

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

People live in this world use language and talk to their fathers, mothers, daughters, and sons using language. Not only the moment that they get it, but the dream that they want to reach are from language. Language plays an important and significant role in human communication. They use it to create common understanding between the speaker and the listener. To know what the speaker means, the hearer should interpret what the expression of the speaker is. So, the people especially in Indonesia should learn language, either it is first language (Bahasa Indonesia) or foreign language (English).

Language does not change in a short time. All aspects of language structure and use are subject to changes, but the most noticeable and frequent changes affect pronunciation and vocabulary, and it is which have attracted most study. Thus, vocabulary is interesting to be studied (Crystal, 2003:330). The English vocabulary has a remarkable change, flexibility and adaptability thanks to the periods of contact with foreign languages and its read lines to coin new words out of old features. To create a new language, people need to create, at one time, one important element of language, that is word. All languages have words (Thornbury, 2002:1)

Words have a pivotal role in communication both in written and oral form. Without words, communication is almost impossible because a sentence, a group of words which is semantically acceptable and grammatically correct, allows us to

communicate effectively. Without communication, life could cease to exist. So important are the words we use that we have to select them carefully when we talk. Diction or word choice is an important factor to consider before we talk or write. We try not to hurt other people with words we use when talking or writing.

Words can be viewed from several aspects. If they are seen from their internal structure, they can be classified into simple and complex words. If words are viewed from their class, they can be grouped into content and structural words which altogether form the parts of speech. Content words include noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Structural words include conjunctions, prepositions, articles, numerals, pronouns, and interjections.

Sometimes we find a new word, and we don't know the meaning of it. It makes us open dictionary. But, there's a step we're going to take before we look up in the dictionary. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2007:3), when we listen to or read English, it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word that we don't have before we look up or ask for its meaning. First, we need to decide what part of the word is spoken, and then look for clues in its context or form. New words are required not only to increase our vocabulary but also to create new sentences. New words are acquired by the process of word formation which can be done in several ways. It's all about word-formation processes.

Word-formation processes are ways of creating new words in English. A new language and term use new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process. Morphology has encouraged some researchers to conduct research related to morphological study. According to Haspelmath (2002: 2) defines morphology as

“the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words”, or as “the study of the combination of morphemes to yield words”.

The way forms of words are varied depending on how we are used in sentences. We need to know how to make new words. We also recognize and understand the new words we've never heard before. As language develops every time, new languages and terms emerge every day in society. A new language and term use new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process.

Vocabulary is one of the most important components of English. Vocabulary is one of language components beside grammar, vocabulary is knowledge of words and word meanings and vocabulary is a vital part of effective communication, it will make you a better writer, speaker, listener, and reader by Richards and Willy (2002:255). In the teaching of English, the vocabulary is really necessary. Because, if you do not dominate the vocabulary, then the English language will feel empty and we will not understand what is meant.

The vocabulary is one of the sub skills that is very important to learn. It becomes a central part in learning in English. The teaching of vocabulary aims to allow students to understand the concepts of unknown words, get a greater number of words, and use words successfully for communicative purposes. Vocabulary mastery must be acquired by students in order to get other competencies like listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

If students want to succeed in learning, they must be able to use a lot of English vocabulary. Vocabulary is an important element in languages other than phonetics and grammar. If we do not learn English vocabulary, we cannot express

our ideas in English. So that, when students are given a passage with word that are supposed to have been taught earlier, they still find it difficult to understand the meaning.

One of the main method used by teachers in Indonesia to teach vocabulary is just by simply giving a list of words for the students to memorize. This is not only boring, but also ineffective in helping the students to retain the vocabulary because it does not provide context on how the vocabulary can be used. Song have the potential to be used to provide an interesting and engaging vocabulary learning experience. According to Shopya (2013:8), song is a tool to help student learning English especially able to increase students“ motivation”.

Language cannot be separated from us because it is so important in all aspects of human life, including technology, education, science, politics, economics, and art. Song, for example, is an example of art. The songs have an imaginative quality as well as specific language use characteristics such as denotation and connotation.

Nowadays song that are in great demand to listen are western song or Indonesian song. Western song or Indonesian song is very popular among many people, especially young people or teenagers. In addition to an interesting lyric, Western song also use English. In the field of English education is very important. The language used in western song can also influence mastery in English. Usually, a person who often listen western song has a good command of English.

Listeners, particularly Indonesians, must understand the content of English songs more than others. Now, almost everyone, from children to adults, enjoys music or songs, particularly English ones. The majority of them want to collect

English song cassettes or CD. They want to improve their English skills by listening to popular English songs right now. A song is one type of literature. The act or art of singing is referred to as song. A song, as a piece of music with words that are sung, serves to express thoughts and feelings. Lyrics and music are two components of a song.

Related to song, this paper attempts to find the word formation in Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics. Ariana Grande has many popular songs, such as side to side, bang-bang, almost is never enough, 7 rings, one last time and so on. Analyzing the word-formation mechanisms used in this song would be fascinating. Thus, the word-formation processes will be analyzed in this song lyrics.

Based on the writer's primary research that was done in the early January at the first week on the lyrics in Ariana Grande's song, the writer found those kinds of word formation. It was showed below:

Table 1.1 The Preliminary Research

NO.	Song	Lyric	Types of Word Formation
1.	Bang-Bang	“But I can send you into overdrive (Oh)(You've been waiting for that (Stop, hold up, swing your bat) See anybody could be bad to you. You need a good girl to blow your mind, yeah.”	Compounding
2	7 Rings	”Been through some bad shit, I should be a sad bitch. Who woulda thought it'd turn me to a savage? Rather be tied up with calls and not strings. Write my own checks like I write what I sing yeah”	Blending
3	Motive	“Did you want a trophy or you wanna sport me, baby? Want me on your neck 'cause you wanted respect 'cause you fightin' some war baby.	Shortening
4	The Way	You a princess to the public, but a freak when it's time said your bed be feeling lonely .	Back Formation
5	Needy	But I can hide it when I'm all dressed up.	Conversion
6	7 Rings	Must not have had enough money to solve 'em. They say, "Which one?" I say, "Nah, I want all of 'em". Happiness is the same price as red bottoms”	Derivation
7	Bang-Bang	Bang bang there goes your heart (I know you want it) Back, back seat of my car (I'll let you have it). Wait a minute, let me take you there (Ah). Wait a minute 'til ya (Ah, hey!)”.	Reduplication

Based on the primary research, the writer was founded that there are seventypes of word formation processes that appear in Ariana Grande’s song, they are compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, derivation and reduplication. So, the writer is interested and will conduct the study entitled *The Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande’s song lyrics*.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study and problem limitation above, the researcher will propose some problems are the following:

1. What types of word formation are found in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics?
2. What types of word formation processes is most dominant used in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem mentioned above, the researcher will set the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To identify the types of word formation used in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics.
2. To find out the types of word formation is most dominant used in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study obtains data taken from twenty song lyrics of Ariana Grande. This study will focus on Ariana Grande’s Song. The theory of word formation is taken from Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton. In this case, the study will

limit on word formation that use in the lyric of Ariana Grande's song on the concept proposed by Brinton (2010). This study focuses on identifying types of word formation and will find the most dominant type of Ariana Grande's song lyrics.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to contribute some useful information for:

1. Theoretically

It is expected that the findings of this study can support and complement previous theories related to the word formation processes.

2. Practically

a. For Teachers

The findings of this study are expected to be beneficial to teachers, especially English teachers, in their instruction of their students. The teacher can make learning activity be more interesting and be useful to enrich their knowledge about word formation so that the teacher can teach their students well.

b. Students

It will provide information to help them develop their capacity and competence in word formation material.

c. The other writers

The other writers who want to study the same case in the next time, the result of this research can be used as a source.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents a review of related literature and explains the related materials in order to give the clearer concepts and ideas for this study. These concepts and ideas will lead to a much better analysis of the variables selected by the writer in order not to raise confusion, misunderstanding, and misinterpretation in comprehending the concepts and ideas applied in this study.

2.2 Morphology

Morphology is the study of word structure, the way words are formed and the way their form interacts with other aspects of grammar such as phonology and syntax. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010), morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. It is clear also that words on their own, outside sentences, can be sorted and classified in various ways. It would make morphology quite similar to syntax, which is usually defined as the study of the combination of words to yield sentences.

According to Katamba (1993:19), morphology is the study of word structure. Yule (1985:67) identifies morphology as the study of the basic element of a language, and the element is called a morpheme. Definition for morphology is a part of language study or linguistics which studies morphemes. In every language, words play an important grammatical rule. They are built out of smaller elements by certain patterns, and put them together to form sentences by different patterns. Katamba (1993: 19).

Words and morphemes are important units for studying morphology. In spite of, the popular notion that the word is the smallest meaningful unit, the smallest with meaning is actually the morpheme. A morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or a grammatical function (Katamba, 1994:41). In other words, many words are themselves morphemes, for example, the words of cool and fresh, they could not be broken down into smaller units that in themselves carry meaning. Words are usually the easiest units to identify in the written language. In written language, words are not the smallest unit meaning. Many words are made of smaller units of meaning, and these units are combined in particular a way, forming words.

In addition, Kolanchery (2015) states that term morphology takes its origin from morph,, (means form, shape etc.) and -ology,,(means study of something). It is the analysis of the internal structure of sentences, which are the smallest independent units of language. Morpho linguistics deals with the branch of linguistics, namely the formation of words. In morpho linguistics, we will discuss the structure of words and the way in which words are formed. A word composed of the smallest unit that cannot be divided into smaller parts is called a morpheme.

2.3 Morpheme

Morphology refers to the study of forms. Linguistics morphology refers to the study of words, their internal structure and the mental process that are involved in word formation. Morphology emphasizes to morpheme, which is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning, not the smallest unit of meaning. Morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical analysis.

Morphology cannot be distinguished from morpheme because morpheme is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the root of word. The definition of morpheme, the writer will give the explanation of morpheme through by expert.

According to Katamba (1993:24), a morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. Robins (1964:201) says, "Morpheme is the minimal grammatical units". While, Hockett (1958:123) says, "Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of language". Bloomfield (1993:161), says "Morpheme is a linguist form which bears no partial phonetic semantic resemblance to any other form is a simple form of morpheme".

According to Widowson (1979), morphology is concerned with the way in which words and meaningful elements are constructed and with how their function within the grammatical system of a language. The grammatical system of a language encompasses many facets of language skills or elements. For example, the grammar system becomes an important aspect of writing. Good writing should have correct grammar. Indeed, different words in English have different meanings, and different auxiliary words also have different functions. According to the above statement by Widowson, it is interested in discovering the correlation between morphological awareness and writing ability, with emphasis on students' ability to write using correct words.

Morphemes can be identified in a number of ways. Nida (1967:1) also states, “Morphemes as the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words” e.g. re-, de-, un-, -ish, -ly, -ceive, etc.” To illustrate it, it would be good to examine the following word. Writers is composed of three morphemes: (write) + (-er) + (-s) (brackets are sometimes used to indicate morphemes). Each of the morphemes has a distinct meaning: (write) = verb (however it may be interpreted semantically); (-er) = one who performs an action; (-s) = more than one.

According to Lieber (2009:32), “Morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words”. It means that morpheme is the unit of form word which has a lot of meaning. In the other hand, morpheme also is smaller unit of word. Based on the meaning above, the writer concludes that morpheme is same with original or base word. Morpheme is also the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. Morpheme can be divided into two they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.3.1 Free Morpheme

According to Lieber (2009:34), “Morpheme is classified into two types: bound morpheme and free morpheme.” Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone to make a word. Free Morpheme can be found in simple word. A word containing Free Morpheme has a simple meaning and no additional grammatical feature.

Yule (2010:68), explains that free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words, for example open and tour. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms, such as basic

nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. Many words contain a root standing on its own. Roots which are capable of standing independently are called free morphemes.

Free morphemes are lexical morphemes such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions, and adverbs. According to Bauer (1983:17), a free morpheme is a morph that can appear in isolation. Words defined as free morphemes can stand alone as words, such as the words boy, car, desire, free, gentle, man and others (which can also be a word-form).

So, a free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and cannot be broken down into the smallest meaningful units. A free morpheme can also be called an independent form and it has lexical meaning and the meaning can be found in dictionary. For instance: sugar, glass, and table. The definition of free morpheme can be found in a dictionary.

2.3.2 Bound Morpheme

The bound morpheme is another kind of morpheme that only appears when it is connected to other morphemes. In other word, bound morpheme is dependent form. It has only grammatical meaning. The bound morpheme's definition is not included in the dictionary. Bound morpheme always occurs with some other word element attached to it.

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word. According to Katamba (1993: 44), many roots are incapable of occurring in isolation. Bound morpheme is often found with another word-building feature added to them. Such roots are called bound morphemes. Example of bound morpheme: dis, -ness, -ment, -ly, etc. When a bound morpheme is added to a free morpheme, it takes on the meaning of the morpheme itself. Here are a few

examples:

- a. dis- in disagree, disable
- b. -ness in darkness, kindness, brightness
- c. -ment in advertisement, announcement, engagement
- d. -ly in slowly, beautifully, wisely

Morphemes may be categorized as bound or free, and as we have shown, there are three additional ways to characterizing morphemes. The first step is to mark bound morphemes based on whether they attached to the beginning or end of a word. The second step is to categorize bound morphemes based on their role in the complex terms that they are a part of.

2.4 Word Formation

The primary goal of studying morphology is to learn about the structure and content of word forms. It shows that morphology is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies the mechanism of word forming. According to Yule (1996), word formation is a constant evolution of new terms and new uses of old terms as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shared by the needs of its users. The word formation processes are included in the scope of morphology study. Word formation processes are interesting phenomena to analyze.

Trask (1997) states the word formation process is a way to construct new words from existing materials. Word formation is the branch of linguistics in the field of morpho linguistics. Word formation process is the way to build the words into a new word. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that word formation process is the way to construct new words from the existing words

based on some rules.

The word formation process has two functions as a way to create new words. As Bauer (2002) stated, the first function is vocabulary enrichment. The function is to create new words and represent new concepts. The second one is transposition function. This means that a certain morpheme can be demonstrated in different new word categories, so the same meaning can be converted into one sentence.

2.5 Types of Word Formation

According to Brinton, L.G & Brinton, D.M (2010: 94), there are seven types of word formation, The types are derivation, reduplication, conversion or functional shift, compounds, blends, back formations, and shortening. The types of word formation will be presented below.

2.5.1 Derivation

Derivation is one of the branches of morphology. It is a method of creating new words by rearranging the word classes. According to Bauer (1983), derivation is the process of creating a new word from one or more existing words by adding a prefix or suffix. According to Brinton, L.G & Brinton, D.M (2010: 94) define derivation as the addition of a word-forming affix. Derivation is the process of forming words by adding a prefix or a suffix.. The resulting new word will have a different meaning from the basic word. There are many English derivational affixes, which change the part of speech of root or base. For example, suffixes –ly changes verbs into adverbs (fix-ly, clear-ly), -(at)ion changes verbs into nouns (creat-ion, educate-ion, protect-ion), -ful changes nouns into adverbs (hope-ful, faith-ful), and there are other derivational affixes like –er, -ing, -ment, -

(i)al, -(i)an, and-ic. When they are attached to a root morpheme, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The form which results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called derived word.

Tabel 2.5.1. Derivational Suffixes in English

Name	Word Class	Suffix	Example
Nominalizer	V > N	-ment	Arrangement, judgment, Advancement
		-er	Worker, helper, leader
		-ation	Legalization, simplification, taxation
		-al	Disposal, refusal, arrival, trial
		-ance/-ence	Ignorance, performance, Reference
	A > N	-dom	Freedom, officialdom,
		-ness	Happiness, cleverness, Bitterness
Verbalizer	A/N > V	-ity	Legality, purity, equality
		-ify	Pacify, simplify, purify
		-ize	Prioritize, publicize, Centralize
		-ate	Hyphenate, orchestrate, Chlorinate
		-en	Lighten, soften, tighten, Moisten
Adjectivalizer	N > A	-y	Flowery, thirsty, bloody
			-ous
	V > A	-ful	Delightful, sinful, pitiful
		-ive	Supportive, generative, Assertive
		-able	Acceptable, livable, Changeable
		-ful	Thankful, useful
		-ent/-ant	Absorbent, flippant, Repellent
Adverbializer	A/N > Adv	-ward	Homeward, eastward, Downward
		-ly	Quickly, terribly, Gradually
		- way(s)	Sideway(s), anyway(s), Someway

2.5.2 Reduplication

Reduplication is a special kind of morphological process forming new words either by copying an entire free morpheme (full reduplication) or part of it (partial reduplication), Booij (2007:35). Example of full reduplication:

- a. pria (man) pria-pria (men)
- b. anak (child) anak-anak (children)
- c. tiba (arrive) tiba-tiba (suddenly)

Example of partial reduplication:

- a. tangga (ladder) tetangga (neighbor)
- b. tua (old) tetua (elders)
- c. luhur (noble) leluhur (ancestor)

In the examples of partial reduplication, the prefix consists of a copy of the first consonant of the base form followed by the vowel /e/.

According to Brinton, L.G & Brinton, D.M (2010:100), define reduplication as a process similar to derivation in which the first syllable or the entire word is doubled, either exactly or with a slight phonological change. Though it may occur in other languages, reduplication is not a common or regular process of word formation in English. In English it is often used in children's language, for example boo-boo, putt-putt) or for humorous or ironic effect (goofy-goody, pooh-pooh).

Reduplication consists in the repetition of all or of part of a root or stem to form new words. According to Solichi (1996:9), reduplication is a grammatical reduplication, in whole or in part, either with variations of phonemes or not. The

results of repetition is called re-word, the repeated unit is a basic word. Reduplication can be formed with two meaningful parts, for example, flower-power, brain-drain, culture-vulture, or heart-smart.

2.5.3 Conversion

Since the disappearance of inflectional endings in the early middle ages, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the English language is the formation of new words by changing their word class, or part of speech - a process variously known as functional shift or word-class conversion. Conversion is the change in form class without any corresponding change of form (Bauer 1983: 32). Thus the change whereby the form napalm, which had been used exclusively as a noun, came to be used as a verb (They decided to napalm the village) is case of conversion. Conversion is a word creation mechanism in which a current word is converted to a new syntactic type.

Conversion does not add an affix, but it resembles derivation because of the change in part of speech and meaning which it brings about (O'Grady et.al.1997:157). According to Yule (2010:57), a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are „category change“ and „functional shift“. A number of nouns such as bottle, butter, chair and vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the meeting; They're vacationing in Florida. These conversions are readily accepted, but some examples, such as the noun impact being used as a verb, seem to impact some people's sensibilities rather negatively.

Conversion is a word formation process in which an English word is transformed into a noun, verb, adverb, or adjective without any reduction. For examples are:

a. Light

Light the way (verb)

The book is light (adjective)

b. Bottle

We bottled the home-brew last night (verb)

c. Fast

I am fasting for thirty days (verb)

He ran fast to catch the bus (adverb)

2.5.4 Compounding

Compounding is a part of word formation process. Compounding is a process of combining some lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) (O'Grady, 1996:26). Compounding is a process of English word formation whereby two or more words are joined to new word forms. This process which occurs in English are nearly limitless, such as bittersweet, homework, pickpocket, etc (Fromkin et.al.2003:93). The word is not cut, and then becomes a word by combining two or more words.

When two words are in the same part of speech, a compound word is formed, such as noun + noun, as in girlfriend, paper clip, and postman. The head of a compound in English is the right most word in the compound. The head is the component of a word or phrase that defines its broad meaning and grammatical category. In another definition, according to Scalise (2010:5), compound word is the combination of lexemes into larger words. The same idea also is stated by

Allan (1986:225), compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms, for examples: facebook, from Noun + Noun, anticlimax, from Adjective + Noun.

According to Brinton, L.G & Brinton, D.M (2010:103), compounding is the combination of two or more free roots (plus associated affixes). There are three kinds of compounds. They are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. The table below shows the example of syntactic patterns in compound words.

Table 2.5.4 Kinds of Compounding

Kinds of Compound	Examples
Compound Nouns	Airplane, lipstick, peppercorn, figurehead
	Cut-throat, pickpocket, crybaby, drawbridge
	Madman, blackbird, fast-food, software
Compound Verbs	Babysit, skydive, housekeep, proofread
	Double-book, whitewash, fine-tune
	Sleep-walk, tap-dance, force-feed, blow-dry
Compound Adjectives	Headstrong, colorblind, lifelong, duty-free
	Bittersweet, red-hot, blue-green.
Compound Prepositions	Without
Compound Pronouns	Anybody, Anything

2.5.5 Blending

In this research, blending is the kind of word formation process that is used in analyzing the data. According to Council (2012), blending is one of ways to build the new words by combining of one word and the end of another word to make a new meaning. For example :

- a. Motel : motor + hotel. It is formed from the combination of motor and hotel.
- b. Snapgram : snapchat + instagram. It is formed from the combination of snapchat and instagram.
- c. Socmed : social + media. It is formed from the combination of social and media.

Yule (2010: 55) stated that combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is called blending. However, blending is usually achieved by taking only the first syllable of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some parts of the United State, there is product that is used like gasoline, but it is made from alcohol. The blended term for referring this product is gasohol. Familiar examples of blending are smog (smoke +fog), brunch (breakfast +lunch) and infotainment (information+ entertainment). While not one of the major ways of forming new words, blending is used quite a bit in English in advertising, product naming, and playful language.

2.5.6 Back Formations

Backformation is the process of reducing one type of word (usually a noun) to form another type of word (usually a verb). The great majority of back-formations in English are verbs (Bauer 1983: 230). A back-formation is a type of folk etymology that results in the introduction of an entirely new listeme into the language. This happens when a learner encounters a word that contains a sound sequence that sounds like a particular suffix. The word doesn't in fact contain that suffix, in the minds of the other people using it, but the learner doesn't know that.

A good example is „donate“ (a verb), which comes from „donation“ (a

noun). Other examples such as „emote“ (from „emotion“), create (from „creation“) and „supervise“ (from „supervision“). Some sources of back formed verbs in English came from the common pattern, such as „worker – work“ and „editor – edit“. Yule (2010:56) stated, back formations is typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)”. In simple definition, back formation is process of word formation which creates new word by removing the real affix in a word, typically it can change the word class. For example: donate (verb) from donation (noun), emote (verb) from emotion (noun) and opt (verb) from option (noun).

2.5.7 Shortening

People typically use the longer term in more formal situations and the shorter term in more informal situations. However, while the new term may completely replace the longer original term, it does not change the word class or meaning of the word itself. Shortening can also be called clipping. Katamba (1994:125) stated clipping is divided into foreclipping and back clipping. Foreclipping is when a front part of a word is clipped or being cut for the example is a word *bus* that come from the word omnibus. While back clipping is the processes of black part of the word reduction for example is the word *lab* that as an original word laboratory.

Shortening occurs when a word with more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. Yule (2010:56) says hat clipping is shortening or reduction some element in a word. This occurs when a word with more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, which usually starts in casual speech. Although the term gasoline is still used, most people refer to gas using the clipped form.

Shortening is often used in a colloquial rather than a formal register, and some have attained more neutral status. So, in the simple definition, shortening is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. Other common examples are *mr* (*mister*), *ad* (*advertisement*), *flu* (*influenza*), and *exam* (*examination*). Perhaps the most familiar versions of this process are the word *movie* from *moving picture*, *Aussie* from *Australian*, and *telly* from *television*.

2.6 Song

According to Puti, (2016: 24), a song is a brief musical work set to a poetic text, with equal emphasis placed on the music and the words. It can be written for one or more voices and is usually performed with instrumentation. What distinguishes them is that the songs have a personal quality that causes the listener to react as if the song was written specifically for them. Song in foreign language classes maybe use to motivate students and to create a more relaxing foreign language classes (Siti, 2008:2).

Song is a distinct form that shares elements with speech and poetry. Songs and speech are both vocally produced, linguistically meaningful, and melody. Both songs and poetry use words to convey meaning, are typically written down before publication, can be set to music, and can be listened to. It shows that a song is a piece of musical composition of words, verse, or poem which is sung or uttered with modulation of the voice which expresses the thought and feeling.

The other definition, according to Suyanto (2010:113), song is one series of intoned word with rhythm and particular tone. The power of song is immense. Music can move many people to tears or other strong emotions, and song can

form strong emotional associations with people, events, and places. A song has a personal quality that causes the listener to react as if the song is being sung specifically for the listener.

2.7 Ariana Grande

There are a lot of singer in the world. One of the famous singer in the world is Ariana Grande. Ariana Grande is an American singer and actress. She is known as a female singer who is not only beautiful, but also talented, unique, and loved by many people. Not only is she good at singing in a soprano voice, she is also able to reach the whistle register of her distinctive vocals. Ariana even has high creativity as a songwriter.

Even though singing was her main hobby and passion, Ariana had her first career as an actress. Since childhood, he has been in the very popular Nickelodeon show. Previously, little Ariana had often appeared in various theaters. In addition, his acting talent cannot be underestimated. The reason is, the Pop music star has started his career in the entertainment industry since 2008 in the world of acting. At that time she played a musical on Broadway entitled 13 as an actress.

As self-promotion, Ariana uploaded a number of videos to the videosharing platform, YouTube. Unexpectedly, this is where his golden voice got a way to shine. Ariana Grande's music video received 10 billion views. A friend of the label's leader Republic Records had watched the video and he was impressed by Ari's vocal color. The friend then sent the video link to Monte Lipman, the CEO of the famous record company. From there Ariana managed to get her first contract as a singer.

Every great singer is blessed with his own unique characteristics, and

Ariana is also. He is able to sing very high notes like a whistle or a whistle. In the music industry, Ariana is known as a newcomer who has managed to attract public attention. His first album, Yours Truly (2013) managed to top the US Billboard 200 with the lead single "The Way". During her career, Ariana's 5 albums won her many awards. Some of them are New Artist of the Year at the 2013 American Music Award, Best New Artist at the 2014 BET Awards, and Artist of The Year at the 2016 American Music Awards.

In personal life, Ariana Grande is known as a humble figure. She is one of the leading fundraising children's singing groups "Who Care" in south Florida. It is recorded that as much as \$ 500,000 (Rp. 5.7 billion) was successfully donated to these children in 2007 alone. She also had a successful duet with Zayn Malik for the song Beauty and the Beast which is the OST of the Disney film for the same title. He also managed to launch a slick collaboration with Miley Cyrus and Lana Del Rey in the song Don't Call Me Angel for the soundtrack for the latest Charlie's Angels film in 2019. The woman who is famous for her high ponytail hairstyle and mini skirt and knee-length boots has worked on a number of popular albums, such as Yours Truly and Christmas Kisses in 2013 and My Everything in 2014.

2.8 Previous Study

Below are some previous study which raise the issue of Word Formation Process. They are described briefly as follows:

First, Carolina (2017) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Word Formation Process on Kereta Basa* from the Soegijapranata Catholic University,

Semarang. The objective of this research was to find out the types of word formation process which are involved in kereta basa and to find out the patterns which are mostly used in forming kereta basa by using qualitative methods. Data were taken from pepak basa jawa text books. This research aims to identify the types of word formation process and the patterns which are mostly used in kereta basa. The result of the study showed there are 40 kereta basa words which are formed merely by blending formation process to create new words. The result from these finding will be used as a reference to analyze word formation in song lyrics.

Second, Mira (2018) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Used in Social Media*, from Sumatera Utara University, Medan. This research focused on the using of word formation processes used in social media such as twitter and instagram. The aims of this thesis were to classify and analyze the word formation process used in social media and also to find out the kinds of word formation processes the most dominant one. The writer used descriptive qualitative method, in which the data were words that contain word formation processes used in social media. The data were analyzed applying the theory of word formation processes by Hatch & Brown (1995), Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996). The result of this: there were 8 types of word formation processes were found in social media. They were borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection and derivation. The result from these finding will be used to see the types of word formation in this research.

Third, Murniyati (2020) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Word*

Formation Process in Everyday Communication on Facebook, from Muhammadiyah University, Palembang. In this study, the data were taken from capturing the photo and its captions which have been posted by them on facebook account. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method and this research was conducted at the fourth and sixth semester students facebook of English Education Study Program in Universitas Tridinanti Palembang. The researcher analyzed a dominant finding using a formula. From this thesis analysis, the researcher found 8 processes of word formation used in facebook, namely acronym, borrowing, clipping, compounding, blending, derivation, inflection and back formation. The result from these finding will be used to see the types of word formation in this research.

The fourth, Novianti (2017) conducted a research entitled *Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie*, from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. This study examines the use of English slang words in movie conversations. The information in this thesis was derived from the script for the film Deadpool. This thesis employs George Yule's word formation process theory to investigate how the slang words found in the Deadpool movie script are formed. This thesis methodology is qualitative method which is relying on verbal data and the data will be explained descriptively. This study's analysis is divided into four steps based on the structural morphology process. Morpheme, Word Formation, Morpho phonological Processes, and Dictionary are the four. According to the research, the processes of word formation of English slang words in the film Deadpool are divided into five stages. Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Initialism, and Multiple Processes are

some of them. The result from these finding will be used as a reference to analyze word formation in song lyrics.

Based on the four previous study above, in this present time, the researcher raises a little bit different research from the previous ones. In this study, the researcher will take out word formation and chooses Ariana Grande as the subject. Besides, the researcher will get the data from song (lyric), a new type of data sources.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is an abstract representation that is connected to the research project's goal that directs the collection and analysis of data. This will focused on the analysis of word formation in Ariana Grande's song lyrics. Word formation usually use in our daily conversation, and also use in song lyric. The data of this study will obtain from the lyric of Ariana Grande's song. By comprehending the use of word formation, this research can be useful as the guidance in studying the use of word formation. The conceptual framework of this study will illustrate as in tree diagram as follows:

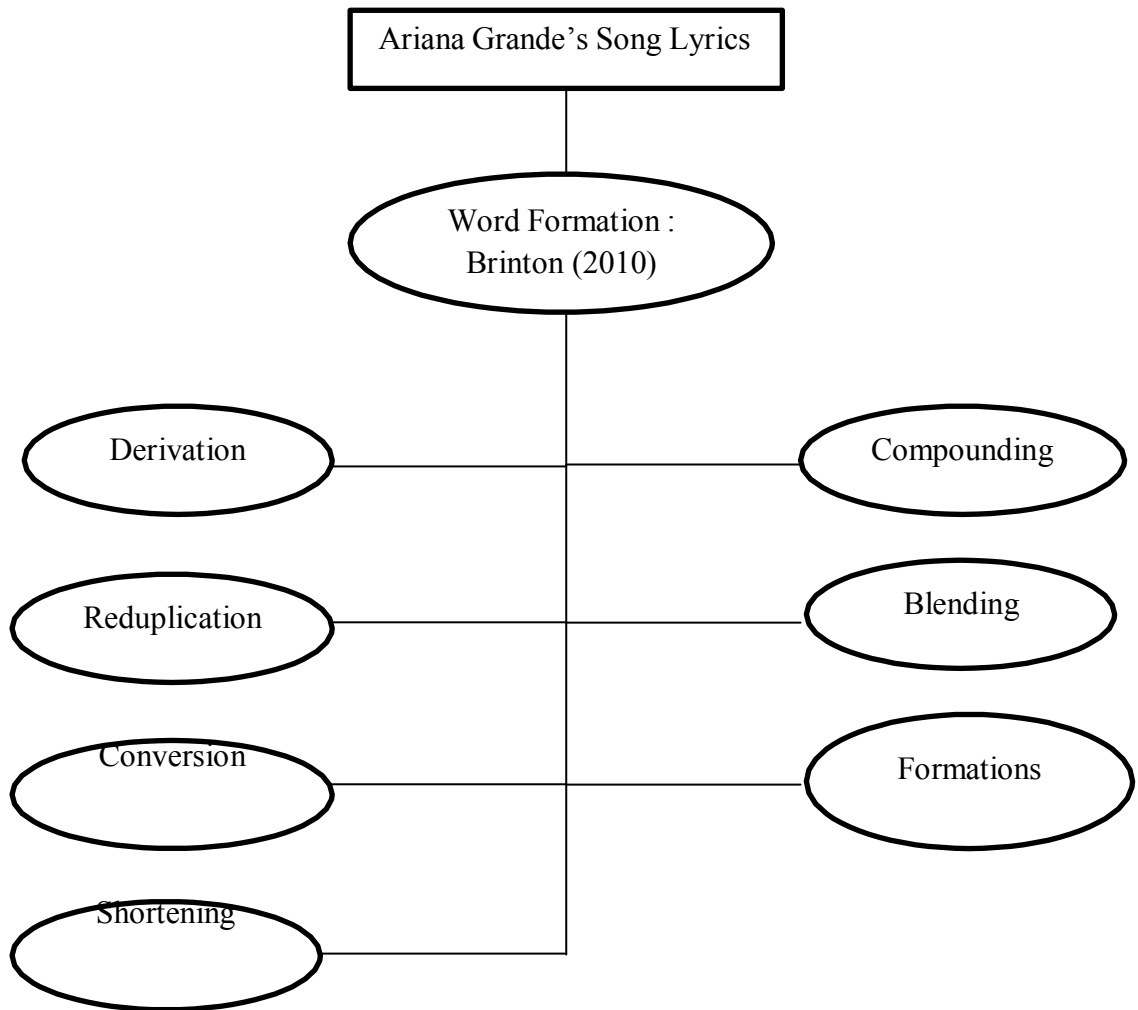


Figure 2.9: Analysis of word formation in Ariana Grande's song lyrics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study was used descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2003:182) stated qualitative research is an interpretative research. Qualitative research include creating a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for themes or categories, and finally interpreting or drawing conclusions about its personal and theoretical significance. In this research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to analyze the types of word formation of Ariana Grande's song lyrics.

3.2 The Source of Data and Data

3.2.1 The Source of Data

The source of data was taken from Ariana Grande's song lyrics. All lyrics were transcribed and were used as the data to be analyzed. The researcher took twenty songs from fifty one Ariana Grande's songs. The content of her song is very interesting, and also there are many unusual words or phrase that found.

3.2.2 Data

The data of this study were all the words that contain of word formation in Ariana Grande's song lyrics.

3.3 Technique for Collecting Data

In accomplishing this study, the data collected by doing observation technique. According to Welck (1979:65), observation is an activity of recording, selecting, compiling, marking, and replacing a series of observed behavioral processes and the atmosphere which has a relationship with a particular organization. So, Observation technique meant that the data found from reading, studying and analyzing the references related in the study. Qualitative research might also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The data of this study was collected by using these following steps:

1. Downloading Ariana Grande's song.
2. Listening the song 3-5 times to understand the data that was needed in the research.
3. Searching and collecting the lyric of the songs from the internet website.
4. Reading the song lyrics.
5. Transcribing all lyrics of each Ariana Grande's song.

3.4 Technique for Analyzing Data

There were many ways of how analyzed data in qualitative research, but in this study, the researcher used the steps of analyzing qualitative data proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014:31). It was explained briefly as follows:

1. Data Condensation/Reduction

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data is referred to as condensation/reduction. In other words, the researcher chooses only the important data or data that is relevant to the researcher from the field notes, and the transcript data had already been transcribed. Word

formation of the song lyrics will use to identify the reduced data.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display means an organized, compressed assembly form of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In other words, the researcher presented the data in the table form. The following steps were conducted the writer in presenting data through grouping the data into types of word formation namely derivation, reduplication, conversion, blending, compounding, back formations, and shortening.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Drawing and verifying conclusion is one of the important or the final steps in this study. After drawing parts of the data that has been cited as an absolute data, verifying conclusion is the right way in united the entire collected, reductive and displayed data. This is a way to know the result of the data after the data display. In this step, the writer made conclusion after completely identifying types of word formation.

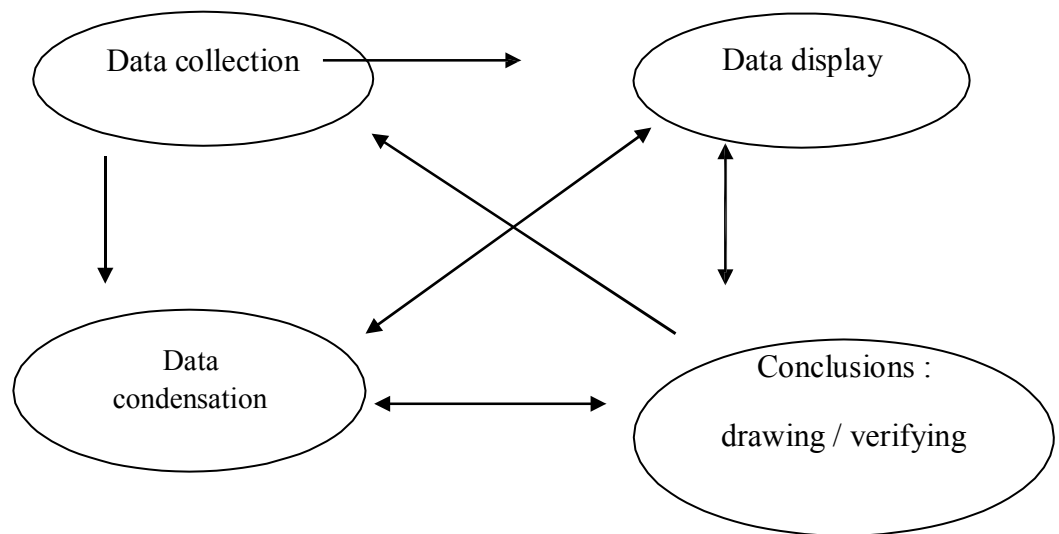


Figure 3.4 : *Component of Data Analysis Model (Miles and Huberman 2014: 33)*

So, the data will analyze by using Miles and Huberman Theory

(2014:31).The steps of the analysis include:

1. Identifying the word formation of the song lyrics.
2. Classifying the word formation into seven types: (1) derivation, (2) reduplication, (3) conversion, (4) compounding, (5) blending, (6) back formations, (7) shortening.
3. Finding the percentage from each type of word formation by using the percentage formula.

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X = The percentage of the types of word formation

F = Frequency of word formation

N = The total number of word formation

4. Making conclusion the data analysis.

3.5 Data Triangulation

The term "triangulation" is frequently used in qualitative research publications. Typically, scholars mention "triangulations" in discussions about how to ensure the "quality" or "validity" of a study. According to Roulston (2018:1), in the 1950s researcher began to use "triangulation" (defined as using more than one research method) as an approach to assessing the validity and reliability of data-gathering methods in the social and behavioral sciences.

According to Hales (2010:13), triangulation has been widely accepted as a method to improve the analysis and interpretation of findings from various types of studies since the 1970s. Triangulation, in particular, has proven to be an effective tool for reviewing and correlating findings in surveys, assessments, appraisals, and other forms of monitoring and evaluation. Experts in social science triangulation continue to agree on the utility of Denzin's four types of triangulation, namely data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological or method triangulation. In this study, the researcher used data triangulation.

Data triangulation is the use of multiple data sources, such as time, space, and people, in a study (Hales, 2010:14). Findings can be corroborated, and any weaknesses in the data can be compensated for by the strengths of other data, increasing the results' validity and reliability. The method has been used in a variety of industries to strengthen conclusions about findings and reduce the risk of incorrect interpretations.

The use of existing data for review and analysis is the core strength of data triangulation. Rather than drawing conclusions from a single study, data

triangulation by definition uses multiple data sources to examine a situation. A larger pool of relevant data practically guarantees the discovery of areas of convergence and divergence; areas of convergence and divergence that may not have been identified or noticed in data from a single study. The nature of data when it is drawn from multiple data sources and data sets is a parallel strength. With triangulation, it is likely that the data will be drawn from a much more diverse set of sources and this diversity ensures a more expansive look at the situation (Hales, 2010:21).

In this study, regarding the data triangulation, the researcher chose Bruno Mars as the new subject. The researcher analyzed ten songs of her songs on YouTube as the new source of data to confirm the trustworthiness of the findings in this research.