The Morphological Processes of Balish

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Abstract---Balinese English which is in this article called Balish has an important role in the world of tourism, namely as one of the most important capital for workers in the field of tourism, and they use Balish. Tourism workers are classified as lower class such as merchants, masseurs, parking attendants, shop assistants or kiosks, etc. Balish lexicon has gone through morphological processes. These are the proofs that linguistics has been affected, particularly in the field of morphology. Therefore, this article aims to find Balish lexicon along with their morphological processes. The data were taken from tourism workers at Ubud and Tanah Lot. Documentation method and note-taking technique were applied in collecting the data. Yule's theory of word formation (2020) and morphological processes theory from O'Grady & Archibald (2016) were applied in analyzing the data through descriptive-qualitative method. The results of the research show that there are 12 types of morphological processes found, namely compounding, blending, borrowing, clipping, conversion, initialism, acronym, inflection and derivation, coinage, and multiple processes. The research proves that morphological process is still relevant and has always been the fundamental base in the formation of new lexemes in a constantly advancing world.

Keywords---Balish, morphology, process.

Introduction

The effect of the rising popularity of Balish develops words or lexical items in the morphological processes for Balish. Balish is term that is used in the research to indicate the Balinese English, i.e. the language used by workers, that are classified as lower class such as merchants, masseurs, parking attendants, shop assistants or kiosks, etc. Balish words have gone through morphological processes. In this article, it is going to be discussed the morphological process of Balish.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language (Hamawand, 2011). It has several branches that each studies has certain discipline. Related to the phenomenon above, the branch of linguistics that studies word formation called morphology

can assist in providing information regarding how the new words are formed in Balish.

As a part of linguistics that studies word formation (Katamba, 1993), morphology has different processes in generating words (Yule, 2020). The words can either come from existing words or completely new ones (Lieber, 2009). The factor that pushes new words to be continuously formed is productivity that includes motivation and creativity (Bauer, 1988).

Based on the foregoing background, this article aims to discuss how Balish words are formed. The article applied theory of the word formation proposed by Yule (2020) and O'Grady & Archibald (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016) to fulfill the aims of the article. The article focuses in finding the morphological processes of Balish is a universal phenomenon that every development of it and the news mainly come in English. Therefore, the possibility of the creation of new words can highly be noticed.

The article is related to word formation or Balish word formation. Studies related to word formation have been conducted previously. Adha (2020) in her article entitled Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles and Subrayan (2011) with his study entitled A Study of The Morphological Processes of Word formations in The Media were aimed to provide the analysis of how the findings were invented through word formation processes. These previous studies focused on new words in media in general, however, current study puts a more specific scope of Balish word formation used by the users of Balish.

The article is expected to give contribution in the field of morphology with the findings provided by the research that have been completed before. It is also expected to assist people in understanding the language of the users of Balish in order to comprehend it well

Methods

The data of this article were qualitative sourced taken for tourism workers at Ubud and Tanah Lot tourism areas. Their focus is mainly on the language used by the users of Balish, thus, the data found were reliable.

The main data of this article is qualitative, data inside the form of words rather than numerical variables. The second data source was taken from the literature related to the word formation process of Balish. The method of collecting data was done by observing, and interviewing tourism workers of lower class such as merchants, masseurs, parking attendants, shop assistants or kiosks, etc. Note-taking is used as a technique for collecting data.

The data found are in descriptive form, and the collected data were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. The method of descriptive qualitative is used to describe, and the data were analyzed by applying morphological theories. Descriptive analysis is an analytical method that describes data systematically, realistically, and accurately, but also has characteristics and relationships that occur between phenomena and qualitative methods (Djajasudarma in Beratha,

2022). This method is used to describe and connect the phenomena that occur to the theory used. First, the data found were classified into types of word formation theory by Yule (2020) and O'Grady & Archibald (2016). Second, the new terms were analyzed in a written explanation related to how Balish words were formed. The data analysis was presented using the informal method, which used words to explain the data that had been analyzed.

The word formation theory of Yule (2020) was used as the basis for data analysis. He argued that the process of forming new words can occur through the use of existing words. Furthermore, this article also applied the theory of word formation by O'Grady & Archibald (2016) to provide a broader scope of morphological processes.

Results and Discussion

The morphological processes that are discussed in this article are as follows.
   a. Compounding
   b. Blending
   c. Borrowing
   d. Clipping
   e. Coinage
   f. Conversion
   g. Acronym
   h. Initialism
   i. Inflection
   j. Derivational
   k. Multiple Processes

Compounding

English is familiar with compound words (Yule, 2020). There are many of them, such as the words birthday, afternoon, and driveway. These words are considered as compounds because they are created by joining two separate words to generate a new lexeme (Yule, 2020). The strategy of a compounding is conducted without eliminating a partial form of the combined words.

The words that are joined together may have completely different meanings from the compound version, for example the word 'backfire'. It is constructed from the words 'back' and 'fire' which respectively mean a position furthest from front and a flame occurred when an object burns (Stevenson, 2010). However, the compound 'backfire' does not have the similarity in meaning with the two words. It means having the opposite effect to the person with bad intention (Stevenson, 2010). This kind of compound is called exocentric one (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016)

However, there are also compounds that carry the meaning combination of the words constructing them, such as the word 'birthday'. It means the date a person is born (Oxford Dictionary, 2010). The word is derived from two different lexemes, namely 'birth' and 'day' meaning the time when a baby is born and a period of 24

hours respectively. This type is usually denoted by the head, the rightmost. Below is the finding of compound word of Balish.

[1] vaksincovid.

This word is considered as a compound word because it derives from two separated words; they are 'vaksin' and 'covid'. Another justification is that the combination of the words does not alter the form of each word. Furthermore, the meaning of the newly generated word is vaksin for avoiding us from covid. Other examples: diving board ('dive from a board'), and drinking cup ('drinking from a cup')

Blending

Blending and compounding are similar, yet they have a significant difference. Both produce a new term by combining two different words. However, blending commonly joins the initial part of a morpheme with the final part of another morpheme (Yule, 2020). Although, the common form of blending is as mentioned just now, it does have the possibility to combine any part of the words to make a new one. Therefore, the blending process means to combine two words into one by eliminating a partial form of every word combined. This is what makes blending and compound dissimilar.

Below is the blending word found.

[2] motel from motor + hotel

Other examples are: brunch from breakfast + lunch; wi-fi from wireless + fidelity.

The word in example [2] is a blended term resulted from the combination of two words; they are 'motor' and 'hotel'. It is included as blending word because of the two words combined experience an elimination in their forms. The term takes the beginning part of the word 'motor', which is 'mo', and the half-to-end part of the word 'hotel', which is 'tel'. The term 'motel' is created to indicate small hotel.

Borrowing

English is open to borrow words from other languages (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). Borrowing means to take over a word from a different language (Yule, 2020). The borrowed words retain their forms. Examples of borrowed words in English are *croissant* from French, *dope* from Dutch, and *lilac* from Persian. (Yule, 2020). However, another modification of borrowing is calque. It is a literally translated loan word from another language, such as the word skyscraper, derived from the word *wolkenkratzer* from German that means cloud scraper.

The borrowed word used by users of Balish is presented below.

[3] *ngevlog*

The word is originated from English. It is adopted from the word video + blog and it is combined with prefix *Nge-* (Indonesia prefix) and becomes *ngevlog* which means 'do *video blogging*'.

Clipping

Clipping is a process that reduces the full form of a word into a shorter version while still maintaining the meaning (Yule, 2020). The shorter form is usually perceived from the beginning part of a word, such as the word 'gas' from 'gasoline' (Yule, 2020). However. There is also a clipped word taken from the middle part of a word, such as 'flu' from 'influenza' (Yule, 2020), and the final part of a word, namely 'burger' from 'hamburger' (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). The new word that experiences a clipping process Balish is as presented below.

    [4] phone (for telephone)

    The clipped word above derives from the word 'telephone'.

The full word undergoes elimination of syllables and leaves only the last part, which is 'phone.

Coinage

Coinage, or word manufacture, is a creation of new word that never exists before (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). The words derived from this process are mainly for commercial purpose, such as brand-naming (Yule, 2020). The terms are very unique as they are completely new.

    The new word that belongs to coinage is as follows.

    [5] ethereum

The term 'ethereum' is considered a coinage word because it fulfils the criteria of the morphological process. First, it is a unique new word proven by the absence of it in the entry in Oxford Dictionary. Second, it is a name related to cryptocurrency. The brand is created by Vitalik Buterin in 2014, Ethereum is the most fabled decentralized global medium of cryptocurrency with ether (ETH) as its digital currency.

Conversion

Conversion can also be named as zero derivation, which means it is a process that changes the word class and the meaning of the word (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). The process involves no reduction in the form of a word (Yule, 2020). Therefore, a word with the same form can have two lexical categories. An example of this is the word 'water'. 'water' can act as a verb in a sentence 'He waters the flowers' or as a noun in 'He drinks a glass of water'.

    This word is obtained from the users of Balish.

    [6] bottle as a noun, and as a verb

This data belongs to conversion because it is a new word with new meaning and class derived from existing word. The word 'bottle' is a verb to show an action of putting something in the bottle. However, it can also as a noun because it can be proved by the presence of determiner 'the' as the marking of a noun as in 'I pour milk in the bottle'. Therefore, this term can have a specific use to denote an event or process.

Acronym

Being distinctive from initialism, acronym is new word created from initial letters of a set of other words pronounced as a single word (Yule, 2020). Although acronym and initialism are abbreviation from a group of words, the significant difference between them is on the pronunciation. An acronym word is pronounced not by each letter. The letters that construct the acronym usually can be separated as syllables consisting of consonant and vocal.

The acronym in Balish is as below.

[7] radar,

The acronym here is an abbreviation of **radar** which is Radio Detection and Ringing.

Initialism

When a word is spoken per letters constructing it, then the word is considered to be part of initialism (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). An example of initialism is USA, which stands for United States of America. USA is a word made from the first letter of a group of words. Therefore, it can be considered that initialism is a word consisted of a group of first letters of several words spoken per letters. Commonly, initial words are written in uppercase to differ them from non-initial ones.

The new initialism found in Balish is as follows.

[8] ATM

The data above is considered as part of initialism because of several reasons. First, it is written in uppercase, which makes it different from the other words. Second, it is a shortened word for a group of words. ATM is an abbreviated form of initial. (for Automatic Teller Machine. Therefore, this data is an initialism

Inflection

Affixation that does not modify the word class and the meaning of a word is the notion of inflection (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). Inflection is applied to make a noun be coming plural, to act as a possessive marker, to adjust a verb according to the tense, and to show a degree of comparison.

Below is the example of inflectional process for plural.

[9] statues

This data is considered to be part of inflection because of the plural marker suffix -s. The base is statue, however, in order to make it plural, suffix   -s is added. A modification concerning the suffix -s occurs here that does make the word becomes 'statues'.

The inflectional process here also happens as a result of the concord in a sentence. The word 'go > goes' experiences an inflectional process because it needs to be adjusted to the grammatical function in the sentence 'He goes to the office'. There is a rule for the word 'go' as a marker agreement with the third person singular, i.e. when a word ends in vowel /o/, suffi-es is attached

to a base 'go'. Therefore, the word 'go' must follow to complete the grammatical meaning of the sentence.

Derivational

Derivation is very closely related to the use of affixes to establish a new word with new meaning or different lexical category from the base (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). Affixes can be divided into prefixes and suffixes. Prefix is an affix that precedes a base, whereas suffix is the one that follows a base (Yule, 2020). Derivation is able to either change or maintain the category of a word. It can occur more than one time to a word, which creates a complex derivation (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016).

The word that has undergone a derivational process is as stated below.

[10] act (V) > actor (N) > actress (N) > actors (N)

The word 'act' is included as a derivational word because of the presence of a suffix. It is, in fact, is a complex derivation. It is derived from the word 'actor' that is also a derivational word coming from 'act'. Both forms receive a suffix, namely '-er' in 'actor' and 'actress'. The suffixes change the category of the word. 'act' is a verb + suffix -er to form nouns. The derivational process forms a new lexemes.

Multiple Processes

Multiple process indicates that a new word can be derived from more than one morphological process (Yule, 2020). However, in order to maintain the position of the word in having long life-span, the word should be able to undergo inflectional process at the end.
The word that comes from more than one word-formation process is shown below.

[11] covid vacsins

Covidvacsins' is a word derived borrowing and compounding processes. First, the word 'covid' is adopted from name of disease, and second, the borrowed word is combined with the word 'vacsins' through compounding process, and inflectional process is taken place by adding suffix -s to the compound and the result of the new term does not eliminate any form of both words.
The data also successfully experiences inflectional process as mentioned earlier in this article.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There are Balish words that derived from twelve different word formation methods, namely, compounding, blending, borrowing, conversion, derivation, inflection, coinage, initialism, acronym, clipping, and multiple processes. The processes can affect either the production of new meaning and class changing or the retaining of the same meaning and class.

There are many new terms in English and other languages that can be analyzed from different field. Future researchers are able to find other new lexemes using

theories of morphology. The article shows that morphology is very fundamental in providing analysis of word formation.

This research is recommended to understand the terms used by the users of Balish. It is helpful in preventing people to counter confusion while receiving information concerning Balish.

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