# A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS FOCUSING ON WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ANDROID SMARTPHONE'S TERMS

# THESIS

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**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

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# A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS FOCUSING ON WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ANDROID SMARTPHONE'S TERMS

**THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim, State Islamic University of Malang

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)


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**MALANG**


**2014**

## STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I declare that this thesis I have written by the title *"A Morphological Analysis Focusing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Terms"* is truly my original work. This thesis is carried out to fulfil the requirement for the degree of SarjanaSastra (S.S)in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. The content of this thesis does not integrate to any materials previously written or published by other people except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. By reason of this fact, I am the only person who is responsible if there is any objection from others.

Malang, September 12, 2014
The Researcher,

Wira Puspita Yuswiningtyas

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **"A Morphological Analysis Focusing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Terms"**by WiraPuspitaYuswiningtyas has been approvedby the thesis advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, September 12, 2014

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**MOTTO**

**"How many people live in carelessness, meanwhile their shroud is weaved"**

-Imam As-Syafie-

## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father Imam Rochani and my mother Rusmianti

My dearest sister Dinda and my fianceIrzamai

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, this thesis has been completed with the blessing of the Merciful and Almighty, Allah S.W.T. Prays and peaces are upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW., who was becoming the messenger of Allah to make gratifying news, warning and blessing for people on the earth.

The writing of this thesis is not simple and I have really spent my time. However, I have got a very valuable experience. In addition, this thesis would not been completed without any contribution, support and motivation from many people.

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Malang, September 12, 2014

The Researcher

## ABSTRACT

Puspita, Y.W. 2014.*A Morphological Analysis Focusing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Terms".* Unpublished Thesis. Linguistics. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: AgusEkoCahyono, S.Hum., M. Pd

Key Words: Applied Linguistics, Morphology, Word Formation Processes, AndroidSmartphone's Terms.

Language is an important element in the socialization of our life.Therefore, it is also important for us to study about it, this study is called linguistics. Then, linguistics is applied in several field, one of them is in technology. The increasingly advanced technology has made it possible to study new vocabularies. As Androidoperating systemis growing during 4 years, Android smartphone terms provide operational language terms that help to learn new language. In other words, applied linguistics and technology, both of them complete the language learning purposes for us as society.

Therefore, this study is conducted as media of language learning for all English Department Students and the readers, globally. This research is expected to give more information about word formation processes in the use of terms that exists in Android smartphone which is popular around them.

Using qualitative methods, the researchers describe these terms with morphological approach focusing on word formation processes based on Delahunty and Garvey's theory (2004). The data are collected from website www.google.com in which Android is one of its product. The researcher is the main instrument incollecting and analyzing the data. Besides, she uses the dictionary and internet in dividing theclassification of her data. This research is aimed to describe word formation processes in Android smartphone's terms and how it is applied in Android smartphone's terms.

The object of this study are terms usedin Android smartphone. The data show38 data found in Android Smartphone terms and all of them have different processes in formulating the word. The findings denotethat9 data are classified as affixes, 11 data are categorized as borrowings, 3 data are categorized as coinages, 11 data are categorized as abbreviations and none of the data is classified into idiomatic process. Meanwhile, the high process are dominated by compounding, there are 19 data are classified in compound words.

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Bahasa merupakan elemen penting dalam sosialisasi hidup kita, oleh karena itu, penting bagi kita untuk mempelajarinya. Selanjutnya, ilmu bahasa diaplikasikan dalam beberapa bidang, salah satunya adalah teknologi. Dengan teknologi yang semakin canggih telah memungkinkan kita untuk mempelajari kosa kata baru. Seperti sistem operasi Android yang menunjukkan perkembangannya sepanjang 4 tahun belakangan ini. Telepon pintar Android menyediakan istilah-istilah bahasa operasional yang membantu kita untuk belajar bahasa baru. Dengan kata lain, linguistik terapan dan teknologi, keduanya melengkapi tujuan pembelajaran bahasa untuk kita sebagai masyarakat sosial.

Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan sebagai media pembelajaran bahasa kepada seluruh mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris dan juga para pembaca pada umumnya. Penelitian ini juga diharapakan memberikan pengetahuan yang lebih tentang proses pembentukan kata yang ada pada istilah-istilah yang digunakan oleh telepon pintar Android yang sekarang ini tengah terkenal.

Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, peneliti menjabarkan istilah-istilah yang digunakan oleh telepon pintar Android menggunakan dengan pendekatan morfologi yang fokus pada proses pembentukan kata berdasarkan teori Delahunty dan Garvey (2004). Data dikumpulkan dari laman www.google.com di mana Android merupakan salah satu produknya. Peneliti merupakan alat utama dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan kamus dan internet dalam mengklasifikasi datanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjabarkan proses pembentukan kata dalam istilah telepon pintar Android dan bagaimana proses pembentukan kata tersebut diterapkan pada istilah yang dipakai oleh telepon pintar Android.

Obyek penelitian ini adalah istilah-istilah yang digunakan oleh telepon pintar Android. Penemuan data menunjukkan ada 38 data yang digunakan oleh telepon pintar Android dan dari semuanya memiliki runtutan yang berbeda dalam merumuskan kata.Temuan data menunjukkan sebanyak 9 data yang diklasifikasikan sebagai imbuhan, 11 data dikategorikan sebagai pinjaman, 3 data dikategorikan sebagai kata terapan, 11 data yang dikategorikan sebagai singkatan, dan tidak ada data yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam proses ungkapan kata. Sementara itu, proses yang paling banyak mendominasi adalah kata majemuk, ada 19 data yang diklasifikasikan dalam kata majemuk tersebut.

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Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, peneliti menjabarkan istilah-istilah yang digunakan oleh telepon pintar Android menggunakan dengan pendekatan morfologi yang fokus pada proses pembentukan kata berdasarkan teori Delahunty dan Garvey (2004). Data dikumpulkan dari laman www.google.comdi mana Android merupakan salah satu produknya. Peneliti merupakan alat utama dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan kamus dan internet dalam mengklasifikasi datanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjabarkan proses pembentukan kata dalam istilah telepon pintar Android dan bagaimana proses pembentukan kata tersebut diterapkan pada istilah yang dipakai oleh telepon pintar Android.

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## البحثملخص

فوسفيتا، ي.و.2014، تحليل الصرفي التركيز على عمليات تشكيل الكلمة في شروط لالروبوت الذكي "، البحث الجامعى، شعبة اللغة الإنجليزية وآدبها بكلية العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.تحت الإشراف : اَغوس إيقا جهيونو الماجستير الكلمات الرئيسية : اللغويات التطبيقية, الصرف , عمليات تشكيل الكلمة، شروط لالروبوت الذكي

اللغة هي عنصر هام في التنشئة الاجتماعية من حياتنا، ولذا، من المهم بالنسبة لنا للتعلم. وعلاوة على ذلك، لغة العلوم التطبيقية في مجالات عدة، واحدة منها هي التكنولوجيا. مع مكنتنا التكنولوجيا المتطورة على نحو متزايد على تعلم مفردات جديدة. ونظرا لأن نظام التشغيل أندرويد الذي يبين التقدم المحرز طوال السنوات ال 4 الماضية .توفر الهواتف الذكية الروبوت حيث اللغة التشغيلية التي تساعدنا على تعلم لغة جديدة. وبعبارة أخرى، اللغويات والتكنولوجيا، وكلاهما تكمل أهدافنا لتعلم اللغة كمواطن الاجتماعية التطبيقية.

ولذلك، أجريت هذه الدراسة كوسيلة للتعلم اللغة لجميع الطلبة في تخصص اللغة الإنجليزية وكذلك القراء بشكل عام. ومن المتوقع أيضا هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم مزيد من المعرفة حول عملية تشكيل الكلمات التي توجد في المصطلحات المستخدمة من قبل الهواتف الذكية الروبوت يجري حاليا الشهيرة.

استخدام الطرق النوعية، ويصف الباحث المصطلحات التي يستخدمها الروبوت الهاتف الذكي باستخدام نهج الصرفي الذي يركز على عملية تشكيل كلمة ويستند على نظرية ديلاهونتي وغارفي (2010 .(تم جمع البيانات من حيث www.google.com الروبوت هو واحد من منتجاتها. الباحث هو الأداة الرئيسية في جمع وتحليل البيانات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، استخدم الباحثون القواميس الإنترنت والبيانات تصنيف. وتهدف هذه الدراسة لوصف عملية تشكيل الكلمة من حيث الهواتف الذكية الروبوت وكيفية تطبيق عملية تشكيل الكلمة إلى المصطلحات المستخدمة من قبل الهواتف الذكية الروبوت.

الهدف من هذا البحث هو مصطلح يستخدم من قبل الهواتف الذكية الروبوت التي هي بمثابة لغة التشغيلية. اكتشاف البيانات ويظهر أن هناك 38 البيانات التي تستخدمها الهواتف الذكية الروبوت وشبه لديها عملية مختلفة في صياغة الكلمة. وأظهرت نتائج البيانات أن ما يصل إلى 9 بيانات مصنفة على أنها مضافة، وتصنف 11 البيانات في شكل قروض، يتم تصنيف 11 البيانات واختصار،

البيانات على شكل مزيج من كلمة، ويتم تصنيف البيانات 1 فقط كما لقطة، وأية بيانات تصنيفها إلىالموكب. وفي الوقت نفسه، والأكثر يهيمن على نطاق واسع من الكلماتالتعابير المركبة، وهناك 19 بيانات مصنفة في الكلمات المركبة.

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background of the study, problems of the study which are investigated, purposes of research in objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, expectation for some target readers in significances of the study, research design and the definition of key terms.

## 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a particular kind of system for encoding and decoding information. Language may refer either to the specifically human capacityacquiring and using complex systems of communication, or a specific instance to transfer the information from one to another that could be a possibly complex kind of communication. The characteristics of language that exist in communication as a social phenomenon are systematic, symbolic, yet structurally compel. Language itself is a part of human being. It reflects people's attitudes, beliefs, and overviews. Language both expresses and embodies cultural realities. On the other hand, it is a part of culture. It helps perpetuate andinfluence the culture to a certain extent. It is defined as systematic means that it is communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks. It also helps the brain function in producing responses to what people do. So that,whatever they think, there is a word produced and whatever they conceive, there will be a reason.

As language has important rolesfor all of human to interact each other, then we learn about linguistics. One of the branches of linguistics is Applied

Linguistics that concerns on the application of language and refers to language teaching in its widest interpretation, including speech therapy, translation and interpretation studies and also language planning in our daily activities as a language learner.

”There are some parts included in Applied Linguisticsthat belong to linguistics, it is called Linguistics Applied (L-A).We have distinguished between two traditions, applied linguistics and applications of linguistics.Widdowson presents the question in terms of linguistics applied and applied linguistics:

> “The differences between these modes of intervention is that in the case of linguistics applied the assumption is that the problem can be reformulated by the direct and unilateral application of concepts and terms deriving from linguistics enquiry itself. That is to say, language problems are amenable to linguistics solutions. In the case of applied linguistics, intervention is crucially a matter of mediation . . . applied linguistics . . . has to relate and reconcile different representations of reality, including that of linguistics without excluding others (Widdowson, 2000: 5).”

Widdowson (as cited in Davies, 2007: 89) “Applied Linguistics looks outward, beyond language in an explaination, perhaps even to solve social problems, while Linguistics Applied looks inward, concerned not to solve language problems “in the real world” but to explicate and test theories about language itself. So Linguistics Applied uses language data to develop our knowledge about language, while Applied Linguistics studies a language problem (an aphasia, let us say, or a speech impediment, such as a speech therapist studies). But, there is a distinction between them. If we want to investigate to validate a theory, it is Linguistics Applied. On the contrary, if we seek a practical answer to a language problem, that is Applied Linguistics.

Furthermore, with the presence of networked computers and internet, in particular, learners are increased. Besides, both of Applied Linguistics and

technology give contribution to each other. Michael Shaughnessy (as cited in Waltje, 2013: 128) points out, “Our world is rich in diversity, both linguistic and visual, and often the connection between word and image can be lost.”

Gruba (as cited in Davies & Elder, 2004: 628-629) To follow a complete shift in teaching methods is aligned with cognitive constructivist theories of learning, practices in communicative technology ought to help students develop their own mental models through the use oftarget language. Exercises were designed to guide meaningful peer interactions and promote fluency. What a curriculum provides for the language teacher is a plan, based on a view or philosophy of language and of learning Ferguson (as cited in Davies, 2007: 89). The most basic contribution of applied linguistic to curriculum design is to provide a plan which encompasses a sequenced series of teaching stages and goals, to ensure that the basic grammar, vocabulary and pragmatics are included in the available time. A usefuladdition provides lesson materials that are both interesting and challenging, but this is not primarily the applied linguist’s responsibility, unless he/she is engaged as a textbook writer McGrath(as cited in Davies, 2007: 89). Many different types of technology can be used to support and enhance learning. Everything from video content and digital moviemaking to laptop computing and handheld technologies (Marshall, 2002) has been used in classrooms, and new uses of technology such as podcasting are constantly emerging. Students learn from computers where technologyused essentially as tutors, and serves to increase student’sbasic skills and knowledge. A tool that can be applied to a variety of goals in the learning process and can serve as a resource to help develop higher order thinking, creativity and research skills (Reeves,

1998; Ringstaff& Kelley, 2002). A more recent discourse in the field has emphasized the sociality of language development, whereby learners and learning are socially, historically and politically constructed Toohey (as cited in Davies & Elder, 2004: 554).

In this case, the researcher choses Android as a modern technology increase in sale to the society nowadays. As mobile technology develops, it affords second or foreign language learners and teachers ever greater opportunity to practice the target language “anywhere and anytime Geddes (as cited in Jee, 2011:162). Android powers hundreds of millions of mobile devices in more than 190 countries around the world. It's the largest installed base of any mobile platform and growing fast—every day another million user power up their Android devices for the first time and start looking for apps, games, and other digital contents. Android gives you a world-class platform for creating apps and games for Android users everywhere, as well as an open marketplace for distributing to them instantly. Beside it has kinds of interesting applications, the use of term in android also gives some glossary to user as a language learner indirectly. In addition, the use of terms in Android is unique, such as in naming its version, in example, Cupcake. It is internal code’s name for the Android operating system 1.5 version and version 1.6 was named by Donut. There are also Android type Eclair, version 2.0, Froyo or Frozen Yogurt, version 2.2, Gingerbread for version 2.5. Except for Honeycomb which has version 3.0 only used in tablets. Then, ICS or Ice Cream Sandwich for version 4.0, Jellybean for version 4.2, and Kit Kat is the newest of version 4.4.1. The Android versions used those kinds of food’s name because they are commonly consumed by the employees of the

company and the vendor of Android is an open source, it means that all of user can access into the system and modify their own data.Studies of the effect of technology-enhanced instruction on achievement and studies of student attitudes regarding learning with technology have also increasingly been reported Salaberry (as cited in Stepp, 2002).

As the stated above, the researcher chose morphology as a research study because it is dealing with the internal economy of words. According to Nordquist (2007) morphology is the branch of linguistics and one of the major components of grammar that studies word structures, especially in terms of morphemes.

This is appropriate that Android Smartphone as a subject of the study which uses words and phrases not sentences, and chose word formation processes in analyzing the data. It has an important role to study linguistics. It is about the basic part of any word and studies complex word from free morpheme and bound morpheme. (Delahunty and Garvey, 2004) stated the morphology involved type of words like coining, borrowing, compounding, blending, abbreviation, idiomatic, and affixation.

## 1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the statements of the problems are:

a) What types of word formation processes are found in Android smartphone?

b) How are word formation processesapplied in Android smartphone?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

a) To identify the types of word formation process found in Android smartphone

b) To describe the word formation process applied in Android smartphone

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

To avoid the extension of discussion, the researcher focuses on morphological study, especially word formation process. The limitation of this research is the terms used by Android smartphone which can be accessed on hand held. This research studies the words and phrases which contain word formation processes. Moreover, the researcher analyzes word formation processes by Delahunty and Garvey (2004); coining, borrowing, compounding, abbreviation, idiomatic, and affixation.

## 1.5 Significances of Study

The results of this study are expected to contribute to the students about the use of terms that exist in the Android smartphone. Analysis will identify the terms in Android smartphone and will be classified into word formation processes theory proposed by Delahunty and Garvey (2004). Because in Android Smartphone, a term used is not only one syllable, but there is a merger of several syllables, abbreviations, coinage, borrowing. Additionally, the invention of Android smartphone that recently popular gives advantage for the students to study the meaning of any terms used in it because there was an attempt to find out and it triggers an increase in learning ultimately into knowledge for them. In other word, this study also can be used as one of references for English students in studying new words around us and understanding the meaning.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Applied Linguistics:Taking language and its theories as the basis from which to elucidate how communication is actually carried out in real life, to identify problematic or challenging issues involving language in manydifferent contexts, and to analyze them in order to draw out practical insights and implications that are useful for the people in those contexts.(Burns, 2008 )
2. Morphology:Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Somewhat paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub-disciplines of grammar (Haspelmath& Sims, 2010)
3. Word formation processes:The study of the processes whereby new words come into being in a language (Wagner, 2010)
4. Android: A mobile operating system initially developed by Android Inc.(Bay, 2010 )
5. Smartphone:Device that lets you make telephone call but also adds feature that you might find on a personal digital assistant or a computer(Cassavoy, 2010)

## 1.7 Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative because it is conducted with natural setting. It means the data are not possible to be given any treatment, intervention, manipulation, or any other settings by the researcher. In addition, according to Rahardjo (2005: 3) this uses a qualitative research because it does not use the statistical procedure as the data in forms of words descriptively analyzed.

In this case, qualitative research design is aimed to obtain a deep understanding of word formation processes in terms used by Android smartphone.

The researchers are seeing the Android operating system users showed an increase in early 2012 to present, especially among teens. This makes researchers curious why they prefer Android operating system in comparison with the others. It is obvious that Android operating system have open source concept where users have full access to the system to be able to change the look of their Smartphone as they want. Because the language used English, indirectly they will search the meaning of these terms. Seeing this phenomenon, researchers need to find out the explanation to gain a complete understanding the word formation process on the terms used in the Android smartphone as the terms used here is in the form of words and phrases.

### 1.8 Data and Data Source

The data source of this research was taken from the official website of Android, www.google.com. Then, the researcher chose two articles that provide information about android terms. The reason is to compare whether or not these both articles have different contents. Next, she downloaded those articles on May, 14 2014 at 12.40 am. The researcher preferred to download than to record the data from hand held in order to make it easier for herto collect the data. Moreover, the data are the terms used by Android Smartphone and in English version-words and phrases.

### 1.9 Research Instrument

The main instrument in observating and obtaining the data is the researcher herself. Observation, particularly participant observation, has been used in a variety of disciplines as a tool to collect data about people, processes, and cultures in qualitative research (Kawulich, 2005). Fieldwork involves "active

looking, improving memory, informal interviewing, writing detailed field notes, and perhaps most importantly, patience" (DeWALT&DeWALT, 2002: vii). (Annum, 2014) said that “the study of photograph, videotapes, tape recording, art object, computer software, and films fall within this type of data collection procedure”. She also uses the internet to help in analyzing and classifying the data because there are several words used in Android Smartphone are not coming from English. It can be some words which are borrowed or taken from other countries. Either, she used a dictionary and KBBI (KamusBesar Bahasa Indonesia) to translate perfectly.

**1.10Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher used some steps. First, she accessed www.google.com. After entering the official website, she downloaded terms used by Android smartphone. Then, she matched the data that has been obtained from those with handheld. Next, she noted all termsused by Android smartphone in her note. And the last, she read and sorted each term out because not all terms were included into Android operating system.

**1.11Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, there are several steps which were done by the researcher to analyze the data. First of all, she read the note that had been compiled in a list of terms that exist in the Android smartphone. Then, she identified each terms in detail whether it is included in the category of word formation or not. Second, she classified every word which has been found into word formation processes. The terms can be affixes, coinages, abbreviations,

compound or borrowing words. After finding the classification the researcher described, interpreted, and further discussed the data.

**1.12Trustworthiness of Study**

The trustworthiness of qualitative research generally is often questioned by positivists, perhaps because their concepts of validity and reliability cannot be addressed in the same way in naturalistic work (Shenton, 2004: 63).

Trustworthiness is used to reduce the subjectivity and biases in conducting and identifying the data by this morphological study. Guba's constructs (as cited in Shenton, 2004: 64) corresponded to the criteria employed by the positivist investigator: a) credibility (in preference to internal validity); b) transferability (in preference to external validity/ generalisability); c) dependability (in preference to reliability); d) confirmability (in preference to objectivity). For that reason, the researcher asked some experts in the field of morphology in the process of analyzing the data to keep the validity of this study.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## 2.1 Applied Linguistics

Vivian Cook remarks: 'Applied Linguistics means many things to many people (Cook 2006).Guy Cook defines applied linguistics as 'the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world' (ibid: 5). He recognizes that 'the scope of applied linguistics remains rather vague' but attempts to delimit its main areas of concern as consisting of language and education; languages, work and law; and language information and effect (ibid 7/8). Delimi-tations of this kind are helpful, even if they remain contestable.

In the field of linguistics, the term discourseis used to refer generally to "an instance of spoken or written language that has describable internal relationships of form and meaning (e.g., words, structures, cohesion) that relate coherently to an external communicative function or purpose and a. given audience/interlocutor" (Murcia & Olshtain, 2000: 4).

It is also an overarching field that includes Second Language Acquisition (SLA), and as such, can shed light on the teaching and learning of a second or foreign language. Applied Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition is a popular course which introduces students to key issues within the field of Applied Linguistics with a focus on topics relating to second language learning. In *The Social Turn in Second Language Acquisition*, Block sets out to: explore the extent to whichSecond Language acquisition researchers … might adopt a more interdisciplinary and socially informed approach to their research [taking] a cue

from recent debate about the present and future of applied linguistics Block (as cited in Davies, 2006: Over the last few year, technology has become increasingly integrated in language instruction and changed not only the content but also in teaching paradigm (Yang, 2000)

Applied linguistics was set up to fill after Second World War the expansion of language teaching, many teachers and trainers and supervisors of teachers lacked knowledge about language. 'Applied Linguistics … has undergone a significant broadening of its scope and now contributes its theoretical perspectives to a range of areas' Baynham (as cited in Davies, 2006 p.25). Applied linguistics, according to this grouping, encompasses: Language Acquisition (L1 and L2), Psycho/Neuro - linguistics, Language Teaching, Sociolinguistics, Humor Studies, Pragmatics, Discourse Analysis/Rhetorics, Text/Processing/Translation, Computational Linguistics – Machine Translation, Corpus Linguistics, Language Control/ Dialectology.

## 2.2 Morphology

(Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011: 1&2) says, in linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words. Some observations about words and their structure: (1) some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning (2) many words have meaning by themselves. But some words have meaning only when used with other words, (3) some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. But others cannot, (4) these word-parts that can occur only in combination must be combined in the correct way (5)

languages create new words systematically (Packer, 2001: 598-02). The term morphology generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (as cited in Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011: 1) who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context.

Recent work in sociolinguistics has raised once again a long-standing question: can linguistic change be observed while it is actually occur? In modern linguistics the answer to that question has usually been a resounding negative. The important consequences are those that make some kind of difference to the structure of a language. At any particular time, it certainly may be possible for linguists to observe variation in language, but that variation is of little importance. As indicated earlier, such variation was to be ascribed either to dialect mixture, that is, to a situation in which two or more system have a degree of overlap, or to free variation, that is, to unprincipled or random variation.

### 2.2.1 Morphemes

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful unit of language, words, word stems, and affix, basically the unit of language one up from phonemes. A major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011: 2)

[[[ green ] ish ] ness] [un [break [able]]]

It is often said that morphemes are the smallest units of meaning, but this is not quite accurate. They are the smallest structural units the learner identifies; to

be identified as such a morpheme must have an identifiable grammatical behaviour, but not necessarily an identifiable meaning.

[ trans [ mit ]] [ trans [ miss ]] ion]

[ per [ mit ]] [ per [ miss ]] ion]

Although we know that the subparts of these words once had constant meanings (L trāns ‘across, per ‘through’, cum ‘with’, mitt-ere ‘to send’)the learner of contemporary English does not know this (ordinarily).

In any case the words ‘do not mean, send across, send through, send with’. However, the root [mit] shows an identifiable constantly grammatical behaviour. It changes to [miss] when the verb is used to make the corresponding noun through suffixation of [-ion]

Morphemes are divided into two types: open class and closed class. Open class items belong to categories/types to which new members may be freely added. For example, you certainly don’t know all the ‘nouns’ in English, and even if you did, new words come into use all the time to refer to things recently created, discovered or named; *quark, google, blog, tweet, grunge*. Closed class items on the other hand belong to categories/types to which new members cannot be added. For example, plural agreement in English is normally expressed with [-s], as is third person singular present tense agreement. The agreement morphemes are a closed class: new agreement morphemes cannot be added to an adult’s grammar. Similarly the modal verbs *do, did, have, be, may, might, shall, should, will, would, can, could, ought*form a closed class in English. These are the only verbs which can precede negation *not* or *n’t* in Modern English:

Example: *I did not see the movie.*

*I saw not the movie (archaic)

I (should) think not! (‘frozen’ expression: cannot be altered)

Closed class items are often called ‘functional’ items because they typically have a grammatical function such as showing agreement, or marking or changing the category of other items to which they attach. [[quark] s] [[google] ed] [[tweet] ing] [[grunge] y ] ness]

Inversely, open class items are sometimes called lexical because they form part of a vocabulary that must be memorized. (This use of lexicon to mean open-class vocabulary differs from some other uses of the term, however!)

### 2.2.2 Words and Word-Formation Process

Words are notoriously difficult entities to define, either in universal or in language specific terms (Delahunty & Garvey, 2004)

Word formation is the creation of a new word. It is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010: 31)

**1. Coining**

The invention of new terms most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letter) for any version of products (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010: 136).

Examples: kleenex, teflon, vaselin, xerox

For some these invented terms is an insecure technical origin (e.g. te(tra)-fl(uor)-on) but after their first coinage, they become everyday words in the language. New words based on the name of person or a place is called eponyms.

Examples: sandwich (bread with meat and vegetable)

jeans (type of cloth was first made)

fahrenheit (unit of temperature from the German Gabriel Fahrenheit)

**2. Borrowing**

Borrowing word known as taking over of the word from other language. As Bill Bryson in the quotation presented earlier, one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing (Bryson, cited in Yule, 2006: 54)

Examples: Croissant (French)

Lilac (Persian)

Piano (Italian)

Tattoo (Tahitian)

A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language

Examples: French term *gratte-ciel,* the Dutch *wolkenkrabber,* or the German *wolkenkratzer* all of which were calques for the English skycraper

**3. Compounding**

Compounding is joining or combining of two separate words to produce a single form. (Carstairs & McCarthy: 59) Compounds, that is words formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of phrasal words, that is item that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words.

Example: Fingerprint finger (n) + print (n)

Wallpaper wall (n) + paper (n)

Low-paid low (adj) + paid (adj)

Fast-food fast (adj) + food(n)

Compounds are not limited to two words, it written sometimes as one word (*sunglasses*), sometimes as two hyphenated words (*life-threatening*), and sometimes as two separate words (*football stadium*).

There are three types of compounds: those written as single words, with no hyphenation, are called **closed compounds.** At one point, these words were not used together, but they are now accepted as a "real word" in the English language. Closed compound words are usually made up of only two words

Examples: superman, notebook, bookstore, and fireman.

The second type is **hyphenated compounds**. Hyphens connect the words of a compound modifier that comes before the word being modified. Hyphens are not used this way with compound parts ending in -ly or made up of proper nouns or proper adjectives. A proper noun is a noun which names a specific person, place, or thing and usually is capitalized. A proper noun used as an adjective or an adjective formed from a proper noun and normally is capitalized.

Examples:

1) He is a well-respected man (a compound modifier before the noun) not "he is a well respected man."
2) That man is well respected (the modifier follows the noun, no hyphen) not "hat man is well-respected."
3) That was a badly punctuated sentence (modifier ends in *-ly*, no hyphen) not "that was a badly-punctuated sentence."

4) The South American rain forest is home to hundreds of species of hummingbirds (modifier is proper, no hyphen) not “the South-American rain forest is home to hundreds of species of hummingbirds.”

There are several general principles to use a hyphen for compound word: If a compound adjective cannot be misread or, as with many psychological terms, its meaning is established, a hyphen is not necessary.

Examples: Covert learning techniques

Grade point average

Health care reform

Otherwise, use a hyphen if the term can be misread or if the term expresses a single thought (i.e., all words together modify the noun).

Examples: two-parent homes

Also use hyphens for:

1) Compounds in which the base word is capitalized “pro-Freudian”, a number “post-1970”, an abbreviation “pre-UCS trial”
2) All "self-" compounds whether they are adjectives or nouns. For example, self-report
3) Words in which the prefix ends and the base word begins with the same vowel. For examples, meta-analysis, anti-intellectual
4) Write most words formed with prefixes and suffixes as one word. For examples, extracurricular, cardiogram
5) When two or more compound modifiers have a common base, this base is sometimes omitted in all except the last modifier, but the

hyphens are retained. For examples, long- and short-term memory, 2-, 3-, and 10-min trials.

6) If a compound adjective follows the term, do not use a hyphen, because relationships are sufficiently clear without one. For examples, *t*-test results to be results from *t* tests

Those in the third group, called **open compounds**, are written as separate words. An open compound word refers to cases when the modifying adjective is generally used *with* its noun to create a new noun.

Examples: Living room, full moon, real estate, dinner table

In such cases, the type of compound can change, too. "Carry over," for example, is an open compound as a verb but a closed compound "carryover" as a noun and an adjective:

1) The money from that line item will carry over to next year's budget [verb form]
2) The money we used for the trip was part of the carryover from last year's budget [noun form]
3) Carryover funds can be used to cover a deficit [adjective form]

Linguists distinguish at least three different semantic relations between the head and modifier(s) of compounds.

**a. Endocentric Compounds**

First, the compound represents a subtype of whatever the head represents. For instance, a *traffic cop* is a kind of cop; a *teapot* is a kind of pot; a *fog lamp* is a kind of lamp; a *blue jay* is a kind of jay.

That is, the head names the type, and the compound names the subtype (Delahunty & Garvey, 2004: 135).

**b. Exocentric Compounds**

The compound names a subtype, but the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compound. For example, *Deadhead*, *redhead,* and *pickpocket* represent types of people by denoting some distinguishing characteristic. There is typically another word, not included in the compound that represents the type of which the compound represents the subtype. In the case of *Deadhead*, *redhead*, and *pickpocket* this other word is *person*, so a *Deadhead* is a person who is an enthusiastic fan of the band *The Grateful Dead* (Delahunty& Garvey, 2004: 135).

**c. Coordinative Compounds**

There are compounds in which both of elements are heads; each contributes equally to the meaning of the whole and neither is subordinate to the other, for instance, *bitter-sweet.* Compounds like these can be paraphrased as both X and Y, e.g., "bitter and sweet." Other examples include *teacher-researcher* and *producer-director* (Delahunty & Garvey, 2004: 135).

**4. Idiomatic**

The meanings of compounds are not always predictable from the meanings of its basic. Dictionaries often provide individual entries for them. They do not do this for phrases, unless the meaning of the phrase and therefore not derivable from the meanings of its parts and how they are put together, e.g., *raining cats and*

*dogs*. Generally the meaning of a phrase is predictable from the meanings of its constituents, and so phrases need not be listed individually (Delahunty & Garvey, 2004: 133).

| Example: | compound | phrase |
|---|---|---|
| | sawmill | mill for sawing |
| | sawing | horse for sawing |
| | sawdust | dust from sawing |

**5. Abbreviation**

Abbreviation involves the shortening of existing words to create other words, usually informal versions of the originals. There are several ways to abbreviate, those are:

**a. Clipping**

The element of reduction that is noticeable blending is even more apparent in the process. This is occurs when a word of more than one syllable (Yule, 2006: 56)

Examples: Facsimile (fax)

Advertisment (ad)

English speakers also clip each other's names like Al, Ed, Sue, Sam, Tom

A particular type of reduction, favoured in Australian and British English produces form technically as hypocorism. In this process a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then *–y* or *–ie* is added to the end

Examples: Australian (Aussie)

Breakfast (brekky)

Bookmaker (bookie)

Television (telly)

**b. Blending**

(Yule, 2006: 55) "Blending is the word formation processes in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words." Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Examples: Smaze → smoke + haze

Brunch → breakfast/lunch

Infotainment → information/entertainment

Motel → motor/hotel

In a few blends, we combine the beginning of both words, as in terms from information technology.

Examples: Modem → modulator/demodulator

Telex → teleprinter/exchange

**c. Acronym**

Alternatively, we may use the first letter of each word in a phrase to create a new expression, an acronym.

Types of acronym are divided into:

1) **Recursive acronym** (same as recursive initialism) is an acronym which refers to itself in the expression for which it stands. The term was first used in print in 1979 in Douglas Hofstadter's book *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*, in which Hofstadter invents

the acronym GOD, meaning "GOD Over Djinn", to help explain infinite series, and describes it as a recursive acronym

Example: JACK for Jack Audio Connection Kit

LIVES for Lives is a Video Editing System

CAVE— Cave Automatic Virtual Environment

2) **Euphonious acronym** - an acronym where letters are added or subtracted to produce a pronounceable word

Example: Laser(Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation)

Radar(Radio Detection and Ranging)

3) **Syllable acronym** or Syllable abbreviation or Syllabic abbreviation (SA) is an abbreviation formed from (usually) initial syllables of several words. Pronounced as a word, containing non-initial letters

Example: Interpol for International police

4) **Pseudo acronym** is consists of a sequence of characters which, when pronounced as intended, invoke other longer words with less typing.

Example: BRB for Be Right Back

TG/G2G for Got To Go

5) **Immigrant acronym** issame like pseudo acronym but it is adopted from foreign words into English.

Example**:** RSVP (Répondezs'ilvous plait***)***, literally means "Reply if it pleases you"

6) **Initialism** is an acronym where each letter stands for a separate word. Each letter is pronounced separately. Unlike acronyms, initialisms

cannot be spoken as words: they are spoken letter by letter. Pronounced only as a string of letters

Example**:** DVD - Digital Versatile Disc

ID– Identity Document

**7) Hybrid acronym** is an acronym that has the features of both letter acronyms and syllable acronyms. Pronounced as a combination of spelling out and a word

Example: JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System)

**8) Nested acronym** is an acronym where one of the letters represents another acronym.

Example**:** AIM (AOL Instant Messenger)

**9) Redundant acronym** is a phrase of an acronym/abbreviation and words which make up an acronym as well as the phrase itself, thus in effect repeating the part of acronym twice.

Example: PNS syndrome (PIN number syndrome syndrome)

RAM memory (Random Access Memory memory)

BBM messenger (Blackberry Messenger messenger)

**6. Affixes**

According to Haspelmath (2002: 18) word-forms in an inflectional paradigm generally share (at least) one longer morpheme with a concrete meaning and are distinguished from each other in that they in addition contain different shorter morpheme with an abstract meaning are called affixes.

Affixes are classified according to whether they are attached before or after the form to which they are added. Prefixes are attached before and suffixes after.

Derivational affixes are added to forms to create separate words: {-er} is a derivational suffix whose addition turns a verb into a noun, usually meaning the person or thing that performs the action denoted by the verb. There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word (Yule, 2006: 59).

Inflectional morphemes do not create separate words. They merely modify the word to which they are attached in order to indicate grammatical properties such as plurality, as the {-s} of *magazines* does, or past tense, as the {ed} of *barbecued* does.

| Examples: | Prefixes | Infix | Suffixes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *En*-large | Hallebloodylujah | perform-*ance* |
| | *Un*-satisfied | Absogoddamlutely | Bright-*ness* |
| | *Re*-generation | Unfuckinbelievable | Read-*able* |

### 2.2.3Android

Android is a Linux-based operating system designed for touch screen mobile devices such as smart phones and tablet computers. It was founded in Palo Alto, California, in October 2003 by Andy Rubin (founder of Danger), Rich Miner (founder of Wildfire Communications, Inc.), Nick Sears (former VP T-Mobile), and Chris White (head of design and interface development WebTV ).

Google acquired Android Inc. on August 17, 2005, making it a wholly owned subsidiary of Google.

Android user interfaces based on direct manipulation, using touch input similar to actions in the real world, such as swipe, knock, pinch, and reverse pinch to manipulate objects on the screen. Android is an operating system with open source, and Google released the code under the Apache License. With open source code and license to the android licensing enables software to be freely modified and distributed by device makers, wireless operators, and application developers. In addition, the Android developer community has a large number of applications (apps) that extend the functionality of the device, usually written in the Java programming language customization version.

In November 2013, Android smartphone market share globally, led by Samsung products, with a percentage of 64% in March 2013.Pada July 2013, there are 11,868 different Android devices with different versions. The success of this operating system also makes it a target of patent litigation "smartphone war" between technology companies. As of May 2013, a total of 900 million Android devices have been activated worldwide and 48 billion apps have been installed from Google Play. On September 3, 2013, 1 billion Android devices have been activated.

### 2.2.4 Smartphone

A Smartphone is a device that allows for communication (such as call or sms) also included a function PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) and capable like a computer. Smartphones can also be called a mobile phone that has the capability of high-level that works using the entire operating system software that provides a

standard and fundamental relationships for application developers also provide advanced features such as e-mail (electronic mail), the Internet and the ability to read electronic books (e-books) or there is a keyboard (either built -in or external) and a VGA connector. In other words, the smart phone is a mini computer which has the capabilities of a phone.

### 2.2.5 Previous Study

Actually, there are several relevant researchers that have been conducted dealing with word formation analysis. Asroatul Ifafa (2007) discussed patterns of word formations in comic series issued in the Jakarta Post. The main findings of this study, word formation is mostly used in Jakarta Post, are 52.2 % Derivation, 19.4 % Compounding, 18.5 % Shortening, 0.17 % Acronym, and 0.17 % Blends. And the last, the special type of word formation used in the comic of the Jakarta Post, the researcher finds that there are 9.3 % unidentified. Since this study only discusses what mostly used and there is any special type of word formation.

Nurrahmi Hindiyati (2008) analyzed types of word formation of ERP software term in www.wiley.com.The finding reveals there are three categories of word formation namely affixation, non-affixation and compounding. Affixation is kind of derivation comprising two categories namely prefix and suffix. Non-affixation is covering three major problems as conversions, prosody morphology and abbreviations and acronyms. Compound words are mostly used in the data to create a new word.

Abdul Malik Ali (2009) wrote a morphological analysis on the word formation found in the terms of Microsoft Word 2007 program. Based on the result and discussion of the data, it can be concluded that the Word formation processes

found in Microsoft Word 2007™ program are: inflectional affix, derivational affix, compounding, multiple processes, blending, and borrowing. The numbers of each process are as follows: inflection: 38 and followed by derivation: 16, and then compounding: 15, multiple processes: 3, blending: 2, and borrowing: 2. in conclusion, the word formation process that mostly used in Microsoft word 2007™ program is Inflectional Affix.

Wulan Indrayanti (2011) analyzed a morphological analysis on loanwords from french to English cuisine term used in "Ratatouille" movie. The result of this research found that most new words are created by borrowing. By this research, we know how those loanwords got imported to English and what changes occur along the way. In short, we have to say that each loanword got imported through different processes; there are 3 processes of how words are imported to English: 26 loanwords are identified as importation, 2 loanwords are identified as partial substitution and 1 word is identified as substitution. Therefore, each word has different form and usage

Risya Nailur Rif'ah (2011) identified word formation used in text messages in Netlingo. Netlingo is internet dictionary containing thousand definitions such as jargon, newbie, smiley, emoticon, short messages, and other terms relate to the language used in daily communication. The researcher discovers types of word formation: acronyms (84,1%), clipping (0,7%), blending (0,05%), y-diminutives (0,05%), borrowing (0,1%), onomatopoeia (0,25%), abbreviation (0,85%), letter & number homophones (1,65%), symbol expression (0,25%), phonetic respelling (0,9%), multiple processes (7,4%), and unindentified processes (3,6%). The most dominant processes used in TM are acronyms.

Fita Fitriyah (2011) discussed about a morphological analysis focusing on word formation on slang word used in socil network Twitter. In her study, she found that most of the slang word used in twitter are multiple processes and most of them are formed by both clipping and suffix. This type of word formation process seems to be most productive slang term. Mostly slang word users are youngster who love to experiment by cutting word and then attach it by another slang suffixes, however it does not change the meaning of word.

In accordance to the above previous studies, the main focus of this research draws on identifying word formation processes used in Android smartphone's term. Additionally, the previous studies above give a widely insight on researching this Android smartphone's term using word formation. Also, it can enlarge the knowledge of word formation pattern in different subject. This study proposes the title "A Morphological Analysis Focussing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Term."

# CHAPTER III

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

## 3.1 Findings

**Datum 1:**

**ADB**

**Analysis:**

The term of *adb* is a kind of initials acronym formation. It is formed by initial letters of a set of other words, *Android Debug Bridge.* Initials which are used as a word are called initialism and is defined as an abbreviation that consists of the initial letters of a series of words, pronounced in sequence.

*Android Debug Bridge* here is a versatile command line tool that lets you connect with an emulator instance or connected Android-powered device. It is a client-server program that includes three components: (1) A client, which runs on your development machine, (2) A server, which runs as a background process on your development machine, (3) A daemon, which runs as a background process on each emulator or device instance.

**Datum 2:**

**Apps**

**Analysis:**

*Apps* are a kind of clipping word. It shortens the existing word *applications* to create other word *apps* or *app,* usually informal versions of the originals. As already mentioned in the review of related literature, ‘clipping’ is a word-formation process, but also the result of the process itself is called‘clipping’. In general it can be said, that “word formation is concerned with the process that

expands the vocabulary of a language, i.e. create new lexemes" (Kortmann 2005: 94). The *application* means a program, or group of programs, that is designed for the end user. *Application* software can be divided into two general classes: systems software and *applications software*. Applications software (also called *end-user programs*) is included such things as database programs, word processors, Web browsers and spreadsheets. In Android, *apps* are written in the Java programming language. The Android SDK tools compile your code—along with any data and resource files—into an APK: an Android package, which is an archive file with an .apk

**Datum 3:**

**APK**

**Analysis:**

*APK* is a kind of initials acronyms as well. Like *ADB* above, *APK (Application Package*) contain the words where each letter stands for a separate word. Each letter is pronounced separately. If the original word was capitalized, then the first letter of its abbreviation should retain the capital. This term also is a kind of exocentric acronym since it has no a head word. It can be say that *application* is a kind of package or *package* and *package* is not kind of *application*. Both of them are stand alone when it has had joined into one syllable. Android*application package* file *(apk)* is the packagefile format used to distribute and install application software and middleware onto Google's Android operating system, and certain other operating systems. It means that all of application with .apk suffix is belong to Android Operating System.

**Datum 4:**

**AOSP**

**Analysis:**

In Android Smartphone, we know about *Android Open Source Project (AOSP)*. This term is a kind of initials acronym. Like describing about acronym in chapter 2, this term is shortened of word *AOSP (Android Open Source Project)* with the initial letters in the beginning of each word and read separately. According to the structure of the word, it is categorized as endocentric compound where the word *Android Open Sourc*e here as a head word and the word *Project* as modifier explanatory. This *Android Open Source Project (AOSP)* is the code name given by Google to release different brands of Android. For example, Google released the Android Nexus hp and use the original ROM developed by Google itself. Then, Samsung, HTC, LG uses the Android AOSP code and make modifications according to which they need.

**Datum 5:**

**Beta**

**Analysis:**

*Beta* is a kind of borrowing word. It comes from Greek in 1900 century and has the meaning the second letter of the Greek alphabet (β, B), it is used to designate the second of many things. The word beta has adopted by Hebrew 1905-1910; beth and has same meaning with the Greek one, that is, the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, and literally *beta* means a house. As a modifier, beta is denoting the second of a series of items, categories, forms of a chemical

compound, etc. In Android term, beta is a trial version that means it is not perfect yet.

**Datum 6:**

**Boot loader**

**Analysis:**

The term of *boat loader* (noun phrase) is a kind of compounding word of word formation processes. Noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. This term is formulated of the word *boot* (noun) and *loader* (noun) and is categorized as endocentric compound since it is a noun as its head *boot*. The word *boo*t is short for *Denver boot*. Denver is a one of city in America where *boot* are produce firstly. A *boot loader* is the code that runs on a device (be it a phone or computer) before the operating system starts up. Almost all operating systems have *boot loaders* of some sort. This low-level code contains the instructions that tell a device how to start up and find the system kernel. The *boot loader* usually lives on the system board in non-volatile memory and is often specific to a device. It has to be, since the software and hardware load out will vary so much from one device to the next.

**Datum 7:**

**Boot loop**

**Analysis:**

Beside *boot loader*, in Android smartphone terms, there is a term named *boot loop* (noun phrase). This term is a kind of endocentric compound as it is formed by two of word *boot* (noun) and *loop* (noun). As we know of pattern of

endocentric compound is formation of the word *boot* as a noun head and is modified by other noun *loop*. The meaning of *boot loop* here is when the device is booting continuously (repeatedly) or stuck in boot animation. It can not get into the operating system, because of improper *flashing* or there are files system is not running well.

**Datum 8:**

**Bricked**

**Analysis:**

The term *Bricked* is a kind of borrowing word. It comes from Old French *briche* early 15 century. Some say it comes from a Germanic source akin to Middle Dutch *bricke* that has mean as a tile. Literally, the word *brick* can be interpreted as broken piece from the verbal root of *break*. Then, the word *brick (noun)* is added by –*ed*suffix. *Bricked* a phone basically refers to the practice of altering the operating system of mobile (Android/ iOS) in such a manner that it would render the mobile device unusable (i.e. unresponsive to input via touch screen or physical buttons). With reference to your Android when you root your phone to flash a *custom ROM* or upgrade operating system of your Android device, it can make your phone unresponsive and this is called bricking

**Datum 9:**

**Cupcake**

**Analysis:**

The term of *cupcake* (noun phrase) is a kind of endocentric compound of word formation processes since it is formulated by the word *cup* (noun) and *cake* (noun). This phrase is indisputably endocentric as its head *cake* is a noun and

modified other noun *cup*. This word is also categorized of borrowing word. It is come from Americanism 1820-1830, from *cup + cake.* The word *cupcake* have different meaning, it can be a small cake, the size of an individual portion, baked in a cup-shaped mold. In older slang, the word cupcake has the meaning (1) a sexually attractive young woman, (2) a beloved girl or woman. This word is included endocentric compound with the *cup* as type and *cake* as subtype. So, this term also named multiple processes of word formation process. In Android terms, *cupcake* is Google internal code name for the Android operating 1.5 version. *Ice cream sandwic*h is debuted in 2008. Key additions; speech recognition tools, a virtual keyboard, video upload support for You Tube and support for live data feeds and live folders.

**Datum 10:**

**Custom Rom**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Custom Rom* is a kind of endocentric compound. The English compound *custom Rom* as compared with *Rom* is a modified, expanded version of *Rom* with its range of usage restricted, so that *custom Rom* will be found in basically the same semantic contexts as the noun *Rom*. The compound also retains the primary syntactic features of *Rom*, since both are nouns. Hence, a *custom Rom* is a particular type of *Rom*, where the class of *custom Rom* is a subclass of the class of boats. Additionally, the word *custom* is borrowing from Old French *costume about 1200 years ago which has means habit, practice or it might be clothes and dress*. Literally, a *custom* (also called a tradition) is anything which lots of people do, and have done for a long time. And the word *Rom* is an

acronym word from the combination of capital letter *ROM* to formulate the word *Read Only Memory;* a class of storage medium used in computers and other electronic devices. A *Custom Rom* as in Android Smartphone terms has different meaning from describing above. It is modification of *Rom* to change original *Rom* in Android operating system. Commonly, *custom ROMs* can be interpreted as a file system in the form of software-firmware that is located in the IC Rom device (the functions same like the BIOS IC on Computer-arrange all the peripherals on the main board using the *kernel* as a primary access) which is then modified so that more can be anything desire.

**Datum 11:**

**CWM**

**Analysis:**

*CWM* term is a kind of initial acronym, short for *Clockwork Mod*. It is formed by initial letter of a set of other words. Initialism originally described abbreviations formed from the initial letters of words, without reference to pronunciation. The word *acronym* was coined in 1943 by Bell Laboratories for abbreviations pronounced as words. This term is included of endocentric compound word since it is formulated of the word *clockwork (noun) + mod (noun)* also known as noun phrase. The word *'moding'* as a head of word and the word *'clockwork'* as a modifier. The second process is abbreviation of the word *mode* + *-ing*suffix that is clipped to *mod. CWM (Clockwork Mod)* is a popular custom recovery for Android phones and tablets developed by Koushik Dutta (Koush), a well-known name in the Android developer community. *Clockwork Mod* recovery allows you to perform several advanced recovery, restoration, installation and

maintenance operations on your Android device that aren't possible with the stock recovery, and is one of the most common ways used to gain root access, back up device data, install a *custom ROMs, kernels*, themes, MODs and more.

**Datum 12:**

**Donut**

**Analysis:**

In Android Smartphone, we know about the term *Donut*. It is a kind of endocentric compound word that formulates from the word *do(ugh)* and *nut.* Here, the word *doughnut (noun phrase)* has *dough* as a head word and *nut* as a modifier. It can be interpreted that *dough* is made from *nut*. The word *dough*, then, is clipped on the last of the first element *do(ugh)* to be *do*. Meanwhile, the word *Doughnut* itself, first recorded by Washington Irving, who described them as "balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts or olykoeks. Bartlett (1848) meanwhile lists *doughnuts* and crullers among the types of olycokes, a word he derives from Dutch olykoeks. Literally, olykoeks means oil-cake. It is to indicate a cake fried in lard. *Donut* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the 1.6version update of the open source Android mobile operating system. *Donut* made its debut in fall 2009 for a variety of Smartphone, adding new features like support for CDMA Smartphone, support for additional screen sizes and a text-to-speech engine.

**Datum 13:**

**Dalvikcache**

**Analysis:**

Android operating system has a term named *dalvikcache*. The word *dalvik* is borrowing from Ireland. It is one of name of the fisherman village over there. Meanwhile, the word *cache* is borrowing from French in late 18th century; *cacher* and has the meaning "to hide". The word *cache* also known as a kind of slang language that has means 'store for temporary computer files.' Both of those words, then, change in structure and become an adjective. Based on the formation of the word, *dalvik cache* is a kind of endocentric compound as it has a noun word *dalvik* as a head word and *cache* as a modifier. When you install an application on Android, it performs some modifications and optimizations on that application's dex file (the file that contains all the *dalvik*bytecode for the application). It then caches the resulting *odex*(*optimized dex*) file in the */data/dalvik-cache* directory, so that it does not have to perform the optimization process every time it loads an application.

**Datum 14:**

**Deodex**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Deodex* is a kind of prefix processes. It is formulated by the word *odex (optimized dalvik executable)* and is attached by *prefix –de.* From those explanation, the term *deodex* can be categorized as euphonious acronyms; an acronym where letters are added or subtracted to produce a pronounceable word. *Deodexing* is basically repackaging of these *APK*s in a certain way, such that they

are reassembled into classes.dex files. By doing that, all pieces of an application package are put together back in one place, thus eliminating the worry of a modified *APK* conflicting with some separate *odexed* parts. In summary, *Deodexed ROMs* (or *APKs*) have all their application packages put back together in one place, allowing for easy modification such as theme. Since no pieces of code are coming from any external location, *custom ROMs* or *APKs* are always *deodexed* to ensure integrity

**Datum 15:**

**Éclair**

**Analysis:**

The term *Éclair* is a kind of borrowing word from France. An *Éclair* is an oblong pastry made with choux dough filled with a cream and topped with icing. The dough, which is the same as that used for profiterole, is typically piped into an oblong shape with a pastry bag and baked until it is crisp and hollow inside. Once cool, the pastry then is filled with a vanilla, coffee or chocolate-flavour custard (cremepatissiere) or with whipped cream or chiboust cream and then iced with fondant icing. Other fillings include pistachio- and rum-flavour custard, fruit-flavour fillings, or chestnut purée. The icing is sometimes caramel, in which case the dessert may be called a baton de Jacob. *Éclair* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the version 2.0 update of the open source Android mobile operating system. *Éclair* made its debut in October 2009 for a variety of Smartphones, adding support for multi-touch devices, a new browser interface, Microsoft Exchange support, a single interface for managing multiple online accounts, soft keys support and an enhanced camera app (with digital zoom and flash support).

**Datum 16:**

**Firmware**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Firmware* is a kind of exocentric compound word. It is formulated from the adjective *firm* and the noun *(soft)ware* which is the word *ware* is clipped from the first part of the second element. An exocentric is a kind of compound which has not a head word like what endocentric characteristic has. The word *firm*, literally, means not soft or yielding when pressed; comparatively solid, hard, stiff, or rigid. Meanwhile, the word *software* means the programs used to direct the operation of a computer, as well as documentation giving instructions on how to use them. Both *firm* and *software* they are not explaining to each other, *firm* is not kind of *software* and the other way around. *Firmware* is permanent software programmed into a read-only memory. It provides the necessary instructions for how the device communicates with the other computer hardware. In simple words, you can understand it like windows for pc, in case of android we are going to do same thing – installing firmware (*Froyo, Gingerbread, ICS, Jellybean* etc.) on your phone. All phones have their different *firmwares* and installing tools regard less to the android version (*Froyo, Gingerbread*). So never think that we can install any firmware on any android phone like we do in PCs.

**Datum 17:**

**Framework**

**Analysis:**

*Framework* is kind of exocentric compound word. The noun *framework* is an exocentric compound, since it is a noun *frame* and *work* but it is not having the same syntactic function in the sentence as any one of its immediate constituents. It can be interpreted that the word *frame* is not explain *work* and vice versa. This word does not have the head word. Kenkyu stated "One could be tempted to think that exocentricity is a relic of the past and that productive contemporary word formation is always endocentric" (Kenkyu, 2009: 50). An exocentric construction consists of two or more parts, whereby the one or the other of the parts cannot be viewed as providing the bulk of the semantic content of the whole. In Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of *framework* is basic structure underlying a system, concept, or text. While in Android, the term of *framework* is for ease of this explanation, a base for building an application. When you use a *framework*, some of the heavy lifting is already done for you so you can really concentrate on the application you are making and not all of the little issues known to plague developers. This article is not going to be about how to code. What I will be talking about here is the *Xposed framework*. One thing good about Android phone is that if you don't like the ROM that comes with your phone, you can easily flash a custom ROM. The problem is, flashing a new custom ROM is not an easy job, and if it is not done properly, it could brick your phone. In addition, the custom ROM might not contain all the features you want. This is where *Xposed Framework* comes in.

**Datum 18:**

**Flashing**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Flashing* is a kind of affix processes. It is formed by the noun *flas*h and is attached by –*ing* suffix. *Flashing* refers to the overwriting of existing data on ROM modules present in an electronic device with new data. This can be done to upgrade a device or to change the provider of a service associated with the function of the device, such as changing from one mobile phone service provider to another or installing a new operating system. In simple words *flashing* is called installing firmware on your phone. Based on description above, the word flashing have been added by –*ing* suffix as it is a process in which the system is running.

**Datum 19:**

**Froyo**

**Analysis:**

*Froyo* is a kind of blending of word formation processes, that is *fro(zen)* and *yo(gurt).* Both of words are clipped on the second part of each element. Meanwhile, the word *yogurt* is borrowing from Turkish. *Yogurt* is a thick custard-like food prepared from milk that has been curdled by bacteria, often sweetened and is flavoured by fruit, chocolate, etc. In dictionary, the word *yogurt* is a soft frozen dessert of sweetened flavoured yogurt. Furthermore, *froyo* is abbreviated compound blending as the noun *frozen* modifies other noun *yogurt*. In Android Smartphone's term, *froyo* is a google internal code's name for the Android OS version 2.2. *Froyo* is update of the open source Android mobile operating system. Short for "*Frozen Yogurt*," *Froyo* made its debut in August 2010, adding new

features like USB tethering support (for effectively turning a Smartphone into a Wi-Fi hotspot), Flash 10.1 support, voice dial over bluetooth, the ability to store apps on external memory cards, significant speed improvements and an browser update that adds Google Chrome's V8 Java Script engine.

**Datum 20:**

**Gingerbread**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Gingerbread* (noun phrase) is a kind of endocentric compound since it is formulated of the word *ginger* and *bread.* Here, the function of *bread* (noun) as head word and *ginger(noun)* as a modifier. The word *gingerbread* is come from Old French *ginginbrat* or ginger preserve. The ending changed of *gingerbread* formation by folk etymology *to –brede* "bread" attested by middle 14$^{th}$ century. Originally, *gingerbread* or *preserved ginger* means a kind of spiced cake was known from 15$^{th}$ century. *Gingerbread* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the version 2.3 update of the open source Android mobile operating system. *Gingerbread* made its debut in December 2010 for a variety of smartphones, introducing Google Voice over Wi-Fi, enhanced gaming functionality and improved Google *Apps*.

**Datum 21:**

**Geotagging**

**Analysis:**

The term of *geotagging* is an affix process because it is formed of the word *geo- + tag + -ing*. The word *tag* is attached by *geo-* as a prefix and *–ing* as a suffix. The word *tag* firstly is acquainted in 1375-1425 of late Middle English

*tagge(noun)* and cognate with Middle Low German. *Geotag* itself has the meaning a piece or strip of strong paper, plastic, metal, leather, etc, for attaching by one and to something as a mark or label. As it is a process such in flashing, so that the word *geotag* is added by suffix –ing. *Geotagging*is the act of including geographical information about where a photo was taken in with the digital photo file. *Geotagging* is extremely helpful to anyone who takes a large number of pictures and needs a way to record exactly where each photo was taken. By default, the camera application on your Android smartphone has the ability to add GPS coordinates to the image file, but there are a few settings you have to change for this feature to work correctly.

**Datum 22:**

**GPU**

**Analysis:**

The term *GPU* is a kind of initials acronyms word. It is shortened of the word *Graphics Processing Unit* which is used initial letter in the beginning of each word. This term also included of affix, likes in the word *graphic* + s suffix and the word *process* + *-ing* suffix. Additional of suffix *–ing* become *processing* shows that graphics in our processor is running. Literally, the word *Graphics* mean giving a clear a defective picture; vivid. Processing means a systematic series of actions directed to some end. Unit means any group of things or persons regarded as an entity. A *Graphics Processing Unit (GPU),* also occasionally called visual processing unit (VPU), is a specialized electronic circuit designed to rapidly manipulate and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images in a frame buffer intended for output to a display. *GPUs* are used in embedded

systems, mobile phones, personal computers, workstations, and game consoles. Modern *GPUs* are very efficient at manipulating computer graphics, and their highly parallel structure makes them more effective than general-purpose CPUs for algorithms where processing of large blocks of data is done in parallel. In a personal computer, a *GPU* can be present on a video card, or it can be on the motherboard or—in certain CPUs—on the CPU die

**Datum 23:**

**Honeycomb**

**Analysis:**

The term *honeycomb* is a kind of endocentric compound. The term of *honeycomb* classified into noun phrase since it is formed by the word *honey* (noun) and *comb (noun)* in which the word *comb* as a head and *honey* as a modifier. The origin of the word *honey* was known in Old English as *hunig*, related to Dutch *honig* and German *Honig*. Honeycomb means a structure of rows of hexagonal wax cells, formed by bees in their hive for the storage of honey, pollen and their eggs. *Honeycomb* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the version 3.0 update of the open source Android mobile operating system. *Honeycomb* made its debut in February 2011 as a tablet-centric update that delivered a new interface optimized for devices with larger screen sizes (particularly tablets), video chat support based on Google Talk protocols, a new System Bar for global status and notifications and an Action Bar for application control, tabbed Web browsing, optimized soft keyboard and a new email interface.

**Datum 24:**

**Ice Cream Sandwich (ICS)**

**Analysis:**

The term of *ICS* is a kind of initials acronym in which the word *ICS* is short for *Ice Cream Sandwich*. This abbreviation is formulated of initial letter and read separately. The word of *Ice Cream* is known as borrowing word and *Sandwich* as a coining word. The word *ice cream*, first, is introduced in China, 200 BC. *Ice Cream* is made from milk and rice mixture was frozen by packing it into snow. Meanwhile, the legend of the *Sandwich* goes that he ordered a waiter to bring him roast-beef between two slices of bread. The Earl was able to continue his gambling while eating his snack; and from that incident, we have inherited that quick-food product that we now know as the *Sandwich. Ice cream sandwich* is a Google internal code's name for the Android OS version 4.0. *Ice Cream Sandwich* made its debut in October 2011 as Google's "everywhere" operating system for smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices. With *Ice Cream Sandwich* Google worked to unify the v2.x/v3.x forks of Android development while also adapting the Android framework and adding new APIs to help put an end to the issue of Android fragmentation. *Ice Cream Sandwich* also brought many of the tablet-centric features in Honeycomb (Android v3.0) to smartphone including video chat support based on Google Talk protocols, a new System Bar for global status and notifications and an Action Bar for application control, tabbed Web browsing support, an optimized soft keyboard and a new email interface.

**Datum 25:**

**Jellybean**

**Analysis:**

*Jellybean* is a kind of borrowing word. In Turkish, it is a kind of dessert made of soft *jelly*, covered in confectioner's powder. Besides, this word include of endocentric compound since the word *jellybean* is classified into noun phrase; a phrase which has a noun*bean* (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase and *jelly* (noun) as a modifier. *Jellybeans* are popular type of candy. They're shaped like a *bean* with a solid outer shell and a soft interior. They also come in a rainbow of colours and a wide variety of flavours. Their main ingredient is sugar, but there are other ingredients that give them their unique shape and texture. The first known reference to *jelly beans* was in the late 1800's when William Schrafft, a Boston confectioner, encouraged Americans to send jelly beans to soldiers fighting in the Civil War. *Jelly Bean* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the 4.1 and 4.2 updates of the open source Androidmobile operating system. *Jelly Bean* 4.1 debuted in June 2012 as the successor to the v4.0 "Ice Cream Sandwich" release, and was followed by *Jellybean* 4.2 in October 2012. New additions in Android *Jelly Bean* include interface enhancements and improved overall responsiveness via "Project Butter," Google Now support, advanced natural language voice command capabilities akin to Apple's Siri, an improved Web browser with constant on-screen tabs, enhanced file management capabilities and better text input options.

**Datum 26:**

**Kernel**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Kernel* is a kind of coinage process. It comes from Middle English kernel and Old English *cyrnel*. It is diminutive of corn seed. In dictionary the word kernel is the softer, usually edible part contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit and or a whole seed grain, as of wheat or corn. *Kernel's* main function is to control the hardware. It's a whole lot of source code, with more options while building it than you can imagine, but in the end it's just the intermediary between the hardware and the software. The *kernel* is what tells the digitizer to look (or listen, events are "listened" for) for touches, helps figure out where you touched, and tells the system you touched it. For example, when you tap the search button on your phone, you tell the software to open the search application. What happens is that you touched a certain point on the digitizer, which tells the software that you've touched the screen at those coordinates. The software knows that when that particular spot is touched, the search dialog is supposed to open. Drivers written to work with the *Gingerbreadkernel* on a phone won't necessarily work with the *Ice Cream Sandwich kernel*.

**Datum 27:**

**Kit Kat**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Kit Kat* is a kind of coining word. The story starts in 1911, when a confectioner named Joseph Rowntree of Rowntree's in York, England, registered the product names *Kit Kat* and *Kit Cat*. It is often claimed that he got

the name from a popular nightclub in the West End of London called the *Kit Kat,* but this club was around after World War I in the 1920's and Rowntree coined the name in 1911. *Kit Kat* is a chocolate-covered wafer biscuit bar. Each bar consists of fingers composed of three layers of wafer, covered in an outer layer of chocolate. Each finger can be snapped from the bar separately. Bars typically have two or four fingers, although the larger *Kit Kat* Chunky bars are a single solid block marked into three sections. *Kit Kat* is the dessert-themed Android codename for the 4.4.1 update of the open source Android mobile operating system. *Kit Kat* debuted in November 2013 as the successor to the *"Jellybean"* Android releases. The Android 4.4 update was widely expected to carry the Key Lime Pie codename, but Google instead decided to go with the iconic candy bar for the new update's codename.

**Datum 28:**

**Logcat**

**Analysis:**

*Logcat* is one of term in Android smatphone which is included in abbreviated compound acronym since it is formulated of the word *Logistics Capability Assessment Tool*. The word *log(istics)* is a kind of clipping word that is clipped on the last part of the first element of the word *logcat*. Then, the word *logistics* is compounded by the word *Capability Assessment Tool* and is shortened to form *cat.* So, the word *cat* can be categorized into syllabic abbreviation which is formed by initial letter of set of the word. *Logcat* is a command used for looking into the logs generated from various programs running on Android application environment. This *logcat* can be used from ADB shell to view the

*logs*. The following is the syntax for using *logcat* command: [adb] *logcat* [<option>] ... [<filter-spec>] ...,

**Datum 29:**

**Launcher**

**Analysis:**

The term of *launcher* is a kind of affixes processes. It is formed of the word launch and is attached by –er suffix. The word launch is introduced first in 1300-1350 of late Middle English launche; to set (a boat or ship) in the water. *Launcher* is the name given to the part of the Android user interface that lets users customize the home screen (e.g. the phone's desktop), launch mobile apps, make phone calls, and perform other tasks on Android devices (devices that use the Android mobile operating system). Adding suffix *–er* in the word *launch* is aim to describe the function this application is to help android user to *launch* system in organize their home screen. *Launcher* is built to android. However, there are a number of *Launchers* available for download in the Android Market.

**Datum 30:**

**Overclock**

**Analysis:**

The term of *overclock* is a kind of exocentric compound as this word does not have a head word. The distinction between endocentric and exocentric compounds is sometimes a matter of interpretation, and is often of little relevance; for example, whether you think greenhouse is an endocentric or exocentric compound depends on whether you think it is a kind of house (Fabb, 2012: 67). The term is formed by the prefix *over-* and noun *clock. Overclock* it means forcing

the processor to run above its capability. It means the damage can happen to the device if you are not careful in *overclocking*. Android open source project has allowed for some interesting application development, as well as some fairly complex modding. One of the most popular projects for Android fans is to *overclock* the CPU on the device. *Overclocking* the Android phone requires so called root access. This means that the user has permission to add the OS that allow heavy modification and installation of custom ROMs.

**Datum 31:**

**Open Source**

**Analysis:**

The term of *Open Source* is a kind of endocentric compound since it is formulated of by the noun word *open* and *source*. Here, *source* as the noun of head word, and the word *open* as a modifier. We can say that *open* is a kind of *source.* In production and development, *open source* as a development model promotes a universal access via free license to a product's design or blueprint, and universal redistribution of that design or blueprint, including subsequent improvements to it by anyone. Generally, open source refers to a computer program in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design.

**Datum 32**

**Odex**

**Analysis:**

*Odex* is a kind of euphony is acronym. The word *odex* is shortened of form word *optimized dalvik executable***.** The word is included in euphonious acronym if it can be read such as *odex.* When abbreviating words that are originally spelled with lower case letters, there is no need for capitalization. Acronyms that were originally capitalized with or without periods are no longer abbreviated with capital letters or with any period since they are considered as generic words. For examples are sonar, radar, laser, snafu, and scuba. In Android file system, applications come in packages with the extension .apk. These application package or *APKs* contain certain .*odex* files whose supposed function is to save space. These *'odex'* files are actually collections of parts of an application that are optimized before booting. Doing so speeds up the boot process, as it preloads part of an application. On the other hand, it also makes hacking those applications difficult because a part of the coding has already been extracted to another location before execution.

**Datum 33:**

**Play Store**

**Analysis:**

In Android term, we also know about *Play store.* It is a kind of exocentric compound. It formulates of the noun *play* and modifies the other noun *store*. In the word *play store* (noun phrase) there is no a head word as characteristic of endocentric compound. The word *play* does not explain a kind of store. So, this

term is included in exocentric compound. (Fabb, 1998: 67) Compounds without a head are called ‘exocentric compounds’ or ‘bahuvrihi compounds’ (the Sanskrit name). *Play Store* is a market of Android where you can purchase or download applications for your phone. When you download through the market, the installation process is transparent (as in you don’t have to deal with the *APK* files yourself), and there is the facility to rate apps and post comments which are visible to other users. Frequently, the developers of apps actually take onboard the feedback in the comments (mainly the smaller apps with slightly less feedback to sift through).

**Datum 34:**

**Porting ROM**

**Analysis:**

The term of porting Rom is a kind of endocentric compound. An endocentric construction consists of an obligatory head and one or more dependents, whose presence serves to narrow the meaning of the head. The phrase of *porting Rom* (noun phrase) is a phrase which has a noun*Rom* as its head word and porting as a modifier. Adding suffix –*ing* attaches inside the word port means a *Rom* which is developed for a device from another *Rom* of similar device which is developed by just replacing files and some modifications.

**Datum 35:**

**Rooting**

**Analysis:**

*Rooting* is common term which is primarily used by Android users. It is kind of affix of the word root and *–ing* suffix. As we know the word *root* means the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support, typically underground, conveying water and nourishment to the rest of the plant via numerous branches. *Rooting* is essentially a process that allows users of Smartphone, tablets or other devices running on Android to gain "super user" access to the software. This will allow the user to perform administrative tasks such as writing to locations normally restricted by the system which in turn will allow for deeper customization. For iOS users, *rooting* on Android devices could be thought of as a close equivalent to jail breaking your device. Whatever their reasoning may be, chances are if you are looking to customize your device on a deeper level, you'd be out of luck and this is where *rooting* comes into play. Based on explanation above about *rooting*, adding suffix *–ing* is aim to running process to open the key of the device.

**Datum 36:**

**Recovery Data**

**Analysis:**

The term of recovery data is a kind of endocentric compound. The word recovery data (noun phrase) is called endocentric since it has the word *data* (noun) as a head word and modifier by the other noun *recovery*. The characteristic of endocentric compound is one member functions as the head and the other as its

modifier, attributing a property to the head. *Data recovery* is the process of restoring data that has been lost, accidentally deleted, corrupted or made inaccessible for any reason. In enterprise information technology (IT), *data recovery* typically refers to the restoration of data to a desktop, laptop, server, or external storage system from a backup.

**Datum 37:**

**Wipe data**

**Analysis:**

The term of *wipe data* is a kind of borrowing word. The word *wipe* in Latin *ērasus* (past participle of *ēradere*), equivalent to *ē-e- + rasus* scraped. The word wipe is formed by Old English *wipian* of Germanic origin which is related to *whip*. The meaning of *whip* itself is a strip of leather or length of cord fastened to a handle, used for flogging or beating a person or for urging on an animal. Meanwhile, the word *data*, plural form of datum is come from Latin which has the meaning a thing given, neuter past participle of dare to give. Based on the formation of the word, it can be categorized as endocentric compound. The word of wipe data is also known as noun phrase; phrase which has a noun data as a head word and modifier by adverb wipe. A data *wipe* completely erases the data from the hard disk. Wiping the hard disk means actually erasing the data in the disk sectors. For maximum security, experts claim that random data should be written into the sectors several times, because forensic analysis can detect the previous magnetic residue if the magnetic bits are overwritten only once. In addition, caches such as the recycle bin and trash can are also cleared.

**Datum 38:**

**Widget**

**Analysis:**

The term *widget* is a kind of blending of the word *wi(ndow)* and *(gad)get*. It is clipped the second part of the first element and the first of the second element. The word *gadget* itself is a kind of borrowing word from French *gachette* that means the catch of a lock, sear of a gun lock. This term also known as borrowed compound blending since it is formulated of blending process which is compounded by borrowing of the word. In Android, the word *widget* is a generic term for a bit of self-contained code that displays a program, or a piece of a program, that is also (usually) a shortcut to a larger application. *Widgets* first appeared in Android in version 1.5, and really gained traction thanks to HTC's Sense-flavoured version of the operating system. Prior to the release of the HTC Hero and our first taste of Sense, *widgets* were functional, but pretty bland in appearance. Since then, OEMs and independent developers alike have done somethings with *widgets* and it is hard to imagine using Android without them.

### 3.2 Discussion

After finding and analyzing the data using morphological approach in which focus on word formation process proposed by Delahunty and Garvey, there are 38 data are identified as Android Smartphone terms. Based on its formulates, they are compounding word as many 20 data, borrowing as many 11 data, affixation about 9 data, abbreviation about 10 data, coining about 3 data and none for idiomatic process (see appendix). After the data were grouped into word formation processes, the most common used in Android Smartphone terms are

compounding word, especially endocentric compound which has pattern cause and effect or is indicated has a head word as and modifier as an explanatory such as boot loader and custom Rom. The second process is found is borrowing word. "Today only about five percent of our new words are taken from other languages. They are especially prevalent in the names of foods: *focaccia, salsa, vindaloo, ramen*" (Metcalf, 2002). The use of terms such as *Cupcake, Honeycomb, Jellybeans* as borrowing word and kind of food make it different and more unique of Android OS than other. The reason of naming that kind of food is inspired of foods commonly eaten by employees and is also more easily remembered by the people of the world. Some of terms are formed by an acronym which formulating not only one syllable but it can be compound words and one of them is borrowed from another language. Besides, acronyms processes make easily for android users in pronunciation and remember those terms. And then, it is followed by affixes, acronyms, coining, blending, and clipping. Meanwhile, idiomatic process is not found in this data analysis, these terms use word and phrase not sentence.

Data analysis shows that the terms in Android Smartphone is a contribution of applied linguistics and those terms are formed from the word formation processes that forms a new word. Through this research, people, especially the English students are expected to understand every term used by Android Smartphone contain elements of word formation processes.

# CHAPTER IV

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After presenting the discussion in the preceding chapter, the conclusion of this research draws on the formulation of research problems in which the suggestions is purposed on giving contributions to the long run researchers and readers who are interested to investigate this field of linguistics study.

## 4.1 Conclusion

From the explanation of the data analysis used by Android Smartphone's term based on Delahunty and Garvey, there are 6 types of word formation processes, they are coining, borrowing, compounding; endocentric, exocentric, and coordinate compound, abbreviation; clipping, acronym, and blending, affixes, and idiomatic. Amongof those processes, the use of termsthat exists inthe Android Smartphone, the most commonly dominated are compoundingandborrowing process. For more details, the result is as follows; 14data are included into endocentric, 5 data are included as exocentric, 3 data as coinage words, 11 are categorized as borrowing, 2 data are classified as blend words , 6 data are the acronym, 9 data are categorized as affixation, 3 data are classified into clipping. For the coordinate and idiomatic compound was not found at all.

In summary, the data of this study aims to provide information that every term that is used by the Android Smartphone is formed by word formation and then it creates a new word or a new meaning as well. And back again on linguistics in giving contribution to apply for a tech, one of which is an Android Smartphone.

## 4.2 Suggestions

a. It is expected to the next researcher to find more terms used by Android Smartphone. It is certain thatAndroidwill launcha newproductwhich willusenew terms.

b. It is recommended to the further researcher to investigate the terms used by Android and other technology using figurative language approach to identify the meaning of those terms.

c. This research is aimed to give information to the reader, especially English Students Department to identify the kinds of word formation processes applied in Android smartphone terms.

d. It is suggested to the English Department executivesto enrich the books about theory of Word Formation Processes in thecentraland digital library as the researcher finds difficulties in finding the sources

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Judul Skripsi : A Morphological Analysis Focusing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Terms

| No | Tanggal | Materi | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 06 Juni 2014 | Konsul Judul dan Proposal | | |
| 2 | 11 Juni 2014 | Revisi Judul dan Bab 1 | | |
| 3 | 18 Juni 2013 | Revisi Bab 1 dan grammar | | |
| 4 | 20Juni2014 | Konsul BAB I | | |
| 5 | 23 Juni 2014 | Revisi BAB I (sumber kutipan background of the study) | | |
| 6 | 26 Juni 2013 | ACC Proposal | | |
| 7 | 03 Juli 2013 | Revisi BAB II | | |
| 8 | 16 Juli 2014 | Revisi BAB I dan II (perbarui teori; 2000 keatas) | | |
| 9 | 23 Juli 2014 | Konsul BAB III (perbanyak analisa tentang word formation) | | |
| 10 | 08 Agustus 2014 | Revisi BAB III (format penulisan data) | | |
| 11 | 19 Agustus 2014 | Revisi BAB IV | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 12 September 2014 | ACC BAB I, II, III, dan IV | | |
| 13 | 07 Maret 2014 | Konsul abstract dan Appendices | | |
| 14 | 12 Maret 2014 | ACC abstract dan Appendices | | |
| 15 | 19 Maret 2014 | ACC Skripsi | | |

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Malang, September 12, 2014
The Researcher,

Wira Puspita Yuswiningtyas

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## Appendix 1

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

:

1. HTC : High-Tech Computer Coorporation
2. LG : Lucky Goldstar
3. ROM : Read-only Memory
4. iOS : iPhone Operating System
5. IC : Integrated Circuit
6. BIOS : Base Input/Output System
7. MODs : Modifications
8. CDMA : Code Division Multiple Access
9. VPU : Virtual Processing Unit
10. CPU : Central Processing Unit
11. BC : Before century
12. OS : Operating System
13. OEMs : Original Equipment Manufacturers

## Appendix 2

## TABLE OF FINDINGS

**Table 1.**A Morphological Analysis Focusing on Word Formation Processes in Android Smartphone's Terms

| No. | Terms | Coining | Borrowing | Compound | | | Idiomatic | Abbreviation | | | Affix |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Endo | Exo | Coor | | Blend | Acronym | Clipping | |
| 1. | ADB (Android Debug Bridge) | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 2. | Apps | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 3. | APK (Android Package) | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| 4. | AOSP (Android Open Source Project) | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | Beta | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Boot loader | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Boot loop | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Bricked | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 9. | Cupcake | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Custom Rom | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 11. | CWM (Clockwork Mod) | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12. | Donut | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 1 | Dalvik cache | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Deodex (Deoptimizeddalvik executable) | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 15. | Éclair | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 16. | Firmware | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 17. | Framework | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Flashing | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 19. | Froyo | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 20. | Gingerbread | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Geotagging | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 22. | GPU (Graphic Processing Unit) | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23. | Honeycomb | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 24. | ICS | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 25. | Jellybean | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Kernel | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Kit Kat | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | Logcat | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 29. | Launcher | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 30. | Overclock | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 31. | Open source | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Odex (Optimized dalvik executable) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. | Play store | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 34. | Porting Rom | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 35. | Rooting | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 36. | Recovery data | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 37. | Wipe data | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 38. | Widget | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| | | **3** | **11** | **14** | **5** | | | **2** | **6** | **3** | **9** |