An example of a shortening that we often find is abbreviations. (Plag, 2006) expresses that abbreviation is taking the initial letter to create a new word. Each type of abbreviations has different process, such as, HIV is taken from the word Human Immunodeficiency Virus. This process called abbreviation, which always written in capital, and read by spelling each letter. Abbreviations are also found in newspapers, magazines, stories or in some applications. In newspapers, using abbreviations is a normal. Abbreviations are also used to make it easier for people to convey long words to be short.

(Paramitha & Marlina, 2017) explain that abbreviations are certain shortened languages that are useful for reducing time on users, both in writing and orally. For example, the word “Very Important Person” can itself be represented by the abbreviation “VIP”. In addition, Quirk,

Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartnik (Reza, Qadimi, & Province, 2003) explaining his research, he revealed that the acronym was divided into two classes, namely those expressed in one word or expressed in letters of letters. Coundhury et al (Reza et al., 2003) also said in certain applications such as SMS it is also famous for its abbreviations and less standard languages.

Abbreviations are widely used by people, especially journalists, which they work as news writers. (Bojack, 2007) argues that abbreviations are short for a noun. Meanwhile (Joshi, 2003) said that an explanation of the abbreviation and followed by placing abbreviations in parentheses. The author must write the abbreviation correctly, and the abbreviation also has rules that must be followed so that later the author is not wrong in classifying the abbreviation. In the newspapers, we got many abbreviations in either English or Indonesian. There are examples types of word formation, abbreviation and acronym found in Tempo Newspapers.

*Indonesian Agriculture Ministry and Trade Ministry are sued by the United States and New Zealand in World Trade Organization (WTO) over garlic dispute.* In the sentence above, there is an abbreviation, namely WTO, which is a term in English which means World Trade Organization. WTO is a type of Abbreviation, this new word appears by taking from initial letter of every word. Letter "W" is taken from initial letter of World, letter "T" is cut from initial letter of Trade and letter "O" is first letter of Organization. Then each first letter is combined by using capital letter and read by spelling each letter. There is another example, such as :

*The National Mandate Party (PAN) member plans to pay a visit to a number of musicians in Yogyakarta, Jember and Bandung...*

In the sentence above there is an acronym, namely PAN which is a term in Indonesian which means *Partai Amanat Nasional*. PAN is type of Acronyms: this new word is produced by taking first letter from every

word of “*Partai Amanat Nasional*”. ”P” is taken from first letter of *Partai*. “A” is first letter of *Amanat* and “N” is also taken from first letter of *Nasional*. Then, those first letters are combined until make new word by using capital letter and read it or pronounce as word. The pattern is in accordance with the formation of three letters acronym by taking the first letter of each word.

There are many types of word formation found in the Tempo newspapers. Considering this significant this phenomenon, this study focuses on analyzing word formation in Tempo newspapers.

### **B. Limitation of the study**

The scope of the study embraces the word formation in English and Indonesian found in Tempo newspapers. The researcher used the theory of word formation from (Plag, 2006) and (Yule, 2010).

### **C. Problems Statement**

The problems of this research are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of word formation found in Tempo newspapers?
2. How is the word formation in the Tempo newspapers?

### **D. Objective of the study**

From the background of the study, the writer has objectives of study. The objective of the study are:

1. To describe the types of word formation found in Tempo newspapers.
2. To describe the word process found in Tempo newspapers.

## **E. Benefit of the Study**

The research has the benefit of providing understanding to the reader. This study was divided into two kinds: theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

### **1. Theoretical**

- a. This research can be used as an additional reference for further researchers about abbreviations and acronym.

### **2. Practically**

- a. This research adds knowledge to students about abbreviations and acronym. To get bachelor degree in Department of English Education.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization will be divided into five chapters; Chapter I is Introduction: this chapter describes the background of the study. It also conveys the limitations of these study, problem statements, objective of the study. This chapter also mentions the research paper organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory, this chapter is also divided into three parts, as follows Previous Study Theoretical Review, and Theoretical Framework. Chapter III is Research Methodology, this chapter divided into six subs, ass follows The Type of Research, The Object of the Study, Data and Data source, Technique of Collecting Data, Data Validity also Technique Analyzing Data and Technique of Presenting Result of the Analysis.