

# **THE PROCESS OF WORD FORMATION AND PHRASE STRUCTURE OF ANDROID APPLICATION NAMES**

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## **Abstract**

Android is an operating system for mobile device, such as smartphones and tablet computers that was developed by Google. In this era, android is a popular operating system that is searched by people because of necessary of information. The process and structure of android application names are interesting to be analyzed since they have different structure of words in general. The purpose research is to describe and explain which word formation processes and phrase structure that are commonly used in Android Application Names. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. The technique to process the data is *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*. The writer found 100 android application names in android phone with 10 word formation processes that form those; they are 39 words compounding, 21 words multiple processes, 9 words which was formed acronym and initialization, 9 words back formation, 7 words conversion, 5 words clipping, 3 words blending, 3 words borrowing, 3 words inflection, and also 1 word which was formed derivation. Based on the phrase structure, the writer 84 words noun phrase, 15 words verb phrase, and 1 word infinitival phrase. The result shows that noun phrase is frequent phrases that can be found in the android phone.

## **Background of the Study**

Language is changing and developing day by day because of several reasons, such as the development of communication media and technology. Language has an important role for human being and technology. They use language for communication, expressing their idea and establishing the technology. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1998:5), language develops by the emerging of many new words as an ordinary use in daily communication. Therefore, language is closely related to the societies and individual who use it.

The study of word formation belongs to Morphological approach. According to O’Grady and Guzman the term of Morphology is the study of word formation and its analysis which has system of class and rules involves in it (1996:32). Otherwise, the study of phrase structure belongs to Syntactical approach. According to Radford (2004:1), syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured of words.

Android is an operating system for mobile device, such as smartphones and tablet computers. It is a good source of information technology. In this era, android is a popular operating system that is searched by people because of the necessary of information, entertainment, social, education and so on. The process and structure of android application names are interesting to be analyzed since they have different structure of words in general.

The writer considered that analyzing word formation and phrase structure of android application names are important. Therefore, the writer conducts a research about morphology and syntax focusing on word formation and structure phrase, and draws the title “**The Process of Word Formation and Phrase Structure of Android Application Names**”.

### **Word Formation Process**

According to Hatch and Brown (1995) and George Yule (2006), there are various of word formation process that may occur in a word. The explanation of word formation process is written below:

#### **1. Coinage**

Coinage is the invention of totally new term (Yule, 2006:53). The most typical sources are invented trade names for one company’s products that become general terms.

For example: Kleenex (facial tissue) (Yule, 2006:53)

Teflon (frying pan) (Yule, 2006:53)

#### **2. Inflection**

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

- a. Regular plural, e.g. : noun + suffix -s = boy + -s → boys (Hatch and Brown, 1995:285)
- b. Irregular Plural, e.g. : child → children (Hatch and Brown, 1995:285)
- c. Zero plural morpheme, e.g. : deer (singular) → deer (plural)  
sheep (singular) → sheep (plural) (Hatch and Brown, 1995:285)

### **3. Borrowing**

Borrowing is the process of taking over words from other languages (Yule, 2006:54). Throughout history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages.

For instance: tycoon (Japanese) (Yule, 2006:54)  
dope (Dutch) (Yule, 2006:54)

### **4. Compounding**

Compounding is a process of joining two separate words to produce a single form (Yule, 2006:54).

For example: Fast food → fast (Adjective)+food (Noun) (Yule,2006:54)  
Textbook → text (Noun)+ book (Noun) (Yule,2006:54)

From these example above, the elements making up a compound can all typically occur as independent words elsewhere in the language.

### **5. Blending**

Similar to compounding, this process combines two separate forms to produce a single new term (Yule, 2006:55). It takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word that is typically blending.

For instance: smog is from smoke and fog (Yule, 2006:55)  
brunch is from breakfast and lunch (Yule, 2006:55)

### **6. Clipping**

Clipping is a process of reducing some elements in a word, which occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form (Yule, 2006:55).

For example: ad (advertisement) (Yule, 2006:55)

flu (influenza) (Yule, 2006:55)

## **7. Back Formation**

Back Formation is a process that reduces a word of one type becomes a word of another type (Yule, 2006:56).

For example: donate is from donation (Yule, 2006:56)

worker is from work (Yule, 2006:56)

## **8. Conversion**

Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as base. According to Hatch and Brown, conversion is a process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist (1995:179).

For example: Butter the bread (Hatch and Brown, 1995:179)

We bottled the home (Yule, 2006:56)

## **9. Acronym and Initialization**

Initialization is another reduction process where each letter on the word is pronounced (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210).

For example: FBI → The Federal Bureau of Investigation (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210)

NTID → National Technical Institute of the Deaf (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210)

Meanwhile, acronym is a word made up abbreviation, too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not as list of letters (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210).

For example: UNICEF → The United Nations Children's Fund (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210)

NAFTA → The North American Free Trade Agreement  
(Hatch and Brown, 1995:210)

## 10. Derivation

Derivation is the accomplished process by means of a large number of affixes of English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule, 2006:57). A few example are the elements un-, mis-, -ful, -less which appear in unhappy, misrepresent, joyful, careless.

For example: 1. Negative Prefix

un- →Unhappy (Yule, 2006:57)

mis- →Misrepresent (Yule, 2006:57)

2. Suffix changes the word class (noun → adjective)

-ism →Terrorism (Yule, 2006:57)

-ish→ Boyish (Yule, 2006:57)

## 11. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are the operation of more than one process in the creation of a particular word (Yule, 2006:58). It is necessary for the language users to make their own innovative words by using two or more formation processes.

For example: 1. deli is from Germany → Borrowing (Yule, 2006:58)

Deli (delicatessen) → clipping

2. Laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) → Acronym (Yule, 2006:59)

Lase 'verb' (laser) → Back Formation

## Phrases

Venhaar states that the phrase is a word or group of words that consist of one word class and do not have a subject and a verb which is a functional part of a longer speech (1996:291).

According to Baker and also O'Grady and Guzman, phrases can be classified into types of word that are noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, preposition phrases and infinitival phrases. Types of phrases, namely:

### 1. Noun Phrase (NP)

It is a group of phrases that could serve as subject in the sentence (Baker, 1989: 34). Noun phrases are phrases in which their main parts are nouns and in a sentence, it may function as subject, object, or complement.

For instance: NP → Det            N  
                  The            book (Baker, 1989:35)  
                  NP → NP<sub>Gen</sub>        VP<sub>Prespart</sub>  
                  John's        seeing Fred (Baker, 1989:149)

## 2. Verb Phrase (VP)

A verb phrase is a phrase headed by a verb (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:185). Verb phrases are phrases in which their main parts are verbs, and usually they function as predicates of sentences.

For example: VP → Qual    V  
                  Never    eat (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:187)  
                  VP → Qual    V        NP  
                  Never    drink    the    water (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:189)

## 3. Adjective Phrase (AP)

Adjective phrase is a phrase headed by adjective (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:185). Adjective phrase is a phrase in which its main part is an adjective and in syntactical construction, it functions as a complement.

For example: AP →        Qual    Adj  
                  Quite    certain (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:187)

## 4. Preposition Phrase (PP)

Preposition phrase is a phrase which headed by a preposition (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:185).

For instance:    PP → Prep    NP  
                  On        the floor (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:189)  
                  PP → Deg        P    NP  
                  Almost in    the house (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:188)

## 5. Infinitival Phrase (IP)

Infinitival phrase is a phrase formed by adding the special infinitival marker to a bare-stem verb phrase (Baker,1989:42).

For example : IP → to-

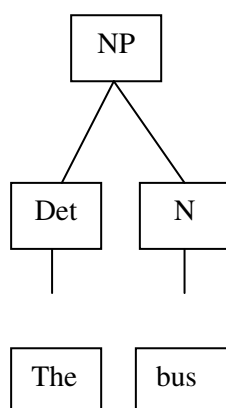
Jacob forgot to lock the cage (Baker, 1989:42)

## Phrase Structure Tree and Rules

According to Fromkin and Rodman, a phrase structure tree is a tree diagram with syntactic category information provided (1998:115). This tree shows that a sentence is both a linear string of words and a hierarchical structure with phrases nested in phrases. Meanwhile, Baker states a phrase structure tree is a diagram that describes how sentences are arranged (1989: 67).

Fromkin and Rodman (1998:21) declare that phrase structure rules make explicit speakers' knowledge of the order of words and the grouping of certain words into syntactic categories. The phrase structure rule is the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more constituents in a particular order (Yule,2006:91). All the linguistics sustains the idea that the phrase structure rules are a set of the ordering of the components constructing the sentence. Phrase structure rules enable the specific formulation of phrases.

For example: (Fromkin & Rodman, 1998:120)



The phrase structure rule that makes this explicit can be stated as: NP → Det N

This rule conveys two facts:

1. A Noun Phrase can be a Determiner followed by a Noun.
2. A Determiner followed by a Noun is a Noun Phrase.

The word The bus is a Noun Phrase that consists of determiner (the) and noun (bus). In short, it can be called that phrase structure tree is diagram mainly used to elaborate the components that form syntactic construction and phrase.

## **Android**

Android was first devised by Android System, a start-up that was acquired by Google back in 2005. It became to be known to the public when the Open handset Alliance announced it in late 2007. The versions are known by their code names, which are all ordered alphabetically.

Android is an open mobile phone platform that was developed by Google and, later, by the Open Handset Alliance (Cassavoy in cellphones.about.com). Google defines Android as a software stack for mobile devices. A software stack is made up of the Operating System or OS (the platform on which everything runs), the middleware (the programming that allows applications to talk to a network and to one another), and the applications (the actual programs that the phones will run).

At present there are varieties of Android OS available, namely Android 1.5 (Cupcake), Android 1.6 (Donut), Android 2.0/2.1 (Eclair), Android 2.2 (Froyo), Android 2.3 (Gingerbread), Android 3.0 (Honeycomb), Android 4.0 (Ice Cream Sandwich) and also Android 4.1 (Jelly Bean). Each version features slightly different functionality and user interface, and recently launched software may or may not work on older version of the OS.

## **Conclusion**

After analyzing the word formation processes of android application names, the writer found 100 android application names in android phone with 10 word formation processes that form those; they are 39 words compounding, 21 words multiple processes, 9 words which was formed acronym and initialization, 9 words back formation, 7 words conversion, 5 words clipping, 3 words blending, 3 words borrowing, 3 words inflection, and also 1 word which was formed derivation. The number of android application names which is formed by multiple



process is 21 %, however; the formed by one process is 79%. Among ten word formation processes, compounding are the most frequent word formation processes which form android application names because most of the android application names is the form of a noun (noun phrase); therefore, it is easy to make compounding.

In addition, based on the phrase structure, the writer found three phrases, namely noun phrase, verb phrase, and infinitival phrase on the android application names. It was found that 84 words noun phrase, 15 words verb phrase, and 1 word infinitival phrase. The result shows that noun phrase is frequent phrases that can be found in the android phone.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for readers who are interested in doing a similar study. Besides, the writer also hopes that this present study could serve as references for those who would conduct further research about word formation processes and phrase structure.

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