



THE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS USED BY AUTISTIC CHILD

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ABSTRACT

This article discuss about Word formation that conceived of as the process by which words are brought into existence. This suggests that words do not exist in a vacuum; they are usually composed. This research examines autistic child in SLB Padang as a participant in conversation activity who use word formation process when communicate with other. Conversation activity was used to collect data about word formation process used by autistic child and also qualitative and descriptive method to describe and explain the processes of word formation used by autistic child. the aim of this paper to discover the word formation process used by autistic child when communicating with people especially when the teacher in the teaching and learning process in schools. From a linguistic point, an autistic child is a child who has limitations in the areas of socialization and communication.

The processes of word formation were analyzed by morphological studies. The formation processes of autistic children found word in a conversation with the teacher, namely: derivation, reduplication, acronym and initialism, borrowing, clipping, compounding and blending. From the data analysis found that the dominant word formation process used autistic child is a derivation. The data used was conversation between teacher and autistic child were recorded and transcribed when the process of teaching and learning in class. The collected data are grouped based on the process of forming words.

Keyword: *word formation, autistic child*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important communication tool that is used by humans to send and receive information. Charles Barber (2009) states that Language is used for more than one purpose, the person who hits their thumb with a hammer and utters a string of curses is using language for an expressive purpose such as they are relieving their feelings, and need no audience but themselves. Every language is like a dynamic system that changes and develops all the time. Consequently, the

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vocabulary of a language is changing by introduction of new words and phrases into it. Some of the newly coined words successfully adapt in the language and are extensively used by people.

The ability of human to learn a language is called process of language acquisition, this process started since they were born. Language acquisition happens in children brains when they get their first language or called mother tongue. Dardjowidjojo (2003:225) states that acquisition is the process of language acquisition that is done by children naturally at the time they learn mother language. The children learn the first language from their mother. Children learn language by noticing their mother or the people surrounding who interact with them.

According Taber-flushbreg, (2001), someone that allows experienced a language disorder is an autistic child. children who have autistic disorders tend to use language that is too detailed, but not relevant in the conversation such as when telling the date and age, talking about a specific event or person, talking excessively on one topic, and sometime ignoring the feedback given by the speaker.

The first problem of Autistic child is brains have disturbance on development. As the impact, autistic child difficulties not only to produce the language, but also to understand the language (language comprehension disorder). Even autistic child have a problem to produce the word, that is not mean he cannot communicate with normal people. According Heidi Harley (2006:90), Words can divide as a unit of language that carries meaning consists of one or more morphemes which are linked more or less tightly together. Based on that theories we can analyze of autistic utterance on communicate even autistic child just produce single word.

Anggraeni (2013) has already reported a research about word formation processes of autistic children at YPPA Padang. She focused on the phrase and sentence level and found that autistic students had no difficulties to produce all types of phrases. However, most of them were phrases contain a single word as a head word. The only problem faced by them was that they often gave answers which were far from the expected answers. She also argued that the language development in autistic students is delayed due to the brain damage. Then, it also depends on the level of the autism itself.

Based on explanation above, the researcher decides to analysis about word formation that autistic children because sometime people misunderstanding about word that produced by autistic children, and what children need cannot be fulfilled properly. By knowing word formation of Autistic children utterance, the people around of Autistic Children easy to communicate with them, also conversation with children who have limitations in communication would work better while their communicate each other or communicate with non autistic people.

The other reason for choosing this particular subject is the high topicality and importance of new words in our life. Especially nowadays, with the development of different inventions and innovations, a significant number of new words have appeared in the language of autistic children are still unfamiliar to many people.

So, those are some related theories that are used. It also showed the purpose of this study that it tried to analyze word formation that produce by autistic children in Mitra Anada Padang.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. It is called qualitative because it describes the data from the scriptd texts to be analyzed and the findings of the data are also discussed and analyzed in the form of words and sentences.

The data are collected from 3Recording of conversation in class between teacher and autistic child. The data are randomly collected. In a random sample, the The data were collected by listening the recorded . Then the then the word formation processes were identified by underline them with using pen. After all of the word formation processes were marked, the data were tabulated into the table and after that the data were analyzed.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation s builds a new words by adding morphemes to stems. These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like *un-* or *dis* usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, Norman also says, derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound bases with existing words. This research will apply the theory of structural morphology to analyze the of word formation bellow:

Datum 12

Word : Memiliki

Sentence : Sip. Apakah kamu *memiliki* sikap seperti dewi?...

WF : Derivation

The word *memiliki* is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are *milik_i*. The word *milik* is the root of the word *memiliki* which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to prefix- *me* and suffix *-i* that is bound morpheme.

2. Compound

Compounding is the putting words together to build a new one that “does not denote two things, but one” and that is “pronounced as one unit”. New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concepts, and one of the most straight forward ways of doing this is to simply

combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of a new idea. The example bellow:

Datum 24

Word : Musim Hujan

Sentence : ia tau, tapi ... tapi... air *musim hujan*

WF : compounding

The word *musim hujan* is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are *musim* and *hujan*, the parts which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves. Moreover, they cannot divide into smaller pieces which have a meaning. So, both can be stated as the morpheme of the word. It can be concluded that the word *musim hujan* consist of two morpheme.

3. Reduplication

The most significant property of reduplicative (words formed by reduplication) is that word-formation is driven by phonological factors. There are two main process of reduplicative: rhyme motivated compounds and ablaut motivated compounds (cf. Bauer 1983). Rhyme means what it means in poetry: the vowels and any consonant(s) that appear after it in the last syllable are identical while ablaut means a change in the root vowel.

Datum 30

Word : teman-temannya

Sentence : Saya diajak *teman-temannya*

WF : Reduplication

This word *teman-temannya* consists of two morphemes in this formation. The first is bound morpheme because it can stand alone, with meaning. Also, the second is bound morpheme because it can stand alone and has meaning too. When the first word *teman* annex with the second word *temannya* with a hyphen between them, the formation generate a complex word *teman-temannya* and it is where the reduplication happened.

4. Initialism

Initialisms are pronounced “as a sequence of letters” (*DNA, USA*). Some acronyms even become words of our everyday language, such as *laser* or *zip code*. But the most famous word based on a shortening is the initialism *OK*, whose origins are fairly argumentative.

In this research, writer found the example of initialism, in example bellow:

Datum 26

Word : PR

Sentence : *kalimatnya... sudah mengerjakan PR misalnya*

WF : initialism

From the extension of initialism PR, it can be seen that there are three morphemes build this abbreviation word. However, this word confirmed that it has six morphemes in the formation. The four free morphemes are *pekerjaan and rumah*.

This word formation is when the long word that consists of six morphemes shortened by taking some of the first letter to represent the word. In this case, the initialism PR is shortening from the *Pekerjaan Rumah*. The first letter P is representing the *Pekerjaan* word, and the letter R representing the *rumah* word. Moreover, for the morphophonological of this word formation is how to pronounce this new word PR. Since it is initialism, it should be pronounced by each alphabet in the abbreviation.

5. Clipping

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. Clipping divided into two parts, first Fore-clipping and second is Back-clipping.

Datum 35

Word : Buk

Sentence : Enak buk

WF : back clipping

This clipping consists of one free morpheme as the unit in developing the formation. The formation of this clipping word happens when the *Ibuk* word is reduced to become *buk*. It is part of Back-clipping because it uses a second syllable as a word. The pronunciation of this formation is the same with the main word in the first syllable. The reader understood the meaning of word formation above.

6. Blending

Definitions of blends in the morphological literature differ a great deal, but most treatments converge on a definition of blends as words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one.

Datum 44

Word : Takda

Sentence : Payung punya bunda. Supaya takda kehujanan

WF : Blending

The word *takda* is a bland word built up of two morphemes. The first morpheme is *tidak* and *ada*. *tidak* is a free morpheme it can stand alone as a word. *ada* is also a free morpheme. Moreover, this does not affect the pronunciation of each morpheme. Furthermore, this word, *takda*, is not listed in dictionary; the meaning of this word can be understood by the hearer.

7. Borrowing

Borrowing is actually borrowing words from foreign languages. The English language has been borrowing words from "nearly a hundred languages in the last hundred years" and today, French loan words are especially popular.

Datum 82

Word : Tipe-x

Sentence : ... *nah akupunya tipe-x, tipe-x ku sini...*

WF : Borrowing

The word *tipe-x* is a built up of borrowing from English language. The meaning of *tipe-x* is eraser. Autistic children borrow this word to mention that he has that tool.

Based on the analysis of the data, there are 7 processes of word formation as that already found in autistic utterance. They are derivation, clipping, borrowing, compounding, initialism, back formation, and blending. The most widely used process based on the classification process of word formation is derivation.

The Percentage (Process of word formation)

WF	Transcript 1	(%)	Transcript 2	(%)	Transcript 3	(%)	TOTAL
Derivation	22	44,9 %	24	72,7 %	22	55 %	68 (53,1%)
Clipping	9	18,3 %	1	3,03 %	4	10 %	14 (10,9%)
Blending	4	8,2 %	3	9,1 %	1	2,5 %	8 (6,25%)
Initialim	2	4,01 %	0	0 %	0	0 %	2 (1,6%)
Borrowing	3	6,1 %	2	6,1 %	3	7,5%	8 (6,25%)

Back formation	2	4,01 %	0	0	0	0%	2 (1,6%)
Compound	3	6,1 %	3	9,1%	1	2,5%	7 (5,46)
Reduplication	4	8,2 %	6	18,2%	9	22,5%	19 (14,8%)

on table below, researcher found 8 processes of word formation process in autistic utterances. In this research, total of data are 128 word formations that belongs to 68 word formation in derivation, 7 compounds, 19 reduplication, 8 borrowing, 14 clipping, 8 blending, 2 back formations and 2 initialism.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

It can be concluded that word formation process found in autistic utterances in Mitra Ananda Padang. In some cases, there are word formation processes used in autistic utterances while conversation between teacher and autistic child. The word formation process used by autistic's utterance is derivation, back formation, reduplication, borrowing, clipping, blending, compounding and initials and acronym, and then the word formation process dominantly used by autistic child is derivation. Third All of word formation process used by autistic child influenced by word formation used by his teacher, Autistic child demonstrating echolalia repeats the word what he heard immediately.

It suggested for the next researchers can develop and explore this topic more in different object or different theory. Then, the results of this research may be useful as a reference for them in studying system of turn taking.

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