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FORMING OF WORD: MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN *BITTERSWEET IN YOUR MOUTH, CAN YOUR STOMACH DOUBT?* FICTION STORY BY @VWRITES (ON TWITTER)

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ABSTRACT

Morphology derived from Greek words: morphe means form and logos means knowledge, and it is concerned with describing and explaining how the words are formed; it is the branch of linguistics that studies word formation and composition is called Morphology. The rules can understood by the speakers reflect specific patterns or regularities in the way words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units are interacting in speech. In this case, morphology studies pattern of word formation within across languages New words are needed not only to increase our vocabulary but also to create new sentences. The new words purchased by the word training process can be made in many ways. One of the most commonly used methods to form new words is assigned by prefix or suffix. The aimsof this study is to analyze the morphological word formation in @vwrites (on twitter) Fictional Story “Bittersweet on Your Mouth, Can Your Stomach Doubt?” The method used by the researcher is a qualitative method, where the researcher investigates the formation of words in the fictional story from @vwrites (on twitter) entitled “Bittersweet on Your Mouth, Can Your Stomach Doubt?” on twitter. The result of this study are the researchers found some types of forming words that will be explained one by one.

Keywords: Morphology, Morphemes, Word, word formation, Fiction, Twitter



INTRODUCTION

Word plays a central role in communication both in written and spoken form. Without words, communication is almost impossible because a sentence, a semantically acceptable group of words, allows us to communicate effectively. Without communication, life could cease to exist. The words we use are so important that we must choose them carefully when we speak. Word choice or word choice is an important factor to consider before speaking or writing. We try not to hurt others with the words we use when we speak or write.

Knowledge of morphology is very useful for the one who wants to learn more about a language. Linguists and teachers are interested in the study of this branch because they know that it is the only way to find out more about the strategies to increase the lexical capacity of the speaker. Linguistics is the scientific study of a language; and, therefore, morphology is one of the dominant components of linguistics. This helps one to enlarge his vocabulary with the use of affixes and facilitates the understanding of meanings of words and the creation of new words and the modification and this statement is supported by George (2015). Morphology is the study of internal structure of words which are the smallest independent units of language.

The meaning of words, which is one of the axes of semantics (1965, p.23), raises many specific problems. The best help for solving meaning problems is often a dictionary. However, this will be very tiring if we have to look up our dictionary every when we find new unknown words. One of the attempts to solve problem about knowing the meanings of words in sentences is that recognizes and analyzes their forms based on the rules of word formation.

To support this study, many studies which are relevant with this research are presented and discussed here. The first is the research from Adibeleje, (2013). *The title is "A Comparative Description of Affixation Processes in English and Yoruba for ESL Pedagogy"*. The method used in this study is a qualitative research and design in a research analysis. The source of study was taken from Yoruba language and English language and analysis of English and Yoruba derivational and inflectional processes of affixation reveal that the English language offers itself to both prefixation and suffixation morphological processes but the Yoruba language lends itself to morphemic prefixation only in its word formation.

The second is the journal from Mahendra, (2017). *"The title is Derivational English Suffixes with Reference to the Jakarta Post"*. The method used in this study



Authors: Marbun F., Simanjuntak M.N., Lubis H.L., Damanik E.S. Dara is a qualitative research and its design in a research analysis. The source of study was taken from the online version of *The Jakarta Post's news* that is available at www.thejakartapost.com. The data in this study were collected using the documentation method. The data that were taken from the news were analysed based on the form of derivational suffixes by applying the theory of morphology. Then, the analysis was continued by explaining the function and meaning of derivational suffixes using the same theory.

Fiction, literature created from the imagination, is not presented as fact, although it may be based on a true story or situation. Literary genres that fall under the genre of fiction include novels and short stories.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Basically, linguistics consists of two broad fields (McMannis, Carolyn & Deborah Stolenwerk, Zheng-Zheng, 1987) 1) Micro linguistics, namely the field of linguistics that studies languages from within in other words studying the structure of the language itself 2) Macro linguistics, namely the field of linguistics that studies language in relation to factors outside of language, including interdisciplinary fields and applied fields. In terms of objectives, linguistics can be divided into two fields, namely theoretical and applied linguistics

1. Theoretical linguistics, namely the field of linguistics that studies and examines language to get the rules that apply in language. Theoretical linguistics exists in general and in particular. General linguistics is usually called general linguistics which attempts to understand the general characteristics of various languages. Specific theoretical linguistics seeks to investigate specific features in certain languages. Theoretical linguistics includes: descriptive linguistics, comparative historical linguistics. This division is detailed one by one as follows: a. Theoretical linguistics is a branch of linguistics which focuses on general theory and general methods in language inquiry.
2. Descriptive linguistics, also called synchronous linguistics, is a field of linguistics that investigates the language system at any given time. For example: Indonesian today, English used by Shakespeare, and so on without regard to its development over time. This branch is divided into (1) descriptive phonology, (2) descriptive morphology, (3) descriptive syntax, (4) descriptive lexicology. Phonology examines the characteristics of sound and sound functions. Morphology investigates words, elements and their formation processes, syntax investigates units between units. Morphology and syntax are



Authors: Marbun F., Simanjuntak M.N., Lubis H.L., Damanik E.S. Dara included in grammar or grammar level. Lexicology involves the vocabulary or lexicon.

3. Comparative historical linguistics (Callies, 2006) is linguistics that studies and investigates language development from one period to another, and investigates the comparison of one language with another language to find ancient languages or proto languages as shared parent languages. LHK is also divided into fields (1) phonology, (2) morphology, (3) syntax, (4) comparative historical lexicology. It was also stated that language has aspects of meaning or semantic aspects. Investigations on this aspect, both general theoretical and descriptive in nature and comparative in nature, are called semantics. This field is often called linguistic semantics, to blast it with philosophical semantics, which is a branch of philosophy that also investigates meaning.
4. Applied linguistics (Lasagabaster, 2012) covers the fields of: language teaching, translation, lexicology, applied phonetics, applied sociolinguistics, international language development, special language development, medical linguistics, metalinguistics. We will have a limited number of sentences if no new words are created. This means that all of our needs cannot be expressed in a limited number of words. New words can be developed from existing words or invented through advances in technology.

Morphology is a part of linguistics. In a manner etymology of the word morphology comes from a morph word which means 'form' and the word logos which means 'science' (Rice, 2015). So literally the word morphology means 'science' regarding form. (Ringe & Eska, 2013) argue that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words or the way in which words are constructed out of smaller meaningful units.

Various understanding of morphology is the reference of the writer in describing the meaning morphology (Helmie, 2015), namely as part of language science of word form is a linguistic branch that identifies basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology studies the subtleties of word forms and the effects of word changes on the group and the meaning of the word/morpheme (Nida, 1949).

In the study of words there are two kinds of morphemes, which are based on type and based on meaning, and based on its types there are two types: morpheme can stand alone it's called free morpheme and morpheme cannot stand alone it's called bound morpheme.

Morphemic processes serve different functions. Some occur to alter meaning and/or part of speech (derivational), others show grammatical relationships between words (inflectional) (Kolanchery George, 2015). In English, the attachment of '-ness'



Authors: Marbun F., Simanjuntak M.N., Lubis H.L., Damanik E.S. Dara to an adjective such as 'faithful' derives the noun 'faithfulness'. Likewise, when 'un-' is attached to 'happy', meaning is reversed (unhappy).

Morphological processes alter stems to derive new words. They may change the word's meaning (derivational) or grammatical function (inflectional). There are various types of processes, not all of which are present in all languages. Some of these are concatenative, meaning that they involve the linear combination of morphemes (affixation, for example), involving the alternation of internal properties of morphemes.

Languages make use of a wide array of expressive means, many of which are restricted to the level of the grammatical word (Manova, 2014). Collectively, these are referred to as morphological processes that is, processes that can be described in terms of operations applied to a base (a root, stem, or principal part) that express meanings desired by a speaker (O'Grady, Archibald, Aronoff, & Rees-Miller, 2010).

According to Akmajian, et.al (1991: 212) new words can be formed by invention and composition. While Rachmadie (1985:867) adds that words can also be formed by mixing, cutting, and by acronyms. But the most common way used to form new words is through affixes.

Todd (1: 9) states that we can isolate four of the commonly implied meanings of 'word': orthographic, morphological, lexical and semantic. A formal word is one that has a space on each side. For example, He had a book. There are four words in this sentence because each word has a space on each side. A morphological word is a single word that only considers form, not meaning. For example, the word "table" is one morpheme, but "table" is two morphemes. A vocabulary that covers different forms of items that are closely linked by meaning. Thus, take, takes, taking, took, taken, are five morphemes but only one word compound meaning. This is actually similar to what Bauer (1983) defines as lexeme and word form. A semantic word consists of distinguishing elements that may be morphologically similar but have different meanings. For example, the word table can refer to a piece of furniture or a schedule. Thus, they belong to the same morphological word but they are also two meaningful words because they are not closely related in meaning.

Word formation has long been at the heart of important linguistic studies; and with regard to the sources of word formation, the types and ways of word formation, as well as the structural organization of the word formation system, modern linguistics has accumulated a large amount of research to date. However, little attention has been paid to the functional aspects of word structure, such as the role of elements and categories of word formation in text production.



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METHOD

Using Qualitative Research, this study focuses on Holistic Research. Although quantitative research is more reliable because it is based on numerical methods and can be objectively disseminated by other researchers. Qualitative methods are used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behaviors, and interactions. Generate non-numeric data. Integrating qualitative research with interventional research is a research strategy that is receiving increasing attention from an interdisciplinary point of view.

Qualitative research was once considered philosophically incompatible with empirical research, but it acknowledges the ability to add a new dimension to intervention research that cannot be achieved by simply measuring variables. Number. Qualitative research was initially used in psychological research when researchers found it difficult to assess human behavior. Since then, qualitative research has also been used in other fields of research. In clinical research, qualitative research allows the data to be examined further. Improve clinical trials by improving user engagement.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

How is a word developed?

We will have a limited number of sentences if no new words are created. This means that all of our needs cannot be expressed in a limited number of words. New words can be developed from existing words or invented through advances in technology. According to Akmajian, et.al (1991: 212), new words can be formed by inventing and composing them. While Rachmadie (1985:867) adds that words can also be formed by mixing, cutting, and by acronyms. But the most common way used to form new words is through affixes.

In this study writer analyze Forming of Word: Morphological Analyzes in “Bittersweet in Your Mouth, Can Your Stomach Doubt?” a fictional story from @vvrwrites on Twitter. It’s an Alternative Universe or we called it with AU, it is another name of short story that most talked in twitter. This story is about a couple that they love each other but doesn’t meant to be.



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Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning.

1. Morning *Homeroom Teacher* and partners. **Homeroom** combining two words into one unit. Like, Home+Room = Homeroom.
2. *Whatever* is between us, it's nothing. This word called compounding because it is combining two words into one unit. Like, What+Ever = whatever.
3. *Tarik ulur* pengusutan kasus itu membuat kasus itu tak kunjung selesai. *Tarik ulur*: merupakan kata majemuk yang terbentuk dari kata kerja *tarik* dan kata kerja *ulur*.
4. Penjahat itu mendapat hukuman *tembak mati*. *Tembak mati*: merupakan kata majemuk yang terbentuk dari kata kerja *tembak* dan kata kerja *mati*.

Acronym

An acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say, therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase.

1. I am **OTW** to canteen. **OTW** called acronym because that is from the first letter of each word form On The Way.
2. Sounds weird though **LOL**. **LOL** called acronym because that is from the first letter of each other words from Laughing Out Loud.
3. Sebaiknya kita tetap menjaga *prokes* selama berada di luar rumah. **Prokes** merupakan kepanjangan dari Protokol Kesehatan.
4. Sepertinya dia bagian dari **BIN**. **BIN** merupakan gabungan dari huruf pertama dari kalimat Badan Intiligen Negara.

Affixation

Affixation is a process of attaching an affix to the root either to the left side or right side of the root. When an affix is attached to the end of the root or to the right side of the root, it is called a suffix.

1. You are such a *friendly* person. Friend (noun) +ly = Friendly



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2. Bro, I don't know what's up with you. But, I think she deserve a break from school. Because, she was crying earlier. Early (Adjective)+er = Earlier
3. Tatiana dan sahabat-sahabatnya *bermain* dri pagi hingga petang. (Prefix)
4. *Keramaian* di pasar itu terjadi karena sebentar lagi lebaran. (konfix)

Blending Words

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meanings.

1. If we have meeting there every day after *brunch*, is it ok? Breakfast and Lunch = Brunch.

CONCLUSION

Having discuss and analyze Forming of Word: Morphological Analysis in "Bittersweet on Your Mouth, Can Your Stomach Doubt?" A Fiction Story by @vvrtes (on twitter), complete with the examples. The writers found that are 4 types of forming words, which is Compounding, Acronym, Affixation and Blending Words.

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