

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some literatures related to the topic discussed. These are sociolinguistics, jargon, morphology, word formation processes, and beatbox.

Besides, the writer also presents the previous studies underlying this study.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics branches which discusses language in society (Brown and Attardo, 2005). Then, Yule (2006, p. 205) states that “the term sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society”. Moreover, Wardhaugh (2006, p. 13) states that “Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication”. From the statements, the writer concluded that sociolinguistics is used for investigating the language used in society and how language influences the society.

2.1.1 Speech Community

“A speech community is made up of individuals who regard themselves as speaking the same language.” (Corder, 1973, p. 53). Moreover, Romaine states that speech community is “shared ways of speaking which go beyond language boundaries.” (Romaine, 1994, p. 23). From the statements, the writer concludes that speech community is a group of people sharing the same language, or a particular way of using that language. In this case World Beatbox Community is decided as a part of speech community because the members share a same language with a specialized jargon that can be understood only by the members.

2.2 Jargon

“Jargon is the language that is segmented and used only by particular social group”. (Chaer and Agustina, 2004, p. 68). Moreover, Yule on his book *The Study of Language* (2006, p. 244) argues that “jargon is technical vocabulary associated with a specific are of work or interest. In social term, jargon helps to connect those who see themselves as *insider* in some ways to exclude *outsiders*”. It is also said that jargon is the special terms that is used in certain professions and activities. Here are some examples of jargon in beatbox: *Woob-woob* and *depthroat*.

2.3 Morphology

“Without knowledge of the language, one cannot tell how many words are in an utterance” (Fromkin et al, 2011, p.37). Meanwhile, Yule (2006, p.63) says that “ morphology is a term used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all the basics ‘elements’ used in language”. Element here known as morpheme, which is ‘a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function’. Moreover, O’Grady et al (1996, p. 132) state that “morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation interpretation”. Thus, morphology is the study of word form in a language based on its rule and structure of which a word is formed.

2.3.1 Word Formation Processes

According to Yule (2006) word formation processes is the process of creating new words. The writer uses this theory to refer to all the processes of the word form in jargons used among beatboxer. Those processes include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes of which the descriptions will be explained below:

2.3.1.1 Coinage

Coinage is the words that come from a new brand and people who adopt these words to generalize all terms. Yule (2006, p. 53) states that “coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most sources are invented trade names for one company’s product, which become general terms. The examples of coinage are *Aqua, zipper, Xerox.*”

2.3.1.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is the word formation process by taking over words from other languages. Yule (2006, p. 54) states that throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages, such as *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *Croissant* (French), and *yogurt* (Turkish).

2.3.1.3 Compounding

“Compounding is the combining process by joining two separate words to produce a single form” (Yule, 2006, p.44). It is a process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word, which is commonly used in English. Examples of English compounding words are *blackboard, popcorn,* and *supermarket.*

2. 3.1.4 Blending

Blending is the word formation process in which parts of two or more words are combined to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words. Regarding this, Yule (2006, p. 55) explains:

Blending many occurs in phenomenon of the language today, for example of blending are *bit* (binary + digital), *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *motel* (motor + hotel), and *telecast* (television + broadcast). The activity of fund-raising on television that feels like a marathon is typically called a *telethon*, while *infotainment* (information + entertainment) and *simulcast* (simultaneous + broadcast) are other new blends from life with television.

2. 3.1.5 Clipping

Clipping is the reduction of word. Yule (2006, p.55) states that “the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping.” So that clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), often in casual speech.

Common examples are *bra* (brassier), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), *phone*, *plane* and *pub* (public house).

2. 3.1.6 Backformation

Another process of new word formation is by reducing the existing word.

Yule (2006, p.56) defines backformation as reduction process. He explains more that backformation is formed when “a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).” Some examples of word created by backformation are *televise* from television *donate* from donation, *emote* from emoticon, *edit* from editor, and *sculpt* from sculptor.

2. 3.1.7 Conversion

Conversion is a process of changing in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other labels for this very common process are ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’ (Yule, 2006, p.56). For example *bottle*, *butter*, *chair* and *vacation* have come to be used as verbs. The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently (Yule, 2006, p.56). So it can be concluded that conversion is the words which have different meaning without changing the shapes of the words.

2.3.1.8 Acronyms

Yule (2006 p.57) says that acronym is the formation of new words from the initial letters of words such as *CD* ('Compact Disc') or *WWW* ('World Wide Web') and also pronounced as new single words, as in *BATAN*, *UNESCO*, and *NATO*. Yule (2006, p. 57) also gives an explanation that some examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as *laser* (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), and *radar* (Radio Detecting and Ranging). The writer concludes that the newly combined letters create new words that take place in everyday language. Using those shortened forms of a word or phrase can speed up communication.

2.3.1.9 Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. An example of derivation word is "*unhappy*" which comes from the word "*happy*". Yule (2006, p. 57) states that:

Derivation is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of the new English words. This process is accomplished by means of a large number of small *bits* of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small *bits* are called affixes and a few examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism*, and *sadness*.

2.3.1.10 Multiple Processes

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word (Yule, 2006, p.58). For instance: carphone is a new form in which telephone is shortened to phone (clipping) and then it is combined with car (compounding).

2.4 Beatbox

Beatbox is a form of vocal percussion in which the artist emulates the sounds of a 'beat box' or drum machine. Today, as the artform is expanding, vocal percussionists use beatbox techniques and beatboxers use vocal percussion techniques - the difference remains in the style. Beatboxers generally produce more urban styles of music and therefore beatbox can be called urban vocal percussion. The term 'beat box' is used as slang for the non-programmable drum machines that is first called rhythm machines. By 1985, beatbox is being taken forward by Biz Markie. Although a rapper, he starts working as a human beatboxer with acts such as Roxanne Shanté and starts developing sounds such as MCing between the beat, the inward handclap and the harmonic tap. Since the year 2000, beatbox has become more mainstream with artists such as Justin Timberlake and Daniel Beddingfield taking up the artform as well as artists such as Bjork using beatbox as a basis for her music. In 2002, Gavin Tyte created the world's first beatbox tutorials using text and some short MP3 recordings. In March 2003, the site was redesigned, rebranded and relaunched as humanbeatbox.com.

On 26th April 2003, A-Plus - founder of humanbeatbox.com - decides to gather beatboxers from across the world with the first International Human Beatbox Convention. The convention took place in London and attracted beatboxers from all over Europe, North America and Australia. The idea behind the convention is not simply about having a competition or a battle, but to network, exchange ideas and educate. (www.humanbeatbox.com)

2.5 Previous Studies

The writer used two previous studies, the first was conducted by Utami (2009) entitled *Word Formation Analysis on Country music lyrics of Shania Twain music album "Greatest Hits"*. In this study she analyzed 17 songs which are the most familiar and popular based on her observation on radio, television, film, etc. She used data source triangulation to measure credibility and dependability of the data because the data were collected from two different sources, the Shania Twain album and the internet source. She also used two theories of word formation processes proposed by Bauer (1983) and Yule (2000). In her result she finds a lot of words especially slang words, which are created by word formation processes. Word formations found in this analysis are suffixes (dominant part), compounding, conversion, antonomasia and acronyms.

Another research was conducted by Sari (2010) entitled *Word Formation Processes in the Jargon Found in Bola Tabloid Published in April*. In her research, Sari took the jargon found in Bola Tabloid published on April 8 2010 as

the research object. She only took one edition because that edition has many articles (61 articles) that contain football jargons. In her result, she found that 96 jargons of football in that edition are formed by the processes of word formation; they were borrowing, compounding, and acronyms. The jargons formed through the process of borrowing are 90 of total jargons, 52 of which are direct borrowing and 37 of which are indirect borrowing that are translated from other languages and have the changing of spelling. Based on her finding and analysis the process of borrowing is the dominant part and most frequently used.

This present study is similar to the study conducted by Sari (2010) and Utami (2009) since they were investigating the word formation processes. Nevertheless, this study was different from Sari's and Utami's in terms of the object of the study. Sari (2010) took Bola Tabloid published on April 8 2010 as the objects, while the object of this study was World Beatbox Community website *humanbeatbox.com*. It was also different from Utami's (2010) since she conducted investigation on musics lyrics of Shania Twain music album as her object of the study. However, what had been observed by Sari and Utami which were related to the word formation processes were very valuable to be used as the writer's reference in identifying the word formation processes on the jargons of beatbox.