



WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN BASKETBALL TERMS

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer state truthfully that this project entitled *Word Formation Process Basketball Terms* is compiled by myself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer also ascertain that he does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in the bibliography.

Semarang, 15th September 2018

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

To be great is to be misunderstood-(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

This final project is dedicated to my beloved mom.

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ABSTRACT

Basketball can be considered as one of the most popular sports on earth, especially in America. Everyone is very familiar with basketball. This sport is played by two teams, on a rectangular-shaped court, mostly indoors. Competing teams try to score the ball through the opponent's ring. Many people know what basketball is, but they often do not understand the meaning of every term in basketball and almost all terms in basketball use the process called word formation. The purpose of this study is to describe word formation process in various basketball terms. The writer applies the theories from O'Grady, W., Dobrovolsky, M., and Katamba, F. (2001) in this study. The writer utilizes the method of descriptive qualitative to present the data. The writer uses observation methodology to collect the data. The study shows that there are many word formation processes in basketball terms, such as inflection, derivation, compounding, initialism, and acronym.

Keywords: Word Formation Process, Basketball Terms.

1. Introduction

Language is the most important aspect in the life of human beings. We use language to express our emotions, to learn how to communicate with others, to establish rules and to maintain our culture.

We can define language as a system of communication by using sounds or symbols that enable us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. The language used in online article is very important for explaining their news. Readers will know and remember the characteristic of the article's language.

Sport is a very popular activity nowadays. Many people follow sports especially famous sports such as basketball, badminton, soccer etc., but many people do not know about the language detail in each sport. Now is the modern era where there are many online articles, including many emerging articles that contain sport articles.

In fact, basketball has its own popularity among Indonesian youngsters. This phenomenon becomes one of the writer's reason to analyze the word formation process in basketball.

In this study, there is a question raised: What are the process of word formation in basketball terms? The purpose of this research intends to identify various types of word formation occur in basketball.

The writer manages to find two previous studies discussing the word formation process in English terms. They are, "*The Analysis of Word Formation*

of Soccer Terms in The Jakarta Post's Articles" by Hanif (2015) and "*English Word Formation in Tempo English Version Magazine*" by Yusrifah (2014).

This research is different from the previous studies that have been studied. The distinction between this study and other studies are the objects and the method. In this study, the objects are acquired from www.basketballforcoaches.com. The data will be described using the theory of word formation process (O'Grady, 1997).

The first study by Hanif (2015) in his research entitled "The Analysis of Word Formation of Soccer Terms in the Jakarta Post's Articles" analyzes the words which experience word formation process and classify the types of word formation on soccer terms. The data were taken from reading the articles and classified the soccer terms which exist in the texts. The result of the study shows that there are 64 data found in one year different editions of The Jakarta post, eight derivations, thirty compounds, eight initialisms, two reduplications, three acronyms, three clippings, and one blending.

The second study by Yusrifah (2014) in her research entitled "English Word Formation in Tempo English Version Magazine" described types of English word formation and found out the representation the types of English word formation process by tree diagram. The researcher used qualitative research to analyze the data. The result of the study showed that types of English word formation used in data source have different numbers. The numbers of English word formation types are inflection (9), derivation (20), compounding (60),

coversion (7), initialism (5), acronym (2), and blending (4). English word formation process can be represented by tree diagram chosen based on the position of part of speech that is used in the text.

2. Theoretical Framework

In this research, the writer uses the theory from O'Grady (1997) about types of word formation process and what follows are the types of word formation process.

2.1 Word Formation Process

1. Inflection

O'Grady (1997:160) states that the modification of a word's form (through affixation, suppletion, internal change or tone of the other processes) to indicate grammatical information of various sorts is called inflection. Inflection does not change either the grammatical category or the type of the meaning found in the word to which it applies. For example, inflection normally marks the plural subclass by adding the affix -s. It can be found in the words *apples*, *cars*, and *dogs*. Inflection can mark a distinction between the past and non-past subclasses, usually by adding -ed to indicate the past time, such as, *worked*, *jumped*, *hunted*.

2. Derivation

O'Grady and John (1997:144) in his book entitled *Contemporary Linguistics An Introduction* explains that derivation forms with a meaning and/or category distinct from that its base through the addition of an affix. Derivational affixes characteristically change the category and the type of meaning of the form. For example the verb *sell*, *write*, and *teach*. If they are added with suffix –er, they will be *seller*, *writer*, and *teacher*. It means that they are changing from verb (*sell*, *write*, and *teach*) to noun (*seller*, *writer*, and *teacher*).

3. Acronym and Initialism

O'Grady (1997:159) describes that there are differences between acronym and initialism. Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. This type of word formation is especially common in names of organizations and scientific terminology. Some examples of acronyms include *UNICEF* for *United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund*, *NATO* for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

Initialism is formed by taking the initial letter of all words which is similar to acronyms. The difference between acronyms and initialism is that we do not pronounce it as a word but as a series of a letter, example *USA* for *United States of America*.

4. Compounding

According to O'Grady (1997:143) compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition) to create a larger word form. For example the words *bookcase*, *street light*, and *campsite*, those are categorized as noun compound because they consist of two or more words combined to create a noun compound.

5. Blending

Blending is a process created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. Blending is usually formed from the first part of one word and the final part of a second one, for example *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, *spam* from *spiced* and *ham*, *telethon* from *telephone* and *marathon*, *aerobicise* from *aerobics* and *exercise* (O'Grady, 1997:158).

6. Conversion

O'Grady (1997:157) says that conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion is related to derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about, for examples *ship*, *butter*, and *nail* that have another meaning *ship* for the *package*, *butter* for the *bread* and *nail* for the *door shut*. It means that they are changing the meaning and category.

7. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process which duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Full reduplication is the repetition of the entire word, as in the data from Turkish to Indonesian. For example the word “anak” in Indonesian reduplicated form “anak-anak” (O’Grady, 1997:143).

8. Onomatopoeia

All languages have words whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name. Examples of such onomatopoeic words in English include *buzz*, *hiss*, *sizzle*, and *cuckoo*. Since onomatopoeic words are not exact phonetic copies of noises, their form can differ from language to language. For example, in English we always call a cat with “meow” but in Japanese we call with “nya” and we call a cat with “niyaw” in Tagalog (O’Grady, 1997:159).

3. Research Method

In this research the writer used descriptive qualitative methods in collecting the data. The data were taken from one of the articles from google www.basketballforcoaches.com. Based on the survey, I chose the article from www.basketballforcoaches.com because it had enough data and more completed than other articles related to basketball terms. The population in this study was 250 terms in basketball, but only 107 terms are used in this study because some terms had complicated codes. The writer used random samples for acquiring the data.

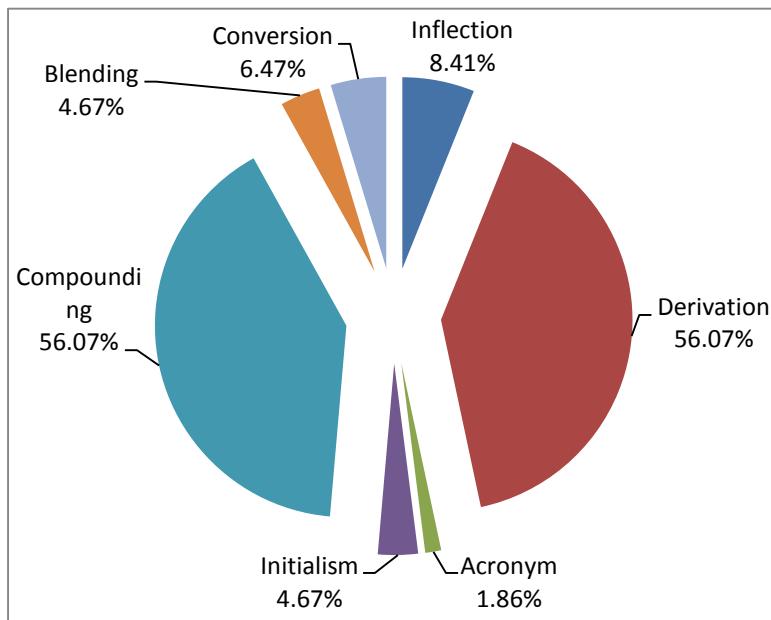
To collected the data, the writer also used note taking technique to got the terms of basketball. In conducting this research, the writer enforced some steps to analyzed the data. Firstly, the writer collected the data. Second was identifying and classifying each of the data into the types of word formation. The next step was the writer described the data and categorized the type of word formation and the occurrence of the word formation process. After categorizing the data, the writer summed up the result to identify the highest frequency of the word formation types. In addition, the writer used note taking technique from Sudaryanto (1993: 33).

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Word Formation Process in Basketball Terms

The writer found 107 words taken as data source from www.basketballforcoaches.com that will be discussed in this result and discussion. From the word formation diagram below we can see the following details of word formation processes found.

Word Formation Diagram



From the diagram above it is shown that compounding process takes more than half of word formation in basketball terms with 55,05% of roll data. It is followed by derivation process with 18.35%, inflection process with 10.09%, conversion process with 6.42%, initialism process with 4.59%, blending process with 3.67% while acronym process takes the list word formation in basketball terms.

4.1.1 Inflection

In this research, the writer finds 9 (nine) terms using inflection process, such as *officials, cherry picking, bench points, dribbling, players, goal tending, referees, staggered screen and through the legs dribble*.

Based on the theory, inflection normally marks the plural subclass. In this study, he finds inflection process on nouns as plural marker. The examples are the terms *officials*. In basketball terms, *officials* means the people is in charge of keeping the game under control and enforcing the rules of the game. If the root *officials* (N) > *official* (N) + -s (plurality); *cherry picking* (V) > *pick* (V) + -ing (progressive); *bench points* (N) > *poin* (N) + -s (plurality); *dribbling* (V) > *dribble* (V) + -ing (progressive); *players* (N) > *player* (N) + -s (plurality); *goal tending* > *tend* (V) + -ing (progressive); *referees* > *referee* (N) + -s (plurality); *three pointer* > *point* (N) + -er (agent noun); *through the legs dribble* > *leg* (N) + -s (plurality).

4.1.2 Derivation

The writer finds 20 (twenty) terms that have derivation process, such as *buzzer beater*, *floater*, *ankle breaker*, *ball handler*, *deflection*, *elevator skin*, *free throw line extended*, *isolation*, *lane violation*, *mover blocker offense*, *palming*, *players*, *penetration*, *restricted area*, *screen the screener*, *scorekeeper*, *spacing*, *three pointer*, *transition* and *zipper*.

In derivation, some suffixes are able to change the meaning and the word class such as “-ed, -an, -al, etc.”. Every word class on derivation process posseses different marker. For the examples are the word *extended* (Adj) > *extend* (V) + -ed; *beater* (N) > *beat* (V) + -er; *floater* (N) > *float* (V) + -er; *breaker* (N) > *break* (V) + -er; *handler* (N) > *handle* (V) + -er; *elevator* (N) > *elevate* (V) + -or, *mover* (N) > *move* (V) + -er; *blocker* (N) > *block* (V) + -er;

palming (V) > *palm* (N) + -ing; *players* (N) > *play* (V) + -er; *pointer* (N) > *point* (V) + -er; *restricted* (Adj) > *restrict* (V); *screener* (V) > *screen* (V) + -er; *keeper* (N) > *keep* (V) + -er; *spacing* (V) > *space* (N) + -ing; *zipper* (N) > *zip* (V) + -er.

The second example is noun added by suffix “-ion”. Based on the collected data, some words are the word class and the meaning. It is marked by suffix “-ion”, for examples, the word *deflect* (V) + -ed > *deflection* (N), *isolate* (V) + -ion > *isolation*, *penetrate* (V) + -ion > *penetration* (N), *transit* (V) + -ion > *transition* (N), *violate* (V) + -ion > *violation* (N).

4.1.3 Compounding

There are three categories in compounding process namely noun, verb, and adjective compound. In this study, the writer finds 60 (sixty) terms in compounding process. 26 (twenty six) terms are categorized as noun compound consisting of pure noun and noun modification. They are *ankle breaker*, *big man*, *buzzer beater*, *center court*, *double team*, *drop step*, *elevator skin*, *euro step*, *field goal*, *hand off*, *jump ball*, *jab step*, *passing line*, *pivot foot*, *point guard*, *possession arrow*, *put back*, *restricted area*, *shooting guard*, *shooting range*, *short corner*, *short clock*, *sixth man*, *split line*, *three pointer* and *weak side*.

The writer would like to describe the words one by one. The word *ankle breaker* is formed by two words, those are “ankle” and “breaker”, *ankle* (N) + *breaker* (N) > *ankle breaker* (Noun compound); *big* (Adj) + *man* (N) > *big man*

(Noun Compound); *buzzer* (N) + *beater* (N) > *buzzer beater* (Noun compound); *center* (N) + *court* (N) > *center court* (Noun compound); *double* (N) + *team* (N) > *double team* (Noun compound); *drop* (V) + *step* (N) > *drop step* (Noun compound); *euro* (N) + *step* (N) > *euro step* (Noun compound); *field* (N) + *goal* (N) > *field goal* (Noun compound); *flare* (N) + *screen* (N) > *flare screen* (Noun compound); *jump* (V) + *ball* (N) > *jump ball* (Noun compound); *jab* (N) + *step* (N) > *jab step* (Noun compound); *passing* (V) + *line* (N) > *passing line* (Noun compound); *pivot* (N) + *foot* (N) > *pivot foot* (Noun compound); *point* (N) + *guard* (N) > *point guard* (Noun compound); *possession* (N) + *arrow* (N) > *possession arrow* (Noun compound); *put* (V) + *back* (N) > *put back* (Noun compound); *restricted* (Adj) + *area* (N) > *restricted area* (Noun compound); *shooting* (V) + *guard* (N) > *shooting guard* (Noun compound); *shooting* (V) + *range* (N) > *shooting range* (Noun compound); *short* (Adj) + *corner* (N) > *short corner* (Noun compound); *short* (Adj) + *clock* (N) > *short clock* (Noun compound); *sixth* (V) + *man* (N) > *sixth man* (Noun compound); *split* (V) + *line* (N) > *split line* (Noun compound); *three* (V) + *pointer* (N) > *three pointer* (Noun compound); *weak* (Adj) + *side* (N) > *weak side* (Noun compound).

In this analysis, the writer finds 31 (thiry one) terms categorized as verb compound. They are *back screen*, *bank shot*, *baseball pass*, *basket cut*, *bounce pass*, *chest pass*, *curl cut*, *double dribble*, *double screen*, *down screen*, *drag screen*, *elevator screen*, *fast break*, *finger roll*, *flagrant foul*, *flare screen*, *free throw*, *hook shot*, *illegal screen*, *inbound pass*, *jump stop*, *jump shot*, *jump*

defense, outlet pass, overhead pass, pinch post, skip pass, spin dribble, stride stop, throw in and zipper cut.

The word *basket cut* is formed by two words, those are *basket* and *cut*, *basket* (N) + *cut* (V) > *basket cut* (Verb compound). It is an offensive action involving a player making an explosive cut directly towards the hoop.

The writer also finds 3 (three) adjective compound in this research, such as *shot fake*, *pass fake*, and *intentional foul*. The word *intentional foul* is formed by two words, those are *intentional* and *foul*, *intentional* (Adj) + *foul* (Adj) > *intentional foul* (Adj compound). It is a foul involving a defensive player making deliberate contact with a player of the opposition team.

4.1.4 Conversion

Conversion process also happens in basketball terms, the writer finds out 7 (seven) terms, those are *block*, *board*, *charge*, *closeout*, *dish*, *lane*, and *referees*. *Block* (N) means a solid piece of material (such as rock or wood) that has flat sides and is usually square or rectangular in shape (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2006).

In basketball term, *block* is formed through conversion process. The term *block* can be used when a defensive player knocks the basketball out of their opponent's hands or out of the air during an attempted field goal, *block* in Merriam-Webster dictionary is (N) change to (V) in basketball terms. It means that the term *block* is changing the meaning and category from (N) to (V).

The other example is the term *charge*. It has literal meaning a price asked for goods or services which is (N). In basketball, *charge* is an offensive foul that's called when an offensive player runs into a defender who has established position, which is (V), so the term charge is changing the category from (N) to (V).

4.1.5 Acronym and Initialism

In this process, there are 5 (five) terms categorized into initialism, namely *NBA, NCAA, NFHS, BFC, BLOB*. The word *NBA* is derived from *The National Basketball Association* and the word *BFC* is derived from *Basketball For Coaches*.

The writer finds 2 (two) terms categorized into acronym, such as *BEEF* and *FIBA*. The word *FIBA* is derived from *Federation Internationale de Basketball Ameteur*.

4.1.6 Blending

Blending is a process that merges parts of a word with a part of another word. Blending process also happens in basketball terms, the writer finds out 4 (four) terms belong to blending, those are *EuroLeague, L-cut, Midrange* and *Mid-Court*.

The example of blending process in basketball is *EuroLeague*. *EuroLeague* is formed by combining *Europa + League > EuroLeague*. It is a term to explain about the European-wide top-tier level professional basketball club

competition that is organized by Euroleague Basketball, since 2000, for eligible European basketball clubs. The other example is *Midrange*. It is formed by combining *middle + range* > *middlerange*. The literal meaning of middlerange is a jump-shot that's taken anywhere between the three-point line and the key area. This shot is worth two points.

4.1.7 Double Processes

In this study, there is a basketball terms using double processes in word formation, namely “players”. The word “players” has two processes. The first process is inflection. The word “players” is derived from the word “play”. If the root “play” is added with suffix “s”, the word class and the meaning of this word do not change . It is only a plural marker on noun. The second process is derivation. The word “play” is categorized into a verb. When the word “love” is added with suffix “er”, it changes to be “player”. The meaning of this word changes. The word class also changes from verb to noun.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data, it can be concluded that several examples of words represent each word formation process in Basketball terms. There are 7 word formation process in basketball terms.

The details of word formation processes in this study are 8.41% inflection process, 18.7% derivation process, 56.07% compounding process, 6.74% conversion process, 1.86% acronym process, 4.67% initialism process, and 4.67% blending process.

The writer concludes that there are some types of word formation process in basketball terms such as inflection, derivation, compounding, initialism and acronym. Based on the result, 9 (nine) terms use inflection, 20 (twenty) terms use derivation, 7 (seven) terms use conversion, 5 (five) terms use blending and 60 (sixty) terms use compounding. In addition, there are 2 (two) terms categorized into acronym and 5 (five) terms are initialism.

The most frequent word formation processes are compounding. The conclusion is that basketball uses the word formation process to show the terms used in basketball are very close to what we do in our daily activities and the terms used are very familiar.

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