

Chapter II

Neologism processes on Rowling's Fantastic Beasts

2.1 Definition of Linguistics

Language experts generally define linguistics as the scientific study of language Lyon (2002:1). Crabtree and Powers (1994:7), stated that linguistics is competence as being a person's potential to speak a language and their linguistic performance as the realization of that potential. Language means any distinct linguistic entity variety which is mutually unintelligible with other such entities Campbell (2006:184).

According to the expert above it can be concluded that linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics aims to understand how the language faculty of the mind works and to describe how language itself works.

2.2 Micro Linguistics

Linguistics is generally divided into two parts, micro linguistic and macro linguistic Crabtree and Powers (1994:13). Micro linguistic is a narrower view, it is concerned internal view of language itself (structure of language systems) without related to other sciences and without related how to apply it in daily life. Some field of micro linguistics are:

2.2.1 Phonology

Lodge (2009:15) in his book fundamental concepts in phonology states that phonology is about differences of meaning signaled by sound.

Cushing and Hellmuth (2016:1) stated that phonology is the system of

sounds in use in a particular language or context. According to Keraf (1984:30), phonology is a part of the language setting that studies the sounds of language.

Referring to some experts above it can be concluded that phonology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of speech sounds concerning to their distribution and patterning.

2.2.2 Morphology

Morphology is the study of the words of language or deals with the study of how words combine to form. O'Grady (1997:132) stated that morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. It can be concluded that morphology is a system category and rules about the formation and interpretation of words. In another opinion, Booij (2010:38) stated that morphology is a study of the way words are built up from smaller parts. Refers to both experts, it can be concluded that morphology is a sub-branch of linguistics that studies about morpheme and merging and forming a word that combines word-formation.

Payne (1997:20-21) stated that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Spencer (1998:1) stated that morphology is at the conceptual center of linguistic. This is not because it is the dominant sub-discipline, but because morphology is the study of word structure.

Referring to some experts above can be concluded that English morphology is one of the linguistics branches that study about word

formation, structure and determining word classes for each word in a language.

Goldsmith (2011: 164) reminded us that the syllable is one of the oldest constructs in the study of language, and most studies of phonology have found a place for the syllable within them. Selkirk (1999: 328) insisted that English provides particularly strong evidence of the view that “the syllable is a linguistically significant unit that must have its place in phonological theory. Durand (1990: 198–199) affirmed that “The syllable needs to be recognized as a unit” and showing that the Polish stress rule, whereby word stress is assigned regularly to the penultimate syllable, can be formulated quite simply by accepting the syllable as a unit without any reference to syllabic composition.

2.2.3 Syntax

Chomsky (2002:11) stated that syntax is the lesson/lecture on the principles and processes in which the sentences are arranged in a specific language. The syntax is the system of the rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language O’Grady (1997:133). According to Ramlah (2001:18) *sintaksis adalah bagian atau cabang dari ilmu bahasa yang membicarakan seluk beluk wacana, kalimat, klausa dan frase.*

Referring to the experts above it can be concluded that syntax is the study of how words combine to form grammatical sentences. Syntactic investigation of a given language has its goal the construction of a grammar

that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis.

2.2.4 Semantics

Semantic is the study of the meaning of the words. Lobner (2002:1) stated that semantics is the part of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Meanwhile, Frawley (1992:3) stated that semantics is the study of literal, decontextualized, grammatical meaning. Another expert says that linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meanings Kreidler (1998:7). Refers to some experts above, it can be concluded that semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences.

2.3 Macro Linguistics

Macro linguistics is the broadest view of language. It is concerned external view of language itself related to other science and how to apply it in daily life Crabtree and Powers (1994:13). Some field of macro linguistics such as; sociolinguistics, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, and others. But some field of macro linguistics that connected to this research area as follows:

2.3.1 Semiotics

Semiotics is a branch of linguistics concerned studying of signs in a language. Zoest (1996:5) stated that semiotics is the study of the sign and all things related to it, how to function, and its relation with other signs, the

sender, and the recipient by those who use it. According to Hoed (2011:3), semiotics is a science that examines the signs in people's life. The understanding of semiotic as a model of social science understands the world as a system of relations that has a basic unit called "sign" thus semiotic studies the nature of the existence of the sign, whether they are constructed by symbols and words used in social contexts Sobur (2003:87).

Referring to some experts above it can be concluded that semiotic is the study that concerned about sign in a language. Semiotics is the study about the system and a rule that produce the meaning of the sign.

2.3.2 Stylistics

Stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language Simpson (2004:2). Stylistics is the science related to style and language style. But in general, it refers more to language style. In the field of language and literature, stylistic means the way of using a specific language that causes certain effects related to aspects of beauty Ratna (2009:167).

According to Fananie (2000:25), stylistics or style is a characteristic of the use of language in literary works that have their specifications compared to the use of language in other communication networks. The style can be a style of language used universally and the use of language which is the characteristics of each author. Referring to some experts above, it can be concluded that Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that concerned with the analysis of language styles.

2.4 Definition of Neologism

Neologism is a new word or expression, or a new meaning for the existing word. Newmark (1988:140) defined the term neologism in both language and linguistic aspect that is newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense. The neologism can be for a long time or seems to be a real new word, and also can be just a temporary word.

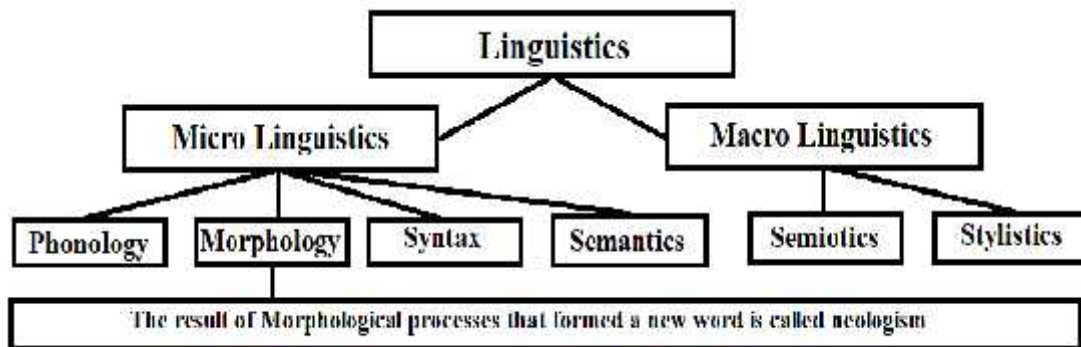
According to Rey (1995:77) neologism as a linguistic phenomenon can be seen from different aspects: time (synchronic), geographical, social and communicative. Therefore, a neologism is a unit of the lexicon, a word, a word element or a phrase, whose meaning or whose signifier – signified relationship, presupposing an effective function in a specific model of communication. Similarly, semantic neologism can be total in the system (the case of borrowings), partial (creations by, affixation, composition, agglutination into complex words, or syntagmatic formations into word groups) or very weak (the case of acronyms and abbreviations) Rey (1995:317-318).

Also, based on Niska (1998:8) neologism can be either a loan word in the form of a direct loan and a loan translation, or a newly coined term, either a morphologically new word or by giving an existing word a new semantic content. For the individual, some words may be unknown without necessarily being neologisms.

In linguistics, morphology is the study of word structure. While words are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, in most languages words can relate to other words by rules. The rules comprehended by the speaker in each case reflect specific patterns in the way words are formed from smaller units and

how those smaller units interact in speech. Thus, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies such patterns of word-formation. Words can be formed or expanded by various morphological processes that convert a morpheme into a word in a language. The result of morphological processes that formed a new word is called neologism.

Refers to some experts above, it can be concluded that neologism is the term for the formation of a new word to develop a language. The process of forming neologisms can use an old word that is renewed in meaning or completely new words.



2.5 Types of Neologism

Newmark (1988) categorized neologism into several types. They are:

2.5.1 Old word with a new sense

It tends to be non-cultural and non-technical. It is usually translated either by a word that already exists or by a brief functional or descriptive

term. For example, the word *bibi* in Bahasa Indonesia had a literal meaning of “aunty” nowadays, it could also mean “housemaid”. Existing collocation with new senses is a translator’s trap: usually, these are normal descriptive terms which suddenly becomes technical terms, their meaning sometimes hides innocently behind a more general or figurative meaning.

2.5.2 New coinage

The definition of coinage referring to Collins Thesaurus is the invention of new words or phrases. It is a well-known hypothesis that there is no such thing as a brand new word. If a word does not derive from various morphemes. Nevertheless, the etymology of many words, in particular, dialect words, is not known and can hardly be related to meaningful sounds.

2.5.3 Derived word

This word-forming procedure is employed mainly to designate (non-cultural) scientific and technological rather than cultural institutional terms, the advance of these internationalists is widespread. For example “bionomics” has given way to “ecology” and “ergonomics” (second sense) to “biotechnology”.

2.5.4 Abbreviation/Pseudo-neologism

Abbreviations have always been a common type of pseudo-neologism. For example, *mendikbud* is an abbreviation in Bahasa Indonesia, which means the Minister of Education.

2.5.5 Collocation

New collocations (noun compounds or adjective plus noun) are particularly common in social science and computer language. If the collocations do not have recognized translation, it is not allowed for translators to give their neologism, they should add a functional-descriptive term. For example “high-tech industries” refer to the industries with more developed aspects in technology.

2.5.6 Eponyms

Newmark defined it as any word derived from a proper name. The word is also able to be derived from the object, mostly the brands but only when they are well known and accepted, and normally have to be translated in denotative terms. For example, the word “Tippex” could mean “erase”, to Tippex means to erase, either generally or using correction fluid.

2.5.7 Phrasal word

Phrasal word is restricted to English’s facility in converting verbs to nouns, for example, sit-in, check-in and so on. The phrasal word could be more economical than its translation, for example in the Indonesian language. “We are going to sit in the English grammar class”, means that the subject “we” did not officially take the English grammar class.

2.5.8 Transferred word

Transferred word is kept only one sense of their foreign nationality. For example, *pencak silat* means self-defense art that originates from Indonesia, *kung fu* means self-defense art that originates from China, and *tae-kwon do* mean self-defense that originates from Korea.

2.5.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are an increasingly common feature of all non-literary text, for reason of brevity or euphony, they are often to give the referent an artificial to rose people to find out what the letters stand for. For example, the FBI stands for Federal Bureau Investigation, and the CIA stands for Central Intelligence Agency and there is also OPEC stands for the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

2.6 Definition of Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word that calls neologism. The formation of a word in a language by the processes of derivation and composition. Sometimes a combination of words of that definition can together be a lexical item since together they define something, in particular, Plag (2003:4). Word formation processes also mean by which new words are produced either by modification of existing words or by complete innovation, which in turn become a part of the language.

Word formation as a process with the result of a new lexeme. A lexeme is the form of the word which is considered to be standard form, it is the form of the word which it is categorized as within dictionary Bauer (2004:15).

According to Ljung (2003:121), compounding is one of the most productive word-formation processes in general in the English language. Two words or more, they can be either verb, nouns or adjectives and sometimes even prepositions, are put together to form a new word. In most cases, compounds are made from the open word classes, most common nouns but also verbs and adjectives Plag (2003:169). For example, finger+print = Fingerprint and full+time = fulltime. There are compound words that do not have to be written as a single word or with a hyphen. The Student feedback system is also a compound word, since the three words together identify something, as stated by Plag (2003:169). There are rules of compounding which word categories can be in which order and there is also the notion of headedness. Headedness means that one of the compounding words is the head, and the other modifies the head. There are many varieties of compounding when looking at different features, such as headedness and stress patterns, but these are not relevant for this thesis. The compounds that are found in this analysis will only be distinguished based on the word classes of their elements (Plag 2003).

Although two special types of compounds that are relevant, one of them is the so-called neo-classical compound. It uses neo-classical elements to combine new words. Plag describes it: These elements are lexemes that are originally borrowed from Latin or Greek, but their combinations are of modern origin (2012:74). One initial element cannot stand on its own but together with a final combining form, it makes a new word. This type of compound is normally used in

science or technology such as in the word biology where bio means life and –logy stands for “science of”. There could be a marginal difference between neo-classical compounds and affixation but Plag (2003:90) states that the neo-classical compounds differ from affixation in the way that a prefix combined with a suffix will not make a new word but an initial combining form with a final combining form will form a new lexical item.

Another version of compounding is the reduplicative compound. The main word is reduplicated, but a part of it is altered. Examples of this are flip-flop and teeny-weeny but it can also be done with names, especially in diminutive forms such as Annie-Pannie Plag (2003:169).

When a word is transferred from another language the term is borrowing. Historically the most substantial languages that have lent words to English have been Scandinavian (Danish), French and Latin according to Bauer (1998:11). Ljung (2003:154) argues that borrowing should not be considered a word-formation process because it is only a way for the vocabulary to be enriched by acquiring foreign words. Nonetheless, since it has been a way to enrich the language for such a long time, it has to be added when analyzing of neologism in literature, especially considering the author’s knowledge of other languages.

This also occurs with names but sometimes a suffix, -y or -ie is added and is then called truncation with –y diminutive. It follows the patterns of a clipping, which is when a word is cut off and shortened to show familiarity, especially when clipping names. Truncation, however, is not only to express familiarity but it is also a diminutive form that includes a positive attitude against the object or person. Calling Amanda - Mandy would show affection to Amanda.

According to Plag (2003:150), blending is when two words, occasionally more, are put together but the joint is merged into a mixture of the words or is overlapping. Examples of this are motel which is a blend of motor+hotel and breakfast+lunch which equals brunch. Semantically, blends of the type brunch signify that it is a meal that is a mixture of both breakfast and lunch, while the meaning of motel is that it is a kind of hotel for people with vehicles with motors.

Like blending, abbreviating is a way to make new words by deleting certain material of the word. Abbreviations are normally formed by taking the first letters of a group of words and making a new word as in the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) or as in BSc (Bachelor of Science) where some additional letters are included. Abbreviations can be spelled with capital letters, lower-case letters, dots or a mixture of these. When abbreviations are read out letter by letter, as in the FBI, it is called an initialism. Sometimes abbreviations can be read out as whole words, as in laser or AIDS and then go by the name acronym.

Affixation is the most common word formation process according to Bauer (1994:11). The use of affixes, that is prefixes and suffixes, can change the meaning or grammatical categories of the word. It is also possible to use several affixes in the formation process. Most of the prefixes do not change the grammatical features of a word but modify the meaning. Dis+like equals dislike, which then means the opposite of like because the prefix dis- negates the word but it remains a verb. Suffixes, on the other hand, indicate the class of the word, and if added or changed, the word class changes. -er is a suffix that indicates a performer of an action as in blender that is to say the thing that blends. Some affixes in English have a Latin base and are called Latinate affixes. Pre-, dis- and -ify belongs to this group of

affixes. Despite their Latin origin, they are separated from the neoclassical compound (Plag 2003:173).

Occasionally, words can get a wider or narrower meaning and this process is called meaning extension. Orthographically the word does not change but the meaning does. Sometimes this can take centuries while it goes quicker other times. A clear example is the word gay, which used to mean happy, but nowadays it means a homosexual person and is nearly exclusively used in that sense.

An irregular word-formation process is an analogy. This category includes words that do not follow the rules of word-formation but are based on other word. Hamburger has been the base for many analogies, it started with a cheeseburger and now there are chickenburgers, veggie burgers, and so on Plag (2003:37).

Occasionally a word is formed by a combination of these general processes. They will then be categorized in the charts as the most prominent word-formation process. In the Fantastic Beast books, there are also some words, especially for the names, that might be thought of as new words but refer to old English or Greek and Roman mythology. If it is not possible to tell the formation patterns of a word, they will be marked as other together with mythological words and words with unclear word-formation patterns.