

**THE WORD FORMATION OF BEAUTY TERMS ANALYSIS IN
YAONGYI'S WEBTOON "TRUE BEAUTY"**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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YAONGYI'S WEBTOON "TRUE BEAUTY"**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana*
Sastra (S.S.)

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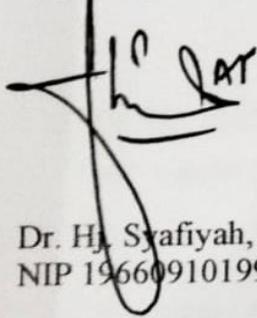
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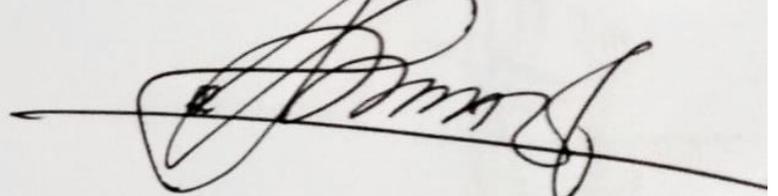
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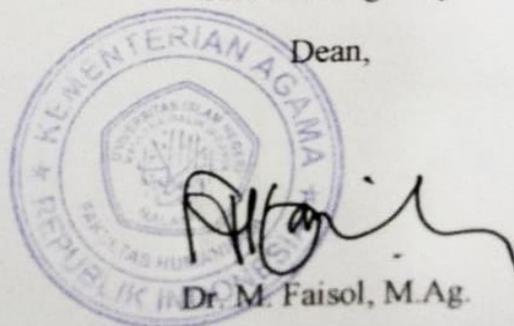
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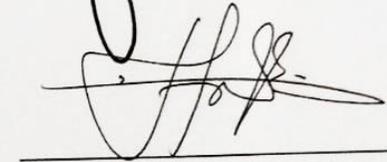
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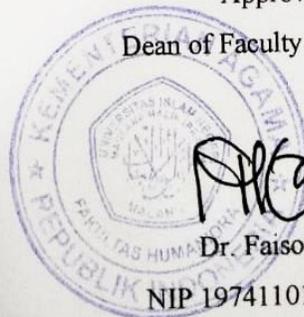
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MOTTO

Prophet Muhammad reported that Allah said,

"I am according to my servant's good opinion. So let him think of me as he wants"

"Aku sesuai persangkaan baik hamba-Ku. Maka hendaklah ia berprasangka kepada-Ku sebagaimana yang ia mau"

(HR. Ahmad).

DEDICATION

This thesis I dedicated to my dearest parents, Ahmad Nur Hamidi and Hasanatin, and my only one sibling Fathur Rohmatin Ni'am Sayyidah Aisyah, and also my dearest me.

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The researcher realizes that his success in completing this thesis cannot be separated from the help and guidance of both lecturers and friends. With all humility, the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to those who have always supported the completion of this thesis and would like to thank:

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4. Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A, Secretary of the Department of English Literature.

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12. Special thanks to myself for keep trying to get to the end of this stage. and also thank you for being able to prove it to people who always ask about my thesis, and now, "I did it".

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Researcher also accept all criticisms and suggestions so that they can be better. However, the researcher hopes that in the future this thesis can be useful for the readers.

Malang, 29 December 2022

Researcher

Firda Rofiatus Sa'adah

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ABSTRACT

Sa'adah, Firda Rofiatus (2021). *The Word Formation of Beauty Terms Analysis in Yaongyi's Webtoon True Beauty*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Keywords: *Word Formation Processes, Beauty Term, Webtoon, Morphology.*

Nowadays people are very aware of their appearance. especially women who really uphold the issue of beauty. Along with the issue of beauty that is being widely discussed, a number of new terms arise about beauty, both the terms in the process or the tools used in shaping the beauty itself. This study focuses on the analysis of the word-formation of beauty terms used by the Yaongyi's webtoon "*True Beauty*". This purpose of study to find morphological processes that are involved in the formation of beauty terms contained in the story. This study uses qualitative methods and the main instrument of this research is the researcher himself. Researchers obtained data from Yaongyi's webtoon entitled "*True Beauty*". Sources of data taken by the researcher are some words or phrases of beauty that are formed from the process of forming these words. To collect research data the researchers only limited the study by focusing on 39 episodes which contain terms of beauty. Afterwards the researcher found 62 terms of beauty from those selected episodes. The researchers categorize the 62 terms according to the theory of the type of word formation process proposed by O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010). From those 62 beauty terms can be categorized into six categories of word-formation processes, namely compounding, derivation, clipping, borrowing, conversion, and back-formation. And it can be concluded that the most frequent type of word formation process of Beauty Term in *True Beauty* webtoon is compounding. In this study, it was found that compounding processes dominated the term beauty in the webtoon "*True Beauty*", but when compared with one of the previous studies that discussed technology terms in other webtoons which were dominated by process affixes, it can be concluded that certain field disciplines can affect language style.

ABSTRAK

Sa'adah, Firda Rofiatus (2021). *Analisis Pembentukan Kata Istilah Kecantikan dalam Webtoon Yaongyi "True Beauty"*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata kunci: *Proses Pembentukan Kata, Istilah Kecantikan, Webtoon, Morfologi.*

Saat ini orang sangat memperhatikan penampilan mereka, terutama wanita yang sangat menjunjung tinggi masalah kecantikan. Seiring dengan isu kecantikan yang ramai diperbincangkan, muncul beberapa istilah baru tentang kecantikan, baik istilah dalam proses maupun alat yang digunakan dalam membentuk kecantikan itu sendiri. Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis pembentukan kata istilah kecantikan yang digunakan oleh webtoon Yaongyi "True Beauty". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan proses-proses morfologis yang terlibat dalam pembentukan istilah-istilah keindahan yang terkandung dalam cerita tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan instrumen utama penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. Peneliti memperoleh data dari webtoon Yaongyi yang berjudul "True Beauty". Sumber data yang diambil peneliti adalah beberapa kata atau frase keindahan yang terbentuk dari proses pembentukan kata-kata tersebut. Untuk mengumpulkan data penelitian peneliti hanya sebatas penelitian dengan memfokuskan pada 39 episode yang mengandung istilah kecantikan. Setelah itu peneliti menemukan 62 istilah kecantikan dari episode-episode terpilih tersebut. Para peneliti mengkategorikan 62 istilah tersebut menurut teori jenis proses pembentukan kata yang dikemukakan oleh O'Grady (1997) dan Yule (2010). Dari 62 istilah keindahan tersebut dapat dikategorikan ke dalam enam kategori proses pembentukan kata, yaitu compounding, derivation, clipping, borrowing, conversion, dan backformation. Dan dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis proses pembentukan kata Beauty Term yang paling sering terjadi di webtoon True Beauty adalah compounding. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan proses compounding mendominasi istilah kecantikan di webtoon "True Beauty", namun jika dibandingkan dengan salah satu penelitian sebelumnya yang membahas istilah teknologi di webtoon lain yang didominasi oleh imbuhan proses, dapat disimpulkan bahwa disiplin ilmu bidang tertentu dapat mempengaruhi gaya bahasa.

مستخلص البحث

فردة رئيسية السعادة، 2022. تشكيل الكلمات لتحليل مصطلحات اجملال في ويبنز ايندي "اجملال احقيقي
"حدث العلمي-قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولن مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية مانج.
املشرف: د. شفعية احلاجة، املاح سترى. الكلمات

املفات احية: تشكيل الكلمات، مصطلح اجملال، ويبنز، الصرف

في الوقت احلاضر، بدرك الراس ماسا مظهرهم. خاصة النساء اللواتي بدعمن حقا مسألة اجملال. ابل
جانب موضوع اجملال الذي يتم مناقشته على نطاق واسع، ظهر عدد من المصطلحات اجديدة حول اجملال، سواء
المصطلحات في العملية أو الأدوات امستخدمة في تشكيل اجملال نفسه. تلجزم هذه الدراسة على تحليل
تشكيل الكلمات لمصطلحات اجملال التي تستخدمها موقع Yaongyi الإلكتروني "اجملال احقيقي".
ع

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو العثور على العمليات الصربية التي تشارك في تكوين مصطلحات اجملال الواردة في القصة
تستخدم هذه الدراسة الأساليب النوعية والأداة الرتبسية لهذا البحث هو الباحث نفسه. حصل
الباحثون على بيانات من موقع الويب احلاص Yaongyi بعنوان "اجملال احقيقي". مصادر البيانات التي
أخذها الباحث هي بعض الكلمات أو العبارات اجملالية التي تشكلت من عملية تكوين هذه الكلمات. جلع
بيانات البحث، يقتصر الباحثون على الدراسة فقط من خلال الرتبز على 39 حلقة حترتي على مصطلحات
اجملال. بعد ذلك وجدت الباحثة 62 مصطلح احلا لاجمال من تلك احلاقات املاخارة. قام الباحثون بتصنيف
62 مصطلح احلا وبقا لنظرية نوع عملية تكوين الكلمات التي اقترحتها (1997) O'Grady و Yule
(2010) من بني مصطلحات اجملال ال 62 هذه، يمكن تصنيفها ابل ست فئات من عمليات تكوين
الكلمات، وهي الرتبز، والشقواق، والقصر، والفرناض، والتحويل، والتكوين احلافي. ويمكن الاستنتاج
أن أكثر أنواع عمليات تكوين الكلمات شوعا في مصطلح Beauty Term في موقع True Beauty
هي عملية مضاعفة. في هذه الدراسة، وجد أن عمليات الرتبز قد هيمنت على مصطلح اجملال يف
"webtoon اجملال احقيقي"، ولكن عند مقارنتها اجدى الدراسات السابقة التي ناقشت المصطلحات
التقنية في webtoons الأخرى والتي سيطرت عليها عمليات املاحق، يمكن الاستنتاج أن يمكن أن تؤثر
بعض التخصصات المبدائية على أسلوب اللغة.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of the study, problems and objectives of the study, followed by significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and research method encompassed data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Background of the study

Language is a verbal communication skill, which is one of the most special human advantages. By using language, humans can communicate with each other. Mulyana argues that verbal language is the main means of expressing our thoughts, feelings, and intentions. The verbal language uses words that represent various aspects of reality within us. As a result, words are abstractions of our reality that are unable to cause reactions which are the totality of objects or concepts represented by words (2005). Language is dynamic therefore humans will never stop talking about language problems throughout their lives. For the reason of that language lives and always develops the same as humans. The productive language will continue to live and to use, but the language that is not used will be forgotten and disappear itself.

In accordance with Mulyana's argument above, Ruben also argues that every language has an identification pattern with a set of rules (2006), one of which is morphology. Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved

in word formation and interpretation. Matthew (1991) states that morphology is simply a term for that branch of linguistics that concerned with the forms of words in different uses and constructions. Word formation processes a way of forming and creating new words from old words (Yule, 1985). Since language is dynamic, it is uncommon for updates to change them which can affect the existence of language. According to O'Grady There are nine types of word-formation processes: compounding, derivation, conversion, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronyms, coinage, and onomatopoeia (1997). This word formation is important to study because considering that today we find many new vocabularies that are sometimes only spoken but some people do not know the original meaning or the meaning that is not in accordance with the context being discussed.

Language is categorized as a verbal communication skill, not only spoken language, but written language also includes verbal communication skills. According to Kusumawati (2016), verbal communication is communication that uses words, whether spoken or written or forms of communication that use words, both in the form of conversation and writing (speak language). Based on the following statement, the author uses comics as research material because comics are an example of verbal communication skills in the form of written language. Comics are the way of expressing ideas in the form of pictorial stories. In the past, comics were in the form of picture books, but nowadays comics are also available in digital versions. one of the famous digital comics is Webtoon. Besides being more practical, the Webtoon also provides many kinds of stories from various

genres here the author will use one of the comics from the webtoon entitled True Beauty as the object of his research. True Beauty is a story published by Yaongyi which premiered on LINE Webtoon Indonesia on May 19, 2018, and is most popular in the top 5. Last year, The Secret of Angel reached more than 3.7 million readers, is now read more than 4 billion, and is most popular in the United States, Japan, and France (Hestianingsih:2020). This comic tells how Jukyung (the main character) struggles to make herself more beautiful so that people can respect her, starting by recognizing the makeup tools that beauty vloggers usually use, which she then learns to make up herself until finally, she manages to manifest herself. the new one is the beautiful jukyung.

The researcher analyzes the word-formation process in the webtoon using theory from O'Grady's (1997), Yule (2010) and Matthew (1991) which are Matthew's theory is used as a review in morphology material while O'grady's theory and Yule theory are used to support material about the word-formation process. It shows a lot of word-formation processes which will make it easier for researchers to classify the types of word formations in beauty terms especially in line Webtoon "True Beauty" by Yaongyi. Besides, why is this beauty term is also important to be studied, given that nowadays the topic of beauty is often published which in the world of beauty also creates new terms whose meaning cannot be known just by using a dictionary.

This study is not the only research that examines word formation especially in beauty term. There are some previous studies, some of which are brought by

Kodi (2020) entitled *Patterns and Meaning of English Beauty terms used by Beauty Vlogger* which she analyzed the English Beauty terms used by beauty influencer “Nikkie Tutorials” and *Beauty Within* YouTube account. Next, Marlina (2018) investigated about word-formation process that occurred in *Alice’s adventures in Wonderland* Novel. Next, E-journal from Hafiza and Rosa (2020) presented a journal that discussed the word-formation process of slang words in the *Straight Outta Compton* Movie. The following previous studies is *A Study of Word Formation Process of Food and Beverage Product Names in Indonesia*. Here Haryati and Himmawati (2014) presented word-formation process in the product name of food and beverage in Indonesia. Next, this journal article by Dewi and Sari (2013) examines the word-formation process in a colloquial language created by Indonesian Teenagers on a Facebook page. The further study is from Wiyaka and Prastikawati (2021) analyzed the process of word formation that occurs in the use of slang used as a caption by Justin Bieber in his Instagram posts. Next, the journal from Ratih and Gusdian (2018) discussed about the process of word formation in English new words of Oxford English dictionary in 2012- 2016. Next, the journal entitled *Word Formation Process of GenZ slang in Callahan’s Generation Z Dictionary* written by Lihawa (2021). His study aimed to find out the types of word formation process in Gen Z slang. The next previous study is from Panjaitan entitled an *Analysis of Slang Language in Zootopia Movie* (2017). Here the researcher investigated slang language used in *Zootopia* Movie. Last previous study served by Anggrid (2019). This study discussed about word

formation process that contained in technology terms in the webtoon entitled *Let's Play*.

The thing that distinguishes this research from previous research is that there are some of the previous studies that analyzed word-formation from social media, slangs, novels, and films, whereas in this study the researcher used comics as the object of his research. The second research focuses not only on the word-formation process that occurs in the comic, but the researcher also identifies the use of word formation in the beauty terms contained in the comic. Even though there was one of the previous studies that used the same object, namely a webtoon, but this previous research focused on technology terms, not on beauty terms. Since there is no research discusses the beauty term with the research object of the webcomic, namely the webtoon.

B. The problem of the Study

The researcher formulated this Research question as follows:

1. How morphological processes are involved in the formation of beauty terms used in Line Webtoon "True Beauty"?

C. The Objective of the Study

According to the research question, this research is intended for an objective.

1. To find morphological processes that are involved in the formation of beauty terms contained in the story.

D. The Significance of the Study

This study analyzes the word formation contained in the "true beauty" webtoon line. Based on this research the benefit of this research is to enrich the reader's knowledge about one of the morphological materials, namely word formation. where this material is rarely found in the educational curriculum. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can help the readers to understand the material of the word formation process using everyday language, especially in terms of beauty.

We also gain other advantages. Where the wording of the story will be easier for the reader to understand. Additionally, readers may find it simpler to use it in common English, particularly when referring to beauty.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research is based on the webtoon entitled "True Beauty" written by Yaongyi. In this webtoon there are 169 episodes, but the researcher only takes the data from 39 episodes. In this case, the researcher only focuses on the word formation process used in the term beauty. The limitation of this study is the researcher uses the theory of the word formation process proposed by O'Grady(1997) and theory from Yule (2010) to analyse some of the beauty terms

found in the webtoon and is supported by the theory of Matthew (1991) to analyse its morphological structure.

F. Definition of Key terms

In this chapter, the author will discuss the definitions of some of the terms used. **Morphology** refers to the study that deals with the internal structure of the words. Morphology is a branch of linguistic in a language. According to Booij (2005) "Morphology is the subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with a relation in form and meaning of a systematic nature."

Word formation is one of the concerns in the morphology field, which discusses the ways new words are created in the language. According to Bauer (1983) said that word formation is the formation of the word.

Comic is a pictorial story that is inserted with a speech balloon that usually contains an implied meaning that is easy to understand. McCloud (1993) defines comics as juxtaposed pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and/or to produce an aesthetic response in the viewer.

Line webtoon is a digital platform that provides free illustrated stories (comics) which were first published in South Korea in 2005. According to Arifin (2015), LINE Webtoon is a free digital publishing platform (available on web and mobile: Android and iOS) for comic creators, both amateurs and professionals, to present their best work to comic fans around the world.

Last, **the Beauty term** is a term that denotes beauty things such as makeup and skincare.

G. Previous Studies

This research is supported by several previous studies that have discussed word-formation.

The first research was conducted by Kodi (2020) entitled “Patterns and Meaning of English Beauty terms used by Beauty Vloggers”. In this research, the researcher investigated 13 videos to identify the use of word formation in terms of beauty contained in the vlog *Nikkie Tutorials* and *Beauty Within*. From this study, the researcher found 7 categories of word formation process in English Beauty terms. Those are 59 words of compounding, 36 words of derivation, 10 words of conversion, 9 words of multiple process, 7 words of acronym, 7 words of borrowing, and 6 words of clipping. The researcher found that the most dominant word formation category of 133 English beauty terms in *Nikkie Tutorials* and *Beauty Within* videos is compounding. In this research, the researcher did not find three categories of word formation process those are coinage, blending and backformation. The researcher cannot find any coinage in English beauty terms according to *Nikkie Tutorials* and *Beauty Within* videos because the beauty vloggers did not use the trade or brand names to point out the product. They tend to mention the product name instead of the brand name. Then, blending process is also rarely used in beauty terms because to define makeup products or skincare

ingredients tend to apply compounding process. They are formed by combining two words without reduces any syllables in order to make the terms are understandable. Moreover, backformation process is also rarely used in beauty world because the beauty vloggers tend to apply conversion process. It can be seen that the beauty vloggers often change a noun becomes verb without change any parts of words. For example, the terms *bronze*, *contour*, *wing* and so on.

Secondly, a research journal from Hafiza and Rosa (2020). This researcher using Yule (2010) theory. Hafiza and Rosa took attention to slang word that was used in the *Straight Outta Compton* Movie. They found 6 types of word formation in slang words in this movie those are 19 words of blending, 17 words of coinage, 16 words of clipping, 9 words of compounding, And the last one is an acronym and multiple processes, it is 2 words. From the data obtained, the researcher found that the slang words used in this film were mostly dominated by blending.

Thirdly, the next research is research conducted by Hana Puspa and Dian Rivia (2013). This research discusses how word-formation occurs in colloquial words. Here the researcher focuses on colloquial words created by adolescents especially in Indonesia. This research data is taken from one of the social media, namely *Facebook*. The researcher argues that the colloquial words created by Indonesian teenagers use six categories of word-formation processes are borrowing clipping, compounding, affixes, acronyms, and coinage. Based on this study, researchers found that colloquial words created by teenagers on *Facebook* were dominated by

word formation of borrowing. because according to Hana Puspa and Dian Rivia colloquial words created by teenagers are a phenomenon of language contact, not a phenomenon of interference.

Fourth, further research entitled a Study of Word Formation Process of Food and Beverage Product Names in Indonesia which was researched by Hayati and Himmawati (2014). The researcher analyzed using theory from Katamba (1994), Harley (2006), and Yule (2005). This study also discusses the word-formation process, but the researcher focuses on naming food and beverage products especially in Indonesia. In this study, it was found that the researcher used five-word formation processes including blending, compounding, wishy-washy words, coinage, and onomatopoeia. With the following categories: blending, there is a combination of 3 words into one word and there are 10-word deletion processes. Furthermore, compounding, there are 6 processes of combining words found in food and beverage products. Wishy-washy words, in the wishy-washy process it is found that the repetition of words is identical and not identical. Coinage found the words *nu* and *frutz*, where *nu* means the same as new while *frutz* has the same meaning as fruit. Whereas for onomatopoeia, the sound symbol contained in food and beverage products is a presentation of the action of these objects.

Next, research written by Marlina and Sonia (2018) entitled *Word formation process in novel Alice's adventures in wonderland by Lewis Carroll and Movie Alice in Wonderland by Walt Disney*. Here the researcher uses novels and films as

research data, from which the researcher aims to identify the word-formation process used in this novel and film. The researcher found affixation as the type of word-formation that dominates in it. For example, the word "*perfectly*" in that novel. The elements *-ly* on the word above are classified into derivational affixation, because it is an affix which cannot stand alone, and it is used to form a new word with new meaning and part of speech from the original word that it is attached to. The word "*perfectly*" here stands as an adverb which is derived from an adjective perfect and attached by a suffix *-ly*. Later on, it caused the changes of meaning, and also the changes of part of speech of the word that it is attached to.

Sixth, this research is journal written by Wiyaka and Prastikawati (2021). They analyzed slang words utilized on Instagram captions posted by Justin Bieber. The researcher analyzed the data of English slang using the theory of Yule about word-formation process (2006). The data was taken from Justin Bieber on Instagram's caption posted during a year (June 2020 – June 2021) there are 87 pieces of data collected in this analysis. From the data researcher concludes that the most frequent type of word-formation that used by Justin Bieber on his posts is clipping which is 47 words. The example of clipping process on his one of Justin Bieber's post is *luv*. The word "*luv*" from the data above is a slang word that refers to love. It becomes a slang word because it's a new word that is created with a certain word formation process, the clipping process. The word *luv* is clipping from the word love by deleting the word e and changing the word o to u. There is also Blending,

18 words. Then Derivation is 8 words. After that is Acronym, it is 6 words. Then, Borrowing and Coinage with the same numbers, it is 3 words. And the last is Multiple Processes, it is 2 words. This indicated that Bieber as an influencer aimed to maintain the relationship with his fans. Bieber wanted to show his feeling through the captions posted on his videos or photos with a simple word. That is why Bieber used clipping in most of his captions posted and followed by blending. Bieber wanted to convey the messages with a simple shortened sentence, so that everyone, particularly his fans could understand the meaning.

Seventh, the journal from Ratih and Gusdian (2018). This research identified about the process of word formation in English new words of Oxford English dictionary in 2012- 2016. The researcher investigated the process of word formation in English new words of Oxford English dictionary based on Harley (2006) and Plag's (2002) statement. This study showed that there are coming from affixation (239 words), folk etymology (11 words), compounding (137 words), abbreviation (7 words), acronyms (11 words), borrowing (8 words), blending (63 words), clipping (37 words), and back-formation (1 word). Therefore, according to this study, it can be concluded that the most productive process in year 2012-2016 is affixation. It means that affixation is the dominant process of creating English new words.

Eight, the journal written by Lihawa (2021). their study aimed to find out the types of word formation process in Gen Z slang. It focuses only on Gen Z slang

that is in Callahan's Generation Z Dictionary. This study showed that the data are 33 slang terms that are investigated and among the total slang terms, it is found eight types of word formation process. The researcher investigated the word formation process of those 33 slang terms based on the combination theory of Mattiello (2008) and Yule's (2010). And from 33 slangs are dominated by compounding. For example, "lowkey", the word "lowkey" is contained by 2 words those are "low" and "key". The finding of this study signified that compounding is the most used type of word formation process. It means that the Gen Z slang terms that are in Callahan's Generation Z Dictionary mostly are formed by combining bases. However, besides combining bases, this study indicates that the slang terms are also created by adding suffixes, combining two or more processes, changing the grammatical category, shortening bases and repeating bases.

The next previous study is from Panjaitan entitled an *Analysis of Slang Language in Zootopia Movie* (Panjaitan, 2017). Here the researcher investigated slang language used in Zootopia Movie using Partridge's theory to identify the slang terms. While to identify the word formation process using the theory from Eble. According to Eble's theory there are three types found in the data from this study, blending, clipping and acronym. Blending is the most data categorized based on theory of Eble, such as *gonna*, *gimme*, *gotta*. The researcher classified that into society slang because those slang words are informal word which commonly used in daily speaking and connected with society. It means that those words are

commonly used in society, even it has rude meaning but it is still accepted and common in society.

Last previous study served by Anggrid (Anggrid, 2019). This study discussed about word formation process that contained in technology terms in the webtoon entitled *Let's Play*. In this research found that there are five different word formation processes of technology terms in Line Webtoon *Let's Play*. The word formation process appeared the most within the selected episodes is affixation with the total of 12 words. The second most appeared is compounding with 8 words in total. Abbreviation comes in third place with 6 total words. Furthermore, clipping occurred in 2 words and blending also occurred in 2 words. It can be concluded that affixation and compounding is the most productive word formation in English. From the result of first analysis, it can be assumed that the language style of Line Webtoon *Let's Play* is colloquial style. That's because the term technology experiences affixation which is often used in colloquial language. Moreover, compounding as the second most occurred word formation is all endocentric which means the meaning of the words are literal or the same with the head of the words.

The difference between this research and some of the previously mentioned studies is the researcher took a different object from the previous research. If the previous research used slang words, colloquial words and several terms to name the product to be the object of the word formation process, accordingly this study

uses beauty terms as the object of the research. Although previous studies have used beauty terms as the object of their research, but that research analyzed about the beauty terms from the "*Nikkie Tutorials and Beauty Within*" videos. Meanwhile, this study analyzes the beauty terms contained in the webtoon "*True Beauty*". Although there is one previous study from Anggrid that used the same object as this research, namely webtoons. However, this research analyzes terms in technology, not about beauty terms.

H. Research Method

This chapter explains about the methodology used to analyze the data in this study. It consists of research design, research instrument, data, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative methods because the characteristics of this study are not presented in the form of numbers and tables. This statement is guided by the definition presented by Strauss and Corbin (2003), Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved by using statistical procedures or by other means of quantification (measurement). According to Kriyantono (2006), the purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth through in-depth data collection as well, which shows the importance of depth and detail of the data under study. The research methods here are useful to describe deeply about the

word-formation processes that occur in the “True Beauty” webtoon, especially those used in the beauty term.

Following the above explanation, this study does not construct a new theory but produces and proves existing theories by providing a further explanation in the findings. This research will be analyzed the data of the word-formation process on Beauty terms with O'grady's (1997) theory and Yule (2010).

2. Research Instrument

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research researchers are key instruments because qualitative researchers collect their own research data through documentation, observation and interviews. Because of the position of researcher is the only instrument that examines word formation in the comic "True Beauty", therefore there is no possibility for other instruments to be involved in this research.

3. Data and Data Source

The sources of data taken by the researcher are several words or phrases in terms of beauty which are formed from the word formation process. In this study, the researcher uses primary data as a data source, where the data are taken from a Webcomic in a webtoon application entitled "True Beauty" written by Yaongyi, especially some of the data are taken from 39 episodes of

the total episodes in this story are 169 episodes. The form of data to be analyzed is the name of the make-up tool, the terms in the make-up used and how to apply it. Which later on these terms will be analyzed according to the category of the formation process.

4. Data collection

Collecting data for research is an important thing. To collect the data research, the researcher observed that by going through the first few stages, the researcher looked at several episodes contained in the webtoon with 169 episodes. However, the researcher only limited the study by focusing on 39 episodes. As for the next stage, the researcher read the entirety of the 39 episodes to find out in detail which words are categorized as beauty terms. The determination of the term beauty is adjusted to the needs of the researcher. After the researcher found 62 terms, Then the researcher categorizes the 62 terms according to each type of word formation process. By categorized it, the researcher will find it easier to explain these terms to the reader in detail.

5. Data Analysis

The most important thing in research is analyzing data. because the researcher uses qualitative descriptive methods for this research, so in this section the researcher uses several steps to analyze the data first, the researcher will start by analyzing the list of morphemes, word formation as well as the

word formation process. Next, the researcher will determine which terms are included. beauty terms. After the data about the beauty terms were collected, the researcher took the next step by classifying each beauty term in the type of word formation process. which in this case the researcher is oriented to the theory proposed by O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010). After the process is completed, the researcher explains the reasons why the term can be classified into the term beauty in terms of the word formation process, and finally the researcher draws conclusions from the analysis that has been done previously.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher compiled and discussed several theories related to this research. Some of the theories that we will discuss are those related to morphology, word formation, types of word formation process, beauty terms and, webtoon.

A. Morphology

“Morphology etymologically comes from the words morph (form) and logos (science)...”, (Siregar, 2020). So, literally, morphology is the science of linguistics that studies the intricacies of the form of a word. Morphology refers to the study that deals with the internal structure of words. Morphology is also a branch of linguistics in a language. This is justified by Matthew's (1991) statement contained in his book. that morphology is only a term for the branch of linguistics that deals with word forms in different usages and constructions. Which is in line with the theory put forward by According to Booij (2005), "Morphology is a sub-discipline of linguistics that deals with relationships in systematic form and meaning."

Verhaar (1986) argues in his book that morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the grammatical arrangement of parts of words. Verhaar's opinion is also in line with Kridalaksana (1984) who stated that morphology is the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations. In addition,

Kridalaksana (1993) also stated that morphology is part of the structure of language which includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes.

Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that morphology is a linguistic field that studies the relationship between one morpheme and another to form a word.

1. Morpheme

When talking about morphology, it will not be separated from what is called a morpheme. Morpheme is said to be related to morphology because according to Chaer (1994) a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning.

Morphemes cannot be divided into smaller forms of language anymore. This statement is strengthened by the statement from Kridalaksana (1993) which reads like this, Morpheme is the smallest language unit whose meaning is relatively stable and which cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Katamba (1994) has also stated about this morpheme in his book entitled

"Morphology" that the morpheme term is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of. By definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun.

Lieber (2009) also argues about morpheme in his book "Introducing of Morphology" it is stated that Linguists define a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. Yule (2006: 63) says that "Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function" where the definition of a morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning or grammatical function.

From several definitions of morphemes that have been put forward by the experts above, the researcher concludes that morphemes are the smallest thing from word order that has its own meaning. Simple words like book, pencil or chair are morphemes. But not infrequently there is one word but consists of two morphemes such as the word happiness or unkind. it can be said to consist of two morphemes because of the affix to the original word. Like the example above, the word "happiness" comes from the word *happy* and gets the affix *-ness* behind the original word (*suffix*). While for the word unkind it also consists of two morphemes where the original word from "unkind" is *kind* then the original word gets an affix in front of the original word (*prefix*) in the form of *un-*.

a. Bound Morpheme

Talking about free morphemes as morphemes that can stand alone and have their own meaning, there are also morphemes that cannot stand alone. This is in line with the opinion expressed by Mills (1998) "A sound or a combination of sounds that cannot stand alone as a word".

Kridalaksana (1989) argues that free morphemes have the potential to stand alone, while bound morphemes cannot. In other words, bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot be used in speech without being combined with other morphemes. According to David (2019), because this bound morpheme is categorized as a morpheme that cannot stand alone this bound morpheme must be attached to the root or stem, or base. This is confirmed by the theory put forward by O'Grady (1997) that "Bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another element".

From several theories that have been put forward by several experts above, it can be concluded that bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and have no special meaning. In addition, there are bound morphemes that can change meaning, some are not, as Mills (1998) said that bound morphemes are divided into two types, namely inflectional morphemes and derived morphemes. According to Mills, this inflectional morpheme is used to indicate plural or singular words and this morpheme also does not change the word class. For example, the suffix *-s* in the word *cat* shows the plural form of the word *cat*, but if the suffixes are separated, then the suffix has no separate meaning. While the derivation morpheme is a form of morpheme that can change the meaning or group of words that will result in the formation of new words. Examples include the word *unhappy*, the word *happy* comes from the word *happy* which then gets the

ending *un-* which will not only create a new word, but the new word will have a different meaning from the original word.

b. Root and affixes

After talking about free morphemes and bound morphemes, each of which has a relationship with roots and affixes. Therefore, in this sub-chapter the researcher will discuss about the basic words called root and affixes.

In the book "an Introduction to English Morphology", Carstairs (2002, p. 20) mentions that the root is *core*. Carstairs also argues that "*the root of complex words is usually free*". In addition, Carstairs said that he also found that some roots were attached to non-root morphemes, which are commonly called affixes.

According to Leiber (2009, p. 33), affixes are of two types. The first type is called a prefix. which comes before the root or root, as in *unlock*, the root word for the word is *lock* which has the prefix *-un* at the beginning of the root word. the prefix *-un* itself means *no*.

The second type is called a suffix. which type comes after a root word, such as "happiness". The word happiness comes from the word happy. the word "happy" comes from the adjective class, but after getting the suffix behind the word "happy" in the form of "-ness" then the word is not included in the adjective class anymore but the word class changes to a noun class.

B. Word-Formation

Related to the understanding of morphology in linguistics which has been discussed in the previous section, the researcher uses word formation theory to guide the theory in this study. Where the theory of word formation is one of the morphological materials in forming new words. According to Yule, word formation is a process of forming and creating new words from old words (Yule, 2010).

According to O'Grady There are nine types of word formation processes: compounding, derivation, conversion, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronyms, coinage, and onomatopoeia (1997). While Yule (2010) stated that the types of word-formation processes include ten types, those are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The explanation of each type of word formation is presented below:

1. Coinage

According to O'Grady (1997) can be created from scratch. This phenomenon called Coinage, this phenomenon often occurs when the industry needs a new and attractive name for a product. Finally, it is sometimes possible to create new words from names. For example, brand names are sometimes used so widely that they are accepted as general terms (eg. Aqua for mineral water, Odol for toothpaste, and Rinso for laundry soap).

2. Compounding

According to Lieber (2009, p. 43) “*Compounds are word that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems*”. Lieber (2009)'s statement is in line with Yule's (2010) statement about compounding "there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form", such as fingerprint, sunburn, breakfast, greenhouse. Where the meanings of some of these examples have different meanings from the two basic words, for example the word *breakfast* comes from a mixture of the words break (*rest*) and fast (*quick*) which if the two words are combined together the word "breakfast" appears which means eating at morning.

In addition, O'Grady (1997) gives a more detailed explanation about compounding that what is called compounding is "*the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions). With very few exceptions, the resulting compound word is a noun, a verb, or an adjective*".

3. Clipping

According to O'Grady (1997) “*Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables*”. Clipping is a process that shortens a syllable word by removing one or more syllables. The purpose of this statement is the formation of a new word by shortening an existing

word. According to O'Grady, this clipping process often occurs among students. as is the case in the following words:

- Favorite => fav
- Professor => prof
- Hamburger => burger
- Website => web

4. Derivation

According to O'Grady derivation is the process of forming new words from a basic word by adding an affix to the base word. This process makes a change in meaning but the change does not change the word class. Example:

- Write (base) + - er (suffix) = writer*

**The word "writer" above comes from the verb "write" and then gets the suffix -er which means it changes to someone who writes.*

5. Borrowing

Borrowing is a word formation process by borrowing words from other languages without any changes, both in form, meaning and class of words. According to Yule (2010) Borrowing taking over of words from other language. in this case researcher provides some examples including: *dope* (Dutch), *piano* (Italian), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *jewel* (French) *pretzel* (German), *tycoon* (Japanese) *glitzy*, (Yiddish), *ski* (Norwegian,) *yogurt* (Turkish), *lilac* (Persian), *sofa* (Arabic).

Borrowing does not only occur in English, but also in other foreign languages, for example the word *ramen* is taken from Japanese.

6. Inflection

According to Lieber (2009) “*Inflectional word formation is word formation that expresses grammatical distinctions like number (singular vs. plural); tense (present vs. past); person (first, second, or third); and case (subject, object, possessive), among others*”. Meanwhile, according to Hatch and Brown (1995) the process of forming new words by adding affixes without changing the meaning.

Example:

- Regular plural:
Tomato (*single*) + - es (*affixes*) = Tomatoes
- Irregular plural:
Child = children
- Zero plural morpheme:
Deer (*singular*)= deer (*plural*), sheep (*singular*) = sheep (*plural*)

7. Conversion

According to Yule (2010) conversion is a change in the function of a word, for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without subtraction),

commonly known as conversion. This theory is strengthened by the theory presented by O'Grady (1997), Conversion is a process that assigns an existing word to a new syntactic category. Although not adding an affix, conversion is often considered a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning it causes. (For this reason, it is sometimes called zero derivation).

Example:

- Butter (noun): *Butter* the bread
- Ink (noun): *Ink* the contract
- Chair (noun): Someone has to *chair* the meeting
- Bottle (noun) We *bottled* the home-brew last night

8. Blending

Blending is the process of combining two words into a new word. This is in accordance with Yule's (2010) theory on blending, "The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending".

While according to O'Grady (1997) Blends are made from non-morphemic parts of two existing items. as we. Like the word *brunch*, the word comes from a combination of the words *breakfast* and *lunch*. besides that, there is the word "motel" which is a combination of words from motorbike and hotel. and there are a few more words that will be described below:

- *Smog, smaze* (smoke + haze)
- *Smurk* (smoke + murk)
- *Chunnel* (channel + tunnel)

9. Back- formation

A morphological process in which a word is formed by subtracting a piece, usually an affix, from a word that is or appears to be complex. In English, for example, the verb *peddle* was created by back-formation from *peddler* (originally spelled *peddler*) Leiber (2009).

According to O'Grady (1997) Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language.

For examples:

- *Orientation* (noun) becomes *orient* or *orientate*
- *Donation* (noun) becomes *donate*
- *Regulation* (noun) becomes *regulate*
- *Entertainment* (noun) becomes *entertain*
- *Demonstration* (noun) becomes *demonstrate*

10. Onomatopoeia

According to Yule (2010) Words containing sounds similar to the noises they describe. Onomatopoeia also defined as a word which imitates the natural sound of a thing.

Meanwhile O'Grady states that all languages have words that have been created to sound like the thing that they name called Onomatopoeia. For example, *Meow (sounds of cat)*.

11. Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words (Yule, 2010). This theory is in accordance with the theory put forward by O'Grady, Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of the words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word. This type of word formation is especially common in names of organizations and in military and scientific terminology or make up stuff. This statement will be strengthened by the example of the word UNICEF (*United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*), NASA (*National Aeronautics and Space Administration*) or CD (*Compact Disk*).

C. Beauty Term

Beauty is a word that is closely related to women. Beauty is not only seen from the physical, but the beauty can also be seen from the heart. The beauty of a person's heart will radiate and can be seen or felt through his personal character, behavior and morals. As for physical beauty, it can be seen from his physical appearance, such as his face, ideal body or anything related to a person's physique. According to Synnott (1993) beauty is a primary need for every woman. Looking beautiful is also a requirement to support self-

confidence in every activity. Beauty is always associated with happiness, truth, kindness, positive traits and is mainly emphasized with the face.

Beauty is synonymous with a woman and beauty. There are two categories of beauty for women, namely, beautiful from the outside and beautiful from the inside. Beauty from the outside is beauty that is seen from a physical point of view and can be formed with self-care (Mahardika, 2018). According to Diantary (2019) beauty is not only focused on people who are white, slim or whatever, because every region or every person has their own beauty standards. As stated by Yulindra in the journal Aisyah (2019) that each country has different beauty standards. as in Indonesia, women can be considered beautiful when they have olive skin, big eyes, and a sharp nose. In contrast to Indonesia, in Thailand women are said to be beautiful if they have faces like Chinese people, namely white skin and slanted eyes. Almost similar to Thailand, Japanese women can be said to be beautiful if they have white skin, the face looks clean and fresh. However, big eyes are the standard of beauty for Japanese women. Apart from the countries mentioned above, South Korea is also a country that upholds beauty standards. big eyes with creases on the eyelids, glowing white skin, small face shape (like a baby face), *v-line* face shape (a thin face with a v-shaped chin), full lips, sharp nose, and also a slim body.

Korea's cultural fever which is currently rife and loved by various groups, especially teenagers, makes them also focus on beauty standards that are exalted by South Korea. So, it's no wonder that now many people are

competing to be "white and glowing" by using products that claim to "brighten" or "whiten". this includes self-care. not only that often want to look "beautiful" instantly, for this "make up" is the answer. Nowadays, the trend of "make up" is very popular among women, both teenagers and adults. Not only for creating glowing white skin, they can also use makeup to create the "look" according to what they want. Since this is very popular nowadays, it is not surprising that you often find new things about make-up and beauty, one of which is terms or terms related to beauty.

The terms in beauty are taken from the names of the tools used to how they are applied, as well as beauty problems that are often experienced by some people.

D. Webtoon

Webtoon is a term used to describe webcomics or simply webtoon can be interpreted as an online comic published by South Korea. According to the Oxford dictionary, "Webtoon is an animated cartoon or series of comic strips published online". According to Putri (2018) Webtoon is an acronym for cartoon website or also known as world wide web + cartoon, as the name implies, this webtoon contains a collection of storytelling images (comics) published online. Webtoons are digital comics consisting of many sections from comedy to drama, from thrillers to romance and fantasy that can be enjoyed anywhere, anytime, online and on mobile devices.

In Indonesia, online comic lovers can enjoy webtoons through the LINE Webtoon application, which can be downloaded for free on both Android and iOS devices. In Korea alone, webtoons have existed since 2003, first created by the web portal Daum, then followed by Naver in 2004. As of July 2014, Naver has published 520 webtoons while Daum has published 434 pieces. Since early 2010, services such as Tapastic and LINE Webtoon have officially started translating webtoons into English. Examples of popular webtoons that have been translated into English are *The Breaker*, *Girls of the Wild's*, *The Gamer*, *Noblesse*, *Tower of God*, as well as the title of the webtoon that was appointed by the researcher to be the object of this research, namely *True Beauty*.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the researcher will present the findings and discussion of the research that has been done previously in accordance with the objectives of this study. In the findings, the researcher will focus on the data obtained which will later be analyzed. while in the discussion the researcher will involve the results of the data analysis.

A. Findings

In this chapter, analysis of research data is presented. As previously mentioned, the researcher analyzed the Beauty Term in Yaongyi's Webtoon published in 2018 entitled "True Beauty". This webtoon consists of 169 episodes. After the researcher researched all the episodes, the researcher found several beauty terms in 39 episodes and the researcher got 62 beauty terms which will be categorized into various types of word formation. researchers categorize them through twelve types of word-formation processes based on Yule's theory (2010) and O'Grady's theory (1997) they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, blending, back-formation, onomatopoeia and acronyms.

The findings answered the research problems. Categorizing what word formation process is used by the term beauty in the Line Webtoon story "True

Beauty”. Besides that, this finding also identified the process of word formation used in the term beauty according to the category of each word contained in the “True Beauty” Webtoon Line.

Researchers have listed several beauty terms contained in the "True Beauty" webtoon. and after collecting the data, the researcher categorizes the terms according to the O’Grady’s and Yule’s theory of word formation process. Researchers found that there are six word-formation processes used in the term beauty which will be explained below.

No	Word Formation Process	Frequenc y
1	Compounding	35
2	Derivation	16
4	Blending	0
5	Clipping	3
6	Backformation	1
7	Conversion	3
8	Acronyms	0
9	Coinage	0
10	Multiple Processes	0
11	Borrowing	4
12	Onomatopoeia	0
Total		62

From the 62 data that have been found, the researcher took 26 samples for analysis. In this process, researchers took data samples based on English words that are quite popular in the beauty world. In addition, the selected data has a lot of information about the word formation process. The selected data are:

1. **Compounding:** acne cream, bare face, blackheads, blush on, breakout, eye-shadow, fine- lines, headband, makeup, skincare, water line.
2. **Derivation:** Blusher (blush + suffix(-er)), Cakey (cake + suffix(-y)), Concealer (conceal + er), Dewy (dew+ suffix(-y)).
3. **Clipping:** Curl (*curler*), Lid (*eyelid*), Shadow (*eyeshadow*).
4. **Borrowing:** Mascara (*Spanish*), Palette (*Germanic*), Essence (*Germanic*), Cushion (*Germanic*).
5. **Conversion:** contour, coral, smudged.
6. **Back- formation:** Deodorant.

According to the data that has been attached above, there are six categories of word formation processes of beauty terms found in this research, they are presented as follows.

a. **Compounding**

According to Yule's statement (2010) about compounding "there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form". Where the meanings of some of these examples have different meanings from the two basic words. In addition, O'Grady (1997) gives a more detailed explanation about compounding that what is called compounding is "*the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions)*". *With very few exceptions, the resulting compound word is a noun, a verb, or an adjective*". Researchers found many beauty terms

that use this process of combining in the webtoon "true beauty". In this case, some of the terms formed from the compounding process are written in three ways of the compounding process. The followings are the explanation of these terms analysis adapted to the way they are formed.

1. Open compound word

An open compound word is a term to identify a compound word that is written as a separate word. which type of compound is the occurrence of the joining of two words separated by a space. Words can be identified as open compound words if there is a combination of one word with another word. The followings are analysis of some beauty terms in the "*True Beauty*" webtoon which are categorized as *open compound words*:

a. Acne cream (noun)

The term *acne cream* consists of two morphemes, namely *acne* and *cream*. which, each of these morphemes is a free morpheme. which means that each of these morphemes can stand alone and have their own meaning.

The term *acne cream* is included as a noun compound because the word cream which is the head is a noun. In addition, the word "acne cream" is included as an "*open compound word*" type of compounding because this word is formed from two words

separated by a "*space*". This word is also familiar in the term beauty. the meaning of the acne cream is not a cream with acne but a cream for acne-prone skin problems.

b. Bare face

The next term is "*bare face*" consists of two words namely *bare* and *face*. both words are forms of free morphemes. where each of these words can stand alone and have its own meaning. This term is also included as a type of compounding which is an *open compound word*, which type of compound is the occurrence of the joining of two words separated by a *space*. because the head word of this term is a *face* in the form of a noun, the term *bare face* is categorized as a compound noun.

The term *bare face* is often used in beauty terms to describe a natural facial condition without any *makeup*, *skincare* or powder.

c. Blush on (noun)

Another beauty term that is categorized as compounding is the term *blush on*. *Blush on* is an *open compound word* which combines two words (ie. *blush* and *on*) by adding a space between

the two words. The two words consist of free morpheme and functional morpheme.

As previously explained, free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as well as have their own meaning and can get affixes. But different from free morphemes, functional morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone but cannot get affixes. Here "*on*" is a representation of the functional morpheme in the form of a preposition.

Blush on itself contains the meaning of cheek coloring whose function is to add color (reddening to the cheeks) on the face which is generally solid, liquid or cream textured.

2. Closed compound word

Closed compound is a term in compounding to identify words that are written in one word. Closed compound words are the process of combining two words that are made into a single unit without adding a separator (space) between the two words.

Words can be identified as close compounds because they have been in the language for a long time. According to Szymanek (1989) "long-established lexical compounds tend to be written as one word".

The followings are analysis of some beauty terms in the "*True Beauty*" webtoon which are categorized as *closed compound words*:

a. Breakout (noun)

The term "breakout" is a form of the type of compounding that is "*closed compound word*". *closed compound word* is a process of merging two words that are made into a single unit without adding a separator (*space*) between of two words. The term breakout has also been listed in English dictionaries, namely the Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries. but uniquely this term has a much different meaning from that used in the term beauty. According to the Oxford dictionary, the term *break out* (with spaces between words) implies escape from a place (prison) or situation. while in the Cambridge dictionary the term *breakout* is used to describe someone or something that is successful and famous in a certain way.

While the use of the term *breakout* itself in terms of beauty means the condition of the face when the skin is irritated in the form of acne and red spots accompanied by itching, burning, inflammation, and even swelling (*blog.bobobox.co.id*).

b. Blackheads (noun)

Then the researchers found the term blackheads. This term is categorized as a compound word because this term is formed from two morphemes that are put together. these two morphemes are "black" and "heads". both the words "black" and "heads" are free morphemes. which this morpheme can stand alone and have meaning for each word. In addition, the term blackheads can also be categorized as a *closed compound word*, because these two words are combined into one without any spaces between them.

However, if these two words are combined then this term has a different meaning from the original meaning of each word. The term blackheads are used to define small, dark bumps that grow in the pores of the skin. These blackheads are generally found on the face, especially the nose, chin, and around the cheeks.

c. Eyeshadow

The next term is "*eyeshadow*". consists of two words namely *eye* and *shadow*. both words are forms of free morphemes. where each of these words can stand alone and have its own meaning. This term is also included as a type of *closed compound*

word. where this type of compound is a combination of two words that are not separated by a space.

The term bare face is often used in beauty terms for cosmetics that are applied to the *eyelids* and under the *eyebrows* with the aim of giving color so that the eyes look more alive. *Eyeshadow* is packaged in several forms, namely cream, powder or pressed cake.

d. Headband

The next term is "*headband*". consists of two words namely *head* and *band*. both words are forms of free morphemes. where each of these words can stand alone and have its own meaning. This term is also included as a type of *closed compound word compounding*. where this type of compound is a combination of two words that are not separated by a space.

The meaning of the term "*headband*" is not interpreted from its original meaning (*the head of band*). However, the term refers to a narrow strip of material worn around the head, usually to keep hair or sweat away from your eyes, for example during exercise. In the world of beauty headband is often used to maintain hair when wearing a face mask.

e. Makeup (noun)

The term "*makeup*" is a beauty term used to define an activity that changes the appearance of its original form by using cosmetic materials or tools. The term *makeup* is also listed in the Cambridge dictionary with a meaning that is not much different from the definition above. according to the Cambridge dictionary the term "*makeup*" is the term used for a colored substance that is applied to the face to improve or change a person's appearance. Some examples of makeup are *eye liner*, *eye shadow*, *mascara* and *blush on*.

Similar to the previous term "*blush on*", the term "*makeup*" is also composed of free morphemes and functional morphemes, which are *make* and *up*. The word then is a form of free morpheme while the word *up* is categorized as a functional morpheme in the form of a preposition or adverbial word. The difference is, the term "*makeup*" includes *closed compound words*, where the merging of these two words occurs without a space separator.

f. Skincare (noun)

This compounding process also occurs in other beauty terms, namely in terms of skincare. This type of compounding

process that occurs in skincare terms is a type of *closed compound word* and is a combination of two free morphemes, namely the words skin and care.

The term skincare is often used to describe a number of activities that make the skin look healthier and more well-groomed. this understanding is in accordance with the definitions contained in the Cambridge dictionary and the Oxford dictionary.

g. Waterline

Another compounding process is found in the term "*waterline*". The term "*waterline*" consists of two free morphemes, namely "*water*" and "*line*". The term waterline is included in the type of *closed word compound*. the same as the previous explanation that this type of compound is a combination of two words into one without any separator (space).

The term "*waterline*" is listed in the Cambridge dictionary. According to the Cambridge dictionary, the term waterline is used for the level that the water reaches on the sides of a ship. Meanwhile, in terms of beauty, this term is used to refer to the area along the lower lash line.

3. Hyphenated compound word

Hyphenated compound is a term to identify two or more words that are connected by a hyphen. Compounds with hyphens also help the reader to avoid ambiguity. Hyphens are used when two words function together as adjectives before the noun to be described. It was also stated by Szymanek (1989) that free compounds consisting of three or more elements often have the first two constituents written with a hyphen.

a. **Fine-lines (noun)**

Another compounding process is found in the term "*fine-lines*". The term "*fine-lines*" consists of two free morphemes, namely "*fine*" and "*line*". the word "*line*" there gets the suffix "-s" which indicates a plural meaning.

The word *fine-line* is a form of compounding process which is a type of *hyphenated compound word*. Where the *hyphen* is used to join two words. This type of *hyphenated compound word* can also combine more than two words.

The term "*fine-lines*" is listed in the Cambridge dictionary. According to the Cambridge dictionary, the term *fine-line* is used

to describe two things that are the same but seem different. while in terms of beauty, this term is used to describe the lines found on the face such as around the eyes or around the lips, these lines are finely textured but not wrinkles.

b. Derivation

According to Yule (2010) in his book suggests that for derivation he has not discussed it in depth. but he found that derivation is the process of forming words from small "bits". These little "bits" are usually not found in separate dictionaries. These "bits" are commonly known as affixes.

Meanwhile O'Grady (1997) states that derivation is the process of forming new words from a basic word by adding an affix to the base word. This process makes a change in meaning but the change does not change the word class. This process produces a new word which is a bound morpheme. As previously discussed, this bound morpheme attaches suffixes or prefixes to the root or stem that changes the category of the basic words. Below are samples obtained and analysis of the derivation process.

1. Blusher

The term *blusher* is considered to be the result of a derivation process. because this word can be divided into smaller units, such as

being the origin of the term, namely free morpheme. since the term "*blusher*" is included in the derivational process where the term consists of free morphemes and affixes. the word "*blush*" becomes a free morpheme of this term which is then added with the suffix *-er*.

The meaning of the word "*blush*" (free morpheme) itself makes red. which this word belongs to the verb class. whereas when the word "*blush*" gets an affix in the form of *-er* then, this word changes its word class into a noun. at the same time making this word change its meaning into a tool to blush. Thus, it can be said that the *-er* affix can change a verb into a noun.

2. Cakey

The term "*cakey*" is included in the derivation process class because this term consists of two morphemes. the two morphemes are free morpheme and bound morpheme, which in this case the word "*cake*" is a free morpheme of the term, while the *-y* suffix found in these terms is a bound morpheme.

The basic word of the sentence "*cakey*" is "*cake*" which is the name of a sweet food made from flour, eggs and sugar mixed. the word "*cake*" is categorized as a noun. but since the suffix *-y* is added, the word "*cake*" is no longer a noun, however, this word is categorized

as an adjective. because the word "*cakey*" the class has changed, the meaning has changed. the term "*cakey*" is to refer to the use of a makeup that is too thick to give the effect of cracking (*journal.sociolla.com*)

3. Concealer

The term "concealer" is also categorized as a result of the derivation process. Like the term "blusher" which was discussed earlier, the term concealer is also a free morpheme that has the suffix -er. It means the original word as well as the free morpheme of this term is the word "conceal".

The original meaning of the word concealer is a type of cosmetic used to cover dark circles under the eyes, dark spots, large pores, acne scars, and all other blemishes that can be seen on the face (*maybelline.co.id*). while the meaning of the origin (free morpheme) of the term is conceal which the word has a meaning not much different from the term, namely covering something that is visible so that it is not visible. This term is the result of combining the words conceal (verb) and the suffix -er which makes this word included in the noun class.

4. Dewy

As well as the previous terms, the term "dewy" is also the result of a word formation process called derivation. This term also consists of two morphemes. the free morpheme is the word "dew" while the bound morpheme is the -y suffix. according to the Cambridge dictionary the meaning of the word "dew" (noun) itself is a drop of water that forms on the ground and other surfaces outside at night. But when this word gets the suffix -y, the class of the word changes to an adjective, which is usually used in terms of beauty to describe skin conditions that look healthy and look fresh.

c. Clipping

According to O'Grady (1997) "*Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables*". Clipping is a process that shortens a syllable word by removing one or more syllables. The purpose of this statement is the formation of a new word by shortening an existing word. The original meaning of clipping is cutting, therefore clipping is a word formation process in which the word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. There are four types of clipping, namely *back-clipping*, *fore clipping*, *mid clipping* and *compound clipping*. The following is a sample and analysis of clipping:

1. Curl

The term "*curl*" is one of the samples found as a result of the clipping process. the process of forming clipping can occur because of the word "*curler*" which is then reduced to the word *curl*. the occurrence of reduction in the word *curl* is included in the type of *back-clipping* where the word is cut on the back, the term *curl* is the original word *curler* and because of the cutting of the word on the back, the term *curl* occurs. in the world of beauty, the term *curl* (*curler*) is a term for a tool used to curl eyelashes to make them look curly.

2. Lid

The next clipping process is found in the word lid. the term "*lid*" was invented as a result of a type of clipping process called *fore-clipping*. because this term is included in the type of *fore-clipping* where there is a cutting of words at the front. the word "*lid*" is the result of a reduction in the word *eyelid*.

The meaning of the word lid in the world of beauty is that the *eyelid* is where the basic *eyeshadow* color is located. The word *lid* is also listed in the Cambridge dictionary but has a different meaning, namely a lid on a container, which can be lifted or removed.

3. Shadow

The last term formed by the clipping process is shadow. similar to the term *lid* above, this term is formed from the *fore-clipping* type of the word *eyeshadow*. The word *eyeshadow* itself has a cosmetic meaning that is applied to the *eyelids* and under the *eyebrows* with the aim of giving color so that the eyes look more alive.

d. Conversion

Conversion is a process that assigns an existing word to a new syntactic category. Although not adding an affix, conversion is often considered a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning it causes (For this reason, it is sometimes called zero derivation). The next step is the results of conversion process and the researcher's analysis of the terms that have been found previously.

1. Contour

The first term that is included as a conversion process is contour. the word *contour* is originally included in a noun which means the shape of a mass of land or other object, especially its surface or the shape formed by its outer edge. However, the word *contour* here can form a new word in the form of a *verb* without changing the word which has mean giving a shape to certain areas, especially the face.

In terms of beauty the word contour serves to create shadows to define facial features.

This *contour* technique is commonly used on the cheekbones, nose, forehead and jaw. This *contouring* technique is commonly used to create the illusion that certain areas of the face are slightly hidden by playing with color.

2. Coral

The next term that is included as a conversion process is coral. The word coral is originally included in a noun, which means a substance like rock, formed in the sea by groups of particular types of small animal, often used in jewelry.

But in terms of beauty the word coral changes its meaning into a color commonly found in lipstick, blush, or eyeshadow. This color is a reddish-orange color or a combination of orange and pink.

3. Smudged

The last term that is included as a conversion process is smudged. the word smudge is originally included in the noun, which means a mark with no particular shape that is caused, usually by

accident, by rubbing something such as ink or a dirty finger across a surface.

However, in terms of beauty this word changes the word class to an adjective which means to fade. The word smudge is used when the makeup used is not matte (long lasting).

e. Borrowing

Like the original meaning of borrowing is to borrow. Borrowing is a word formation process by borrowing words from other languages without any changes, both in form, meaning and class of words. Borrowing does not only occur in English, but also in other foreign languages, for example the word *ramen* is taken from Japanese or *angpou* from China. The results of the sample and analysis of this process will be described below.

1. Mascara

The term "*mascara*" is included in the borrowing formation process. because the word mascara borrows from Spanish. in Spanish the word "*mascara*" comes from the word *máscara*, while in Italian the word *mascara* comes from the word *maschera* which both have the same meaning which means mask.

The term mascara is a term for a beauty tool that functions to curl eyelashes and gives a thick, curly and long effect.

2. Palette

The term *palette* is included in is the first German term to be discovered as a form of the borrowing process. The meaning of the word *palette* according to the Cambridge and Oxford dictionaries is a thin board with holes in it for the thumb to pass through, used by an artist to mix colors when painting. while in terms of beauty the word *palette* means a makeup set consisting of several colors, and some of them are also accompanied by a glass and an applicator in the packaging.

3. Essence

The next term is *essence*. The term *essence* is included in Germanic language which means "tree". the meaning of the word *essence* according to the Cambridge and Oxford dictionaries is the basic or most important idea or quality of something.

While in terms of beauty, the word *essence* means a facial care product that has a toner-like texture and contains a lower concentration of nutrients than serum. *Essence* has a more liquid consistency so it can absorb into the skin quickly.

4. Cushion

The term *cushion* is also included in Germanic word. The meaning of the word *cushion* according to the Cambridge and Oxford dictionaries is a bag made of cloth, plastic, or leather that is filled with a soft material, often has an attractive flap, and is used primarily in a chair for sitting or reclining.

While in terms of beauty the word *cushion* is meaningful as a term used to describe a portable makeup base that looks similar to powder.

f. Back- formation

A morphological process in which a word is formed by subtracting a piece, usually an affix, from a word that is or appears to be complex. Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. For example, in the word *orientation* (noun) becomes *orientate* (verb).

The beauty term "*deodorant*" is the only term formed by the back-formation process found in the webtoon "True Beauty". This process can occur because of the reduction of words from the word *deodorize* which is a verb to the word *deodorant* which is a noun. the meaning of the word

deodorant itself is a substance that you put on your body to prevent or hide unpleasant smells.

B. Discussion

After previously analyzing several beauty terms found in the "True Beauty" webtoon in the "findings" sub-chapter, then in this chapter we will answer the research question in this research as well as the researcher will involve the results of the data analysis. The beauty terms were analyzed according to the category of the word formation process, it was shown that from the twelve categories of word formation processes proposed by O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010), there were six categories of word formation processes found in the beauty term used in the webtoon "*True Beauty*". The six categories are compounding, derivation, clipping, conversion, borrowing, and back-formation.

Firstly, the word formation process found in the term beauty in the webtoon "True Beauty" is compounding. From the analysis of compound words above, it can be concluded that there are three types of compounding words. The three types are open compound words, closed compound words and hyphenated compound words.

From the eleven terms found by the author and categorized in this compounding word formation process, there is only one term that uses the

hyphenated compound word type. Therefore, there are two types that dominate the most in terms of beauty in this webtoon.

Secondly, the word formation process found is derivation. Where the results of the above analysis found four terms formed from this derivation process, including blusher, cakey, concealer, dewy. The researcher found that these terms were formed because of the -y suffix for the terms cakey and dewy. each of which comes from a noun and later becomes an adjective. For the terms of *concealer* and *blusher*, it gets the -er suffix which makes the term a noun.

Thirdly, word formation process found is clipping. This can be seen from the results of the analysis above. which he has found three terms in this "True Beauty" webtoon. The researcher analyzed that each of the three terms is a form of a different type of clipping. It is known that clipping has four types of processes to create new words. the first is *back-clipping* (cutting the back of words), the second is *fore-clipping* (cutting the front of words), the third is *middle-clipping* (cutting the middle of the word), and the last one is *complex-clipping* (cutting mixed/ combination). and of the three terms analyzed, two of them used fore-clipping and one used back-clipping. Therefore, it is certain that no middle-clipping and complex-clipping forms were found.

Fourthly, word formation process found is borrowing. In accordance with the original meaning of this process, it also borrowed some terms from other

languages. The result of the analysis of the beauty terms used in the webtoon "Beauty Term" above, which is formed from the borrowing process, there are four terms. The four terms are mascara (Spanish), palette (Germany), essence (Germany) and cushion (Germany). In this case the term not only borrows the term but also borrows the meaning. Furthermore, the meaning of borrowing words here is still related and equivalent.

Fifthly, from the word formation process found is conversion. There are three types of conversions found in the English term beauty. They are noun to verb, verb to adjective, and noun to adjective. Where the term contour changes from a noun to a verb. While the word smudged appears first as a verb and then is changed to an adjective. Finally, the term coral was changed from a noun to an adjective.

The last but not least, the word formation process found is back-formation. From the above analysis, it was found that only one term was formed from the back-formation process. The term deodorant which originally appeared as a noun is the reduction's result from the word deodorize whose word class is verb.

From the findings and discussions that have been described, the researcher found that six categories of word formation can be found in the English term beauty. They are borrowing, compounding, clipping, derivation, conversion

and back formation. The researcher did not find six other word formation categories, namely coinage, blending, acronyms, multiple processes, onomatopoeia. coinage cannot be found in English beauty terms in the webtoon because particular brand is to show its products. Then, the blending process is also rarely used in terms of beauty because to define makeup products or skin care ingredients that they tend to use the compounding process. They are formed by combining two words without reducing syllables to make the term understandable.

Furthermore, this study also shows that the most dominant category of word formation found in English beauty terms is the compounding process. There are thirty-five compound words that include nominal compound words, the majority of which are the names of the makeup or skincare products in the compounding process. When compared with previous studies, this study showed different results from previous studies. In the research conducted by Hafiza and Rosa (2020) was found that the most dominant type of word formation of English slang used in *Straight Outta Compton* Movie is the blending process. From the results of the analysis, the authors compared this study with other similar studies but had different subjects and data sources. This research is different from research by Kodi (Kodi, 2020), Hana Puspa and Dian Rivia (2013), by Wiyaka and Prastikawati (2021). The most dominant data sources from the three studies were taken from social media, namely video tutorials, Facebook and Instagram

captions. while this research took data sources from digital comics, namely webtoons. Apart from these differences, there are similarities between this study and 3 previous studies. from 3 previous studies with this research found at least 2 words formation processes that are the same, namely clipping and borrowing. In addition to the similarities mentioned above, this study also has other similarities with Kodi's research, namely studying the term beauty.

then, this study also has differences in object study with Ratih and Gusdian (2018) and Lihawa (2021). if this research examines the term beauty while the 2 previous studies examined slang terms in the Oxford Dictionary and in Callahan's Generation Z Dictionary

Besides that, there is one of the previous studies that has similarities in object study, namely research from Anggrid. Anggrid also uses webtoon as the object of her study, but the difference with this research is that the term studied by Anggrid is a technology term, while the researcher examines the term beauty. In addition, not all words related to the term beauty are listed in English dictionaries. Some beauty terms in English have different meanings from their literal meanings. Terms like *breakout*, *bareface*, and *fine-lines* have different meanings in the context of beauty especially in the context that has been listed in this "True Beauty" webtoon. The meanings of the words are not the same or related to their literal meaning, they are completely different and have a new meaning.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusions based on the findings and discussion in this research, as well as suggestions for future researchers to conduct better research.

A. Conclusion

From the analysis of the term beauty contained in the webtoon "True Beauty", in this case the researcher concludes that there are 62 terms found in the webtoon. The term beauty consists of words. In addition, the researchers also found several new terms that were not found in English dictionaries, either the Oxford dictionary or the Cambridge dictionary.

From the analysis of the term beauty contained in the webtoon "True Beauty", in this case the researcher concludes that there are 62 terms found in the webtoon. The term beauty consists of words. In addition, the researchers also found several new terms that were not found in English dictionaries, either the Oxford dictionary or the Cambridge dictionary.

There are six different ways that words can be formed- by taking parts of other words, making new words from existing words, combining words, using suffixes, using prefixes, and using inflection, namely compounding, derivation, clipping, borrowing, conversion and back-formation. The different ways in which

words are formed are explained in detail. There are 35 different terms involved in the compounding process, 16 in the derivation process, and 4 in the borrowing process. Each of these processes involves three terms. There is also one term formed from back-formation.

In addition, the researchers also found that there are several beauty terms in English that have different meanings from their literal meanings. In this case, terms like breakout, bareface and fine-line have different meanings in the beauty world. It depends on where and how the words are used. Sometimes these terms can only be understood by a group of people who understand the world of makeup and skincare.

Besides that, when quoting from Anggrid's journal which examines the term technology, it is found that the term technology in the webtoon Let's Play is dominated by affixes process. whereas in this study examining the term beauty from the same data source, namely the webtoon, it was found that the term beauty in the webtoon True Beauty is dominated by a compounding process. Therefore, it can be concluded that certain disciplines in the field of study may have an influence on language style.

B. Suggestion

The researcher has several suggestions related to the topic of this research. First, for linguistic students, I hope this research can be useful for anyone who

wants to learn more about morphology and learn more about word formation theory.

Secondly, for all researchers, be they teachers, lecturers, students or anyone who wants to research the term beauty, the researcher hopes this research can be helpful. And lastly for anyone who wants to use a webtoon as an object of study, hopefully this thesis can be one of your references.

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APPENDIX

A. Word Formation Processes of Beauty Terms in Webtoon “*True Beauty*”

WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF BEAUTY TERMS FOUND IN WEBTOON “ <i>TRUE BEAUTY</i> ”		
No.	Types of word formation	Data
	Compounding	Acne Cream
		Bare face
		Blackheads
		Blush on
		Breakout
		Button nose
		Cleansing oil
		Dab on
		Eyebrow
		Eyeballs
		Eyehole
		Eyelash
		Eyelid
		Eyeline
		Eyeliner
		Eye rows
	Eye shadow	
	Fine-lines	

		Freckle- free
		Frizz- up
		Glammed- up
		Headband
		Highlight
		Lash curler
		Lash line
		Lip balm
		Lip color
		Lip tint
		Makeup
		Makeover
		Skincare
		Sunscreen
		Take off
		Tone- up
		Round off
		Water line
	Derivation	Blotchier
		Blusher
		Cakey
		Concealer
		Curler

		Deeper
		Dewy
		Flaky
		Glossy
		Hairdresser
		Moisturizer
		Oily
		Poufy
		Remover
		Slightly
		Thicker
		Lid
		Shadow
	Borrowing	Cushion
		Essence
		Mascara
		Palette
	Conversion	Contour
		Coral
		Smudged
	Back- formation	Deodorant

B. The Compounding Process of Beauty Terms

The Beauty Terms in Compounding Process		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Acne Cream □ [acne (<i>n</i>) + cream (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
2.	Bare face □ [bare (<i>adj</i>) + face (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
3.	Blackheads □ [black (<i>adj</i>) + heads (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
4.	Blush on □ [blush (<i>v</i>) + on (<i>prep</i>)]	Compounding
5.	Breakout □ [break (<i>v</i>) + out (<i>prep/adv</i>)]	Compounding
6.	Button nose □ [button (<i>n</i>) + nose (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
7.	Cleansing oil □ [cleansing (<i>v</i>) + oil (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
8.	Dab on □ [dab (<i>v</i>) + on (<i>prep</i>)]	Compounding
9.	Eyebrow □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + brow (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
10.	Eyeliner □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + liner (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
11.	Eyelid □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + lid (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
12.	Eyelash □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + lash (<i>v</i>)]	Compounding
13.	Eyeballs □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + balls (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding

14.	Eyehole □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + hole (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
15.	Eyeline □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + line (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
16.	Eye rows □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + rows (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
17.	Eyeshadow □ [eye (<i>n</i>) + shadow (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
18.	Fine-lines □ [fine (<i>adj</i>) + lines (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
19.	Frizz- up □ [frizz (<i>v</i>) + up (<i>adv</i>)]	Compounding
20.	Glammed- up □ [glammed (<i>v</i>) + up (<i>adv</i>)]	Compounding
21.	Headband □ [head (<i>n</i>) + band (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
22.	Highlight □ [high (<i>adj</i>) + light (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
23.	Lash curler □ [lash (<i>v</i>) + cream (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
24.	Lash line □ [lash (<i>v</i>) + cream (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
25.	Lip tint □ [lip (<i>n</i>) + tint (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
26.	Lip balm □ [lip (<i>n</i>) + balm (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
27.	Lip color □ [lip (<i>n</i>) + color (<i>n</i>)]	Compounding
28.	Makeup □ [make (<i>v</i>) + up (<i>adv</i>)]	Compounding

29.	Makeover □ [make (v) + over (prep)]	Compounding
30.	Round off □ [round (adj) + off (adv)]	Compounding
31.	Sunscreen □ [sun (n) + screen (n)]	Compounding
32.	Skincare □ [skin (n) + care (adj)]	Compounding
33.	Take off □ [take (v) + off (adv)]	Compounding
34.	Tone- up □ [tone (n) + up (adv)]	Compounding
35.	Waterline □ [water (n) + line (n)]	Compounding

C. The Derivation Process of Beauty Terms

The Beauty Terms in Derivation Process		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Blusher	Derivation
2.	Blotchier	Derivation
3.	Cakey	Derivation
4.	Concealer	Derivation
5.	Curler	Derivation

6.	Deeper	Derivation
7.	Dewy	Derivation
8.	Flaky	Derivation
9.	Glossy	Derivation
10.	Hairdresser	Derivation
11.	Moisturizer	Derivation
12.	Oily	Derivation
13.	Poufy	Derivation
14.	Remover	Derivation
15.	Slightly	Derivation
16.	Thicker	Derivation

D. The Clipping Process of Beauty Terms

Process of Clipping in Beauty Term		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Curl □ <i>curler</i>	Clipping

2.	Lid □ <i>eyelid</i>	Clipping
3.	Shadow □ <i>eyeshadow</i>	Clipping

E. The Conversion Process of Beauty Terms

Process of English Beauty Term		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Contour	Conversion
2.	Coral	Conversion
3.	Smudged	Conversion

F. The Borrowing Process of Beauty Terms

Process of English Beauty Term		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Mascara	Borrowing
2.	Palette	Borrowing
3.	Essence	Borrowing

4.	Cushion	Borrowing
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G. The Back- Formation Process of Beauty Terms

Process of English Beauty Term		
No.	English Beauty Terms	Word Formation Process
1.	Deodorant	Back- Formation

CURRICULUM VITAE



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