



**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATIONS IN ROWAN
ATKINSON'S SPEECH IN AMERICAN YOUTUBE CHANNEL
20th of March 2021**

A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
Graduate Degree Education (S.Pd) in English Department*

Written By:

SYAIFUL ANWAR
Reg. No. 17 203 00130

**ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2023**



**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATIONS IN ROWAN
ATKINSON'S SPEECH IN AMERICAN YOUTUBE CHANNEL**
20th of March 2021

A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
Graduate Degree Education (S.Pd) in English Department*

Written By:

SYAIFUL ANWAR
Reg. No. 17 203 00130

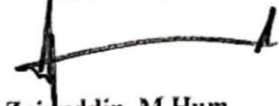


ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Advisor I


Fith Rayani Siregar, M.Hum
NIP: 19820731 200912 2 004

Advisor II


Zainuddin, M.Hum
NIP: 19760610 200801 1 016

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2023**

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqasyah
a.n. Syaiful Anwar
Item : 7 (seven) exemplars

Padangsidempuan, Januari 2023
To:
Dean Tarbiyah and
Teacher Training Faculty UIN
Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary
Padangsidempuan
In-
Padangsidempuan

Assalamu'alaikumwr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Syaiful Anwar** entitled "**An Analysis Of Word Formations In Rowan Atkinson's Speech In American Youtube Channel 20th Of March 2021**". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of education (S.Pd) in english education department, tarbiyah and teacher training faculty in uin syekh ali hasan ahmad addary padangsidempuan.

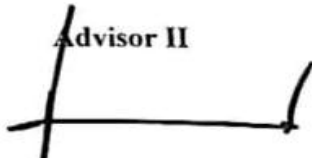
Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the thesis examiner team of english education department of tarbiyah and teacher training faculty uin syekh ali hasan ahmad addary padangsidempuan. Thank you.
Wassalam'alaikumwr.wb.

Advisor I



Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

Advisor II



Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197606102008011 016


DECLARATION LETTER OF WRITING OWN THESIS

The name who signed here:

Name : Syaiful Anwar
Reg. Number : 17 203 00130
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-I
The title of the Thesis : An Analysis of word Formations in Rowan
Atkinson's speech in American Youtube Channel
20th of March 2021

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the Thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from the others, except the guidance from advisors, and without plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidempuan in article 14 verse 2.

I do this declaration truthfully, if there is deceitfulness and incorrectness regarding to this declaration in the future, I will be willing to get the punishment as it is required in students' ethic code of UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan, article 19 verse 4, that is to cancel academic degree disrespectfully and other punishment regarding norms and legal law.

Padangsidempuan, February 2023
Signature Maker

SYAIFUL ANWAR

Reg. Number 17 203 00054

AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK FOR ACADEMY CIVITY

As Academic Cavity of the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan, the name who signed here:

Name : Syaiful Anwar
Registration Number : 17 203 00130
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI-I
Kind : Thesis

To develop of science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the state institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan Non Exclusive Royalty Right on my thesis with entitled: "An Analysis of word Formations in Rowan Atkinson's speech in American Youtube Channel 20th of March 2021 An Analysis of word Formations in Rowan Atkinson's speech in American Youtube Channel 20th of March 2021" With all the sets of equipments (if needed). Based on the this non-exclusive royalty right, UIN Syekh Ali Ahmad Hasan Addary Padangsidempuan has the right to save, to format, to organize in data base form, to keep and to publish thesis for as I am determined as a writer and owner of its creative right.

Based on the statement above all, this statement is made true heartedly to be used properly.

Padangsidempuan, February 2023



Syaiful Anwar
Reg. Number 17 203 00130

EXAMINERS
SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION

Name : Syaiful Anwar
Registration Number : 17 203 00130
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-I
The Title of Thesis : **AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATIONS IN ROWAN
ATKINSONS SPEECH IN AMERICAN YOUTUBE
CHANNEL 20th OF MARCH 2021**

Chief,



Dr. Lis Yulianti Syafrida, .Psi., M.A.
NIP. 19801224 200604 2 001

Secretary,



Sokhira Linda Vinde Rambe, M.Pd
NIP. 19851010 201903 2 007

Members,



Dr. Lis Yulianti Syafrida, .Psi., M.A.
NIP. 19801224 200604 2 001



Sokhira Linda Vinde Rambe, M.Pd
NIP. 19851010 201903 2 007



Yusni Sinaga, M.Hum
NIP. 19700715 200501 1 003



Zainuddin, M. Hum
NIP. 19760610 200801 1 016

Proposed:

Place : Padangsidempuan
Date : January, 18th 2023
Time : 08.00 WIB until finish
Result/Mark : 80 (A)
IPK : 3.45
Predicate : Sangat Memuaskan



RELIGION MINISTRY INDONESIAN REPUBLIC
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY PADANGSIDIMPUAN
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

Alamat: jalan.T. Rizal Nurdin Km.4,5Sihitang 22733
Telephone(0634)22080 Faxmile (0634)24022

LEGALIZATION

Thesis : An Analysis of words in Rowan Atkinson's speech
Written By : Syaiful Anwar
Reg. No : 17 203 00130
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI

The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fullfilment of the Requirement for
Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd.)

Padangsidempuan, 10 January 2023
Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Faculty



Dr. Hely Huda, M.Si.
NIP.19730920 200003 2 002

Name : SYAIFUL ANWAR
Register Number : 1720300130
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Department : Educatuional English TBI-1
The Title of The Thesis : An Analysis Of Word Formations In Rowan Atkinson's Speech In American Youtube Channel 20th Of March 2021

ABSTRACT

word is one of important tools for human to get their need. Human use word in language as communication tool to express ideas and emotions either oral or in writing. Language is used in newspapers and magazines, as well as other mass media. Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker–listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community

The formulation of the problem in this research is what are the words and how are they formed and constructed in Rowan Atkinson speech. And the goal is to know what words in Rowan Atkinson speech and to know how to construct the word in Rowan Atkinson speech and also to know the dominant of word formation based on research

This research use qualitative descriptive research because there is not sample which means the researcher as sample to analyze speech . For the source the data have two covering primary . For instrument of the researcher used speech transcript, youtube application and table word formation. For collecting the data the researcher give the transcript, found words, analyzed word formation and gave the result. For analyze the data the researcher is displayed, read the text, reduced the data, codied and categoried the morphological process and for trustworthiness the researcher use data source triangulation

For the result that have been analyzed is that in Rowan Atkinson speech there are 156 words that have six categories include 3 word formation for compounding, 3 word formation for clipping, 5 word formation for coinage, 1 word formation for acronyms, 2 word formation for convention and 142 word formation for derivation. therefore for word formation the most dominant is derivation with percentage 10.93% and the second is coinage with percentage 0,38% and the third is compounding and clipping with 0.23% and for borrowing, blending and multiple process there is no in Rowan Atkinson's speech

Keywords: *language, word, words formation, speech, rowan atkinson*

Nama : SYAIFUL ANWAR
Nim : 1720300130
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analisis Pembentukan Kata Di Pidato Rowan Atkinson Di
Channel Youtube Amerika Tanggal 20 Maret 2021
ABSTRAK

Kata adalah salah satu hal yang penting untuk manusia untuk mendapatkan yang mereka butuhkan. Manusia memakai kata dibahasa untuk komunikasi untuk mengekspresikan ide dan emosi nya melalui lisan atau tulisan. Bahasa digunakan dalam surat kabar dan majalah, serta media massa lainnya. Teori linguistik terutama berkaitan dengan pembicara-pendengar yang ideal, dalam komunitas bahasa yang benar-benar homogeny

Dasar masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah kata apa saja dalam tuturan Rowan Atkinson dan bagaimana pembentukan kata atau bagaimana mengkonstruksi kata dalam tuturan Rowan Atkinson. Dan tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui kata apa saja dalam pidato Rowan Atkinson dan untuk mengetahui bagaimana konstruksi kata dalam pidato Rowan Atkinson dan juga untuk mengetahui pembentukan kata yang dominan berdasarkan penelitian.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena tidak ada sampel berarti peneliti sebagai sampel untuk menganalisis ucapan. Untuk sumber data yaitu data primer. Untuk instrumen peneliti menggunakan transkrip ucapan, aplikasi youtube dan tabel pembentukan kata. Untuk mengumpulkan data peneliti memberikan transkrip, menemukan kata-kata , menganalisis proses pembentukan kata dan memberikan hasil. Untuk menganalisis data peneliti menampilkan, membaca teks, mereduksi data, mengkode dan mengkategorikan proses morfologis dan untuk keterpercayaan peneliti menggunakan triangulasi sumber data.

Untuk hasil berdasarkan analisis peneliti adalah bahwa dalam pidato Rowan Atkinson terdapat 156 kata yang memiliki enam kategori meliputi 3 pembentukan kata untuk penggabungan, 3 pembentukan kata untuk kliping, 5 pembentukan kata untuk koin, 1 pembentukan kata untuk akronim, 2 pembentukan kata. untuk konvensi dan 4 pembentukan kata untuk derivasi. Jadi untuk pembentukan kata yang paling dominan adalah derivasi dengan prosentase 10.93% dan yang kedua adalah coinage dengan prosentase 0.38% dan yang ketiga adalah compounding dan clipping dengan prosentase 0.32% dan untuk borrowing, blending dan multiple process tidak ada dalam pidato Rowan Atkinson.

Kata kunci: *bahasa, kata-kata, Pembentukan kata, Pidato, rowan atkinson*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Praised to Allah SWT, the almighty creator who has given me health, opportunity, strength, time, knowledge so that I can completed this thesis entitled **“An Analysis Of Word Formations In Rowan Atkinson’s Speech In American Youtube Channel 20th Of March 2021”**. Then, pray along with greetings to the spirit of our lord the great prophet Muhammad saw, that who has brought us from the darkness era into the lightness era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledgement the help and contribution to all of lecturer, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of finishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar,M.Hum. as my first advisor and Mr. Zainuddin S.S.,M,Hum. as my second advisor, and also who have supported and guided me to make a good thesis, who have been the great advisor for me and gave me many ideas, generous support, advice, constructive, suggestion, criticism, precious time they have given during the completion of this thesis.
2. Mr. Dr. H. Muhammad Darwis Dasopang, M. Ag., as the Rector of IAIN Padangsidempuan.

3. Mrs. Dr. Leyla Hilda, M.Si, as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
4. Mrs. Fitri Rayani, M.Hum, as the Head of English Education Department who always supported all of her students in finishing the thesis and always be patient in facing our problems.
5. Mrs. Sokhira Linda Vinde, M.Pd, as the Secretary of English Education Department.
6. All lecturers and all the academic cavities of IAIN Padangsidimpuan who has given knowledge a lot and helped during I studied in this institute.
7. IAIN Padangsidimpuan librarion (Yusri Fahmi, S. Ag, M. Hum and staffs), for their cooperative and permission to use theirs books.
8. My beloved parents, Mr. Dostan and Mrs. Nirwana who always taught me to be patient in my every problem. Especially for my Mom, she is an incredible person in my life who always prayed for me, never tired of advising me, the most valuable person in my life, always supported me every step of the way, thank you for always being there for me and without you I would not be like this and without prayer and your blessing I couldn't come to this point.
9. My beloved young brothers Rahmad Hidayat and Rangga Parlaungan thanks for your supported and given me spirit in writing my thesis.
- 10. Tadris Bahasa Inggris 1 friends, Muhammad Rivai Harahap, Aditya Dwi Prayoga, Muhammad Ridwan, Hotni Rambe, Titi Arisdawati, Diah Ayu Wahyuni, Risdaton Hasanah, Erwina Hasibuan, Siti Wildayati, Winni Murru Mora, Alfi**

Rahma, Lia Hardianti, Ummu Hani, Sintia Siregar, Karina Indah Putri, Winda Rahmadani, Ade Paratiwi, Meliana Sinaga, Kiki Andriati and many friends in the class that I cannot mention.

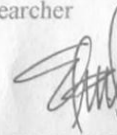
11. My best friends (Pahwin Al-farizi Pulungan, Sarpin Husein, Imam Saleh Pulungan, Rohani Siregar), thanks for your supported and given me spirit in writing my thesis.

12. All people who have helped me to finish my study that I can not mention one by one thank you for your supported, may Allah bless them. Amiin.

13. Last but not least I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting.

I realize this thesis can not be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidempuan, 18 August 2022
Researcher



SYAIFUL ANWAR
Reg. Num. 17 203 00130

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE PAGE	
LEGAZITATION ADVISOR SHEET	
AGREEMENT ADVISOR SHEET	
DECLARATION OF SHEET THESIS COMPLICATION	
AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK FOR	
ACADEMIC CIVITY	
LEGAZITATION OF DECAN OF TARBIYAH AND	
TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF APPENDIX	ix
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Problem.....	1
B. Focus of the Problem.....	5
C. Formulation of the Problem	5
D. Objectives of the Research	5
E. Significances of the Study	5
F. Definition of Key Terms	6
1. Defenition of word.....	6
2. Word formation	7
3. Speech.....	7
4. Rowan Atkinson	8
G. Method of the Research.....	8
1.Time and Place of the Research	8
2. kind and method of the Research	8
3. Source and the Data.....	8
4. Instrument of the Research.....	9
5. Technique of Data Collection.....	10
6. Technique of Data Analysis	10
7. Tehnique of checking trustworthiness of the data.....	11
H. Outline of the research	11
CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW.....	13
A. The Definition of word.....	13

1. Definition of word	15
2. Word formation	18
a. Borrowing	19
b. Compounding.....	19
c. Clipping.....	21
d. Blending.....	22
e. Convention.....	23
f. Derivation	24
g. Coinage	25
h. Acronym	25
i. multiple process	27
B. review of related findings.....	28
CHAPTER III : ROWAN ATKINSON SPEECH MANUSCRIPT	32
A. Biography of Rowan Atkinson.....	32
B. Speech.....	33
C. American youtube channel	34
CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	36
A. Data Analysis	36
1. Word in Rowan Atkinson speech	36
2. Word formation in Rowan Atkinson speech	40
3. The dominant of word formation.....	70
B. Discussion	71
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	73
A. Conclusion.....	73
B. Suggestion	73
REFERENCES.....	75
APPENDIX	
CURRICULUM VITAE	

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1	Word formation of Word
Table 2	Word Formation Indicators
Table 3	Word Formation device Instrument
Table 4	Data of Description of Word
Table 5	Result of Word Formation
Table 6.1	Word Formation in Paragraph 1
Table 6.2	Word Formation in Paragraph 2
Table 6.3	Word Formation in Paragraph 3
Table 6.4	Word Formation in Paragraph 4
Table 6.5	Word Formation in Paragraph 5
Table 6.6	Word Formation in Paragraph 6
Table 6.7	Word Formation in Paragraph 7
Table 6.8	Word Formation in Paragraph 8
Table 6.9	Word Formation in Paragraph 9
Table 6.10	Word Formation in Paragraph 10
Table 6.11	Word Formation in Paragraph 11
Table 6.12	Word Formation in Paragraph 12
Table 6.13	Word Formation in Paragraph 13
Table 6.14	Word Formation in Paragraph 14

Table 7 Statistical Table of Word Formation

Table 8 Recapitulation Data

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix I Rowan Atkinson's Speech

Appendix II Coding of the data in Rowan Atkinson's Speech

Appendix III Recapitulation Data

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Human are social beings who need other people to fulfill their needs. Communication is one of important tools for human to get their need. Human use language as communication tool to express ideas and emotions either oral or in writing. Language is very important. Imagine a life without words! Trappist monks opt for it. But most of us would not give up words for anything. Every day we utter thousands and thousands of words. According to Francis Katamba in his book that word is It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can be used independently to convey meaning.(Francis Katamba)¹ A sociolinguistic description aims to identify the different weight put on these factors in different cultures.

Nowadays, language is used not only in term of speaking, but also for other interest. Language is used in newspapers and magazines, as well as other mass media. Mass media are important in our lives. Surely it also has some function for human being such as giving information, entertainment, and others.

Q.S. Al-Ahzab (30) : 70

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

¹ Esthetics of The, "Of the Television Talk Show," *the aesthetic of the television talk show* (2015): 243–258, file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/The_Aesthetics_of_the_Television_Talk_Show.pdf.

”Wahai orang-orang yang beriman! Bertakwalah kamu kepada Allah dan ucapkanlah perkataan yang benar”.

Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker–listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance². The system (or the grammar, to use a well-known technical term) is something that each speaker ‘knows,’ but two very important issues for linguists are just what that knowledge is knowledge of and how it may best be characterized. As sociolinguistics has expanded and indeed innovated, the need for this sort of reflexive reassessment has become more urgent. This book has been designed to bring many influential researchers and perspectives more closely into focus with one another. The book is framed as a series of ‘debates’ about sociolinguistics and theory – debates in the sense that contributors reflect on their own and others’ research, asking fundamental questions about the concepts and assumptions that underlie sociolinguistic analysis and interpretation.³ In practice, linguists do not find it at all easy to write grammars because the knowledge that people have of the

² Jean Aitchison and Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, ed. Ronald Wardaugh, *The British of Sociolinguistics*, 5th ed., vol. 38 (Garsington Road, Oxford OX4: blackwell, 1987), When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. We should also note that two speakers who.

³ Nikolas Coupland, “Introduction: Sociolinguistic Theory and the Practice of Sociolinguistics,” *Sociolinguistics* (2016): 1–34, https://assets.cambridge.org/97811070/62283/excerpt/9781107062283_excerpt.pdf.

languages they speak is extremely hard to describe. It is certainly something different from, and is much more considerable.

Language is used as communication between writer and the reader. Online news is verbal descriptions and written material, including articles, journal, and etc. Online news is also introduces the reader to these cultural and linguistic concepts. Because it is natural sources of meaning linguistic and cultural news. There are many derivations words that we should know.⁴

Word is the profound basic material in learning English. It is one element that links the four abilities of speaking, listening, reading and writing all together⁵. there are some methods in teaching vocabulary with focus on vocabulary; offer variety; repeat and recycle; provide opportunities to organize vocabulary; make vocabulary learning personal; do not over do it; helping students become independent learners in and out of class; vocabulary notebooks; research tools; and everyday usage.

The fact that major words classes such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives can be identified in almost all languages suggests that there are universal patterns in human cognition that make the division into these classes particularly useful for

⁴ Dian Luthfiyati, Abdul Kholiq, and Intan Ni matus Zahroh, "The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website," *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal* 1, no. 1 (2017): 30–36, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/256372-the-analysis-of-word-formation-processes-ebb16fc6.pdf>.

⁵ María Jorgelina Ivars, "Vocabulary," *vocabulary* 7, no. 3 (2015): 213–221, http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/4397/3/3_bab1.pdf.

communication⁶. The most basic unit of language is the word— the minimal stand-alone pairing of meaning and sound structure. But what is the nature of this pairing? Apart from those few words that are indubitably onomatopoetic, linguists consider the pairing to be primarily “arbitrary” (1)—that is, they believe that a word’s conceptual structure does not impose a particular sound structure on its spoken form across languages. But if the conceptual structure, or meaning, of a word does not determine its sound pattern, what does? Oddly, scant attention has been paid to how the spoken forms of words originate⁷.

Educational researchers claim many theories to explain how people acquire, organize and deploy knowledge. Obviously, many researchers have attempted to define the concept of learning and no single definition can be said to be conclusive or correct. We would like to point out some significant learning theories, which promote the assimilation of word-formation by Kazakh-speaking preschoolers with speech disorders. The most important mainstream is behaviorism. Behaviorism is a theory of human learning that only focuses on objectively observable behaviors and discounts mental activities⁸. So based on above the researcher choose this problem because this problem will be make another skill like reading, speaking and other will be wrong so based on that the problem of

⁶ Peter Gärdenfors, “A Semantic Theory of Word Classes,” *Croatian Journal of Philosophy* 14, no. 41 (2014): 179–194, file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/A_semantics_theory_of_word_classes.pdf.

⁷ Peter F. MacNeilage and Barbara L. Davis, “On the Origin of Internal Structure of Word Forms,” *Science* 288, no. 5465 (2000): 527–531, <https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.288.5465.527>.

⁸ Gaukhar Ibatova et al., “World Journal on Educational Technology : Current Issues Skills of Children with Preschool Speech Disorder” 13, no. 4 (2021): 1016–1028, <https://unpub.eu/ojs/index.php/wjet/article/view/6292>.

word is the base problem to make the solution for other and the first one solution of tis in the researcher have to know the formation of word and how to use in sentence or communicate.

B. Focus of the Problem

This research was focus on word formation the language from speech and the categories of word formation in Rowan Atkinson speech.

C. Formulation of the Problem

From the background of the study, the researcher would like to write the problem of study:

1. What are words that are formed of Rowan Atkinson?
2. How are they formed or constructed?

D. Objective of the Problem

Based on the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this study are :

1. To know types of word formations in the speech of Rowan Atkinson?
2. To know how they are constructed ?

E. Significances of the Study

This research study is expected to give valuable contributions presented as follow:

1. Theoretically

a. Students

Enrich the students' knowledge or students' theoretically in understanding the word. That the figure of speech can not only be seen in the explanations of books but also in many else.

b. Lectures

Comparison for lecturers that the figure of speech theory is many and can be analyzed based on its shape. this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary not only from hand book.

c. Other Researcher

For the future research, overall, this research will be one of the important references for English Language Education which conducts similar research.

d. For Researcher

Will be one of the supporting references for students who will conduct research as a starting point to compile a thesis with the same topic.

F. Definitions of Key Term

1. Definition of Word

Word is the smallest unit of sentence or word is the collection of letter that have a meaning

2. Word formation

It has been estimated that average speakers of a language know from 45,000 to 60,000 words. This means that we as speakers must have stored these words somewhere in our heads, our so-called mental lexicon⁹.

3. Speech

It is a continuous piece of word beginning and ending with a clear pause. In the case of oral languages, it is generally, but not always, bounded by silence. It is precisely because of this living and changing nature of the situation to which an speech is an active response, that each speech is unrepeatable, historically. What is missing in an expression + context compound is the dynamic nature of the relationship between the speech and its situation, being the former a rejoinder to a sort of ongoing conversation made up from other rejoinders. As such, each speech modifies the ongoing conversation in which it is situated. The very notion of discourse calls attention to the event-like nature of language, its being a living process, a process of change, of alteration. Discourse and speech do not refer just to the use of language, or the text in action, but to language itself as the process of thinking and speaking, as

⁹ INGOPLAG, *WORD - FORMATION in English*, ed. Ingo Plag, *System* (Cambridge: the press syndicate of the university of Cambridge, 2003), <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=pkqWjrp5oM0C&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=WORD++FORMATION+IN+ENGLISH&ots=we3hp68nSR&sig=R23blkt64DA136brHnAK48DU-NY>.

language practice. In other words, language is thought of as a movement rather than a thing, as a transit rather than a state, as activity rather than as potentialit.

4. Rowan Atkinson

Rowan Atkinson is the speaker in the video that is talking about the lifestyle in modern era

G. Method of the Research

1. Time and place of the research

The Researcher did this research on Sunday in 17th of may 2022 and for the place the Researcher did the research in the home.

2. Kind and Method of the research

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to extend theory and references to sustain the analysis. the kind of qualitative that have used of researcher is document studies. The collected data are analyzed in accordance with theories chosen, and described based on the word. Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collect and work and non-numerical data ad that seek to interpret from the data that help understand social life through the study of targeted population. To do this research, the researcher need to focus on the way how to do the research so that the research can do well.

3. Source of The Data

Source of data in conducting this research are needed to analyze and describe the situation of the problems which are contains the data used in this research to espouse the validity of the research. In this research. The source

data will be collected from transcript of the speech.

a. Primary Data

Primary data of this research are transcript of speech Roman Atkinson.

The researcher take the script from google and the researcher download it as a document on laptop.

Table 2. Word Formation Indicators

No	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1	Word Formation	1. Borrowing 2. Compounding 3. Clipping 4. Blending 5. Conversion 6. Derivation 7. Coinage 8. Multiple process 9. Acronyms

4. Instrument of Data Collection.

- a. Transcript of speech
- b. Table of word formation
- c. Youtube applications

Table 3. Word Formation Device Instrument

No	Word formation	Data	Unit	Σ
1.				
2.				
3.				
Total				

5. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data there are some techniques are:

- a. Give the transcription to analyze
- b. Find how many word
- c. Analysis the word formation of word
- d. Give the result

6. Technique of Data Analysis

The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answers the research questions.. The data were analyzed through the following procedure¹⁰.

¹⁰ jhon w cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method*, ed. jhon w cresswell, *Intercultural Education*, third., vol. 20 (india: university of nebraska lincoln, 2009), file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/ResearchDesignQualitativeQuantitativeandMixedMethodsApproaches3rded.pdf.

- a. Displaying
 - b. Reading the text
 - c. Reducing the data from source of the data
 - d. Coding the data based on classification of morphological process
 - e. Categorize the Word formation based on word have found
7. Tehnique of Checking Trustworthiness of the Data

In this research, the researcher use triangulation to validate the result. The researcher use data source triangulation to checking the result. data source triangulation means compare two or more data consistency of information derived at the different time means that within qualitative data.

H. Outline of the Research

The first chapter are about background of the research, Focus of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significances of the Study and Definition of Key Terms.

The second chapter has some point there are The Definition of word, Definition of word ,Word formation that have some categories there are Borrowing, Compounding, Clipping, Blending ,convention, derivation, coinage, acronym, multiple process and also there are some review of related findings.

The third chapter are some point covering design of the research, source and the data, instrument of the research ,technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and tehniqe of checking trustworthiness of the data.

The fourth chapter are Data Analysis that have some point there are Word in Rowan Atkinson speech, Word formation in Rowan Atkinson speech and The dominant of word formation and also there is a discussion.

And The last chapter there are conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this research. There are word and morphological process. Here, the researcher needs to create easy ways in understanding to the readers to get to know them. So, the research has divided each part which is related to the title of this thesis.

A. Definitions of Word

In traditional grammar, words are the basic units of analysis. Grammarians classify words according to their parts of speech and identify and list the forms that words can show up in. Although the matter is really very complex, for the sake of simplicity we will begin with the assumption that we are all generally able to distinguish words from other linguistic units. It will be sufficient for our initial purposes if we assume that words are the main units used for entries in dictionaries. In a later section, we will briefly describe some of their distinctive characteristics.¹¹

Words are potentially complex units, composed of even more basic units, called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning (NB not the smallest unit of meaning); we will designate them in braces—{ }. For example, sawed, sawn, sawing, and saws can all be analyzed into the morphemes {saw} + {-ed}, {-n}, {-ing}, and {-s},

¹¹ Words English and Compounding Other, “5 Morphology and Word Formation Key Concepts” (n.d.): 121–146, <https://wac.colostate.edu/docs/books/sound/chapter5.pdf>.

respectively. None of these last four can be further divided into meaningful units and each occurs in many other words, such as looked, mown, coughing, bakes.

Words are notoriously difficult entities to define, both in universal and in language specific terms. Like most linguistic entities, they look in two directions—upward toward larger units of which they are parts (toward phrases), and downward toward their constituent morphemes. This, however, only helps us understand words if we already understand how they are combined into larger units or divided into smaller ones, so we will briefly discuss several other criteria that have been proposed for identifying them.¹²

Words have a pivotal role in communication both in written and oral form. Without words, communication is almost impossible because a sentence, a group of words which is semantically acceptable and grammatically correct, allows us to communicate effectively. Without communication, life could cease to exist. So important are the words we use that we have to select them carefully when we talk. Diction or word choice is an important factor to consider before we talk or write. We try not to hurt other people with words we use when talking or writing.¹³

Words can be viewed from several aspects. If they are seen from their internal structure, they can be classified into simple and complex words. Simple words are those which cannot be further segmented. For example, water, is a

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Viator Lumban Raja, "Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis," *Phenomena* 14, no. 1 (2014): 81–86, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/256372-the-analysis-of-word-formation-processes-ebb16fc6.pdf>.

simple word because it cannot be further divided. Whereas complex words are those which can be further divided. For example, watered, is a complex word, because it can be further segmented into water and {-ed} as a bound morpheme.

Sociolinguistic as the science that investigates the aims and functions of language in society. Depending on the focus, virtually any study of language implicates a social connection because without this human component language itself would not exist. The language is linked to the interaction between language and culture, language and social phenomenon.

Language also in word formation if to understand about word formation, so have to learn about the basic one is morphology. According to O'Grady in M. Handoko's book, morphology is as the study of analysis of word structure. Also as the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation¹⁴.so morphology is the basic one how to be expert in word formation.

Word formation also did not far from morpheme because sub topic of morphology is morpheme.

1. Definition of Word

Words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammars. But one can learn thousands of words in a language and still do not know the language. Anyone who has tried to be understood in a foreign country by merely using a dictionary knows this is true.

¹⁴ M.Pd M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology*, ed. M.Pd. Yunita Wildaniati, 1st ed. (Kota Metro: Perpustakaan Nasional RI Katalog, 2019), <https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>.

On the other hand, without words we would be unable to convey our thoughts through language¹⁵.

So from this the word is the smallest unit to build a sentence in daily or communicative. And in article from Rolf Noyer, the definition of word based on Di Sciullo & Williams that word what is meant is a structure which is 'opaque to all sentence-level operations and descriptions'¹⁶.

Etymologically, the word morphology are comes from the word 'morf' means forms and the word 'logi' means knowledge, thereby morphology is a science about the form. According to Alwasilah (110), morphology is a part of linguistics that studying about morpheme, he further added that morphology is studying and analyzes the structure, shape and classification of words. Morphology in biology is the study of the form and structure of organisms, while morphology in linguistics is deals with the internal structure of words and how they are formed¹⁷.

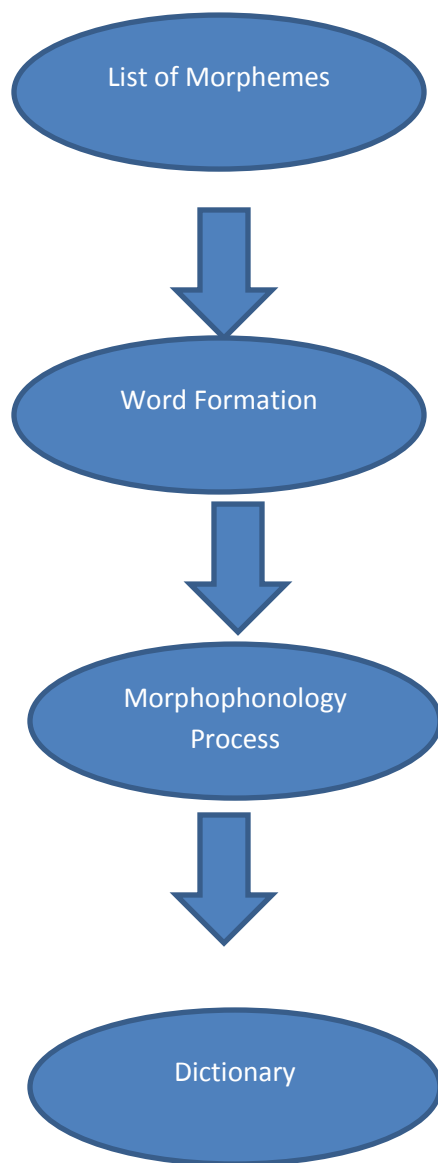
The theory of morphology is divided into two types; there are structural morphology and generative morphology. Structural morphology tends to be

¹⁵ Dr. Leany Nani Harsa, "Introduction to Words and Morphemes," *English Morpho-Syntax* (2014): 1–47, <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4243/1/BING4316-M1.pdf>.

¹⁶ Native American English, "University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics," *English* 14, no. 2 (2008).

¹⁷ Dhita Novianti, "Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie," *Bachelor's Thesis UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta* (2017), https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/36785/1/DHITA_NOVIANTI_FAH.pdf.

applied to a language which has been produced. Meanwhile, the generative morphology only focuses to the competence theory¹⁸.



So based on those definitions above the researcher can conclude that word is the smallest unit to make the communication good and as the best operational to express something.

¹⁸ Ibid.

B. Word Formations

Word formation, according to Hans Marchand in Zamudin Mamur article is that branch of the science of language which studies the patterns on which a language forms a new lexical unit, ie. words. Word formation can only be concerned with composites which are analyzable both formally and semantically.⁹ As for Crystal, word formation is, in more practical way, considered as "the process of creating words out of sequences of morphemes."¹⁹

I think stupid and clumsy, and while it's true that I don't know how to disable it and I can't text with thumbs like a teenager (though I am prehensile), why would I let a machine tell me what I want to say? I text someone "Good night" in German, and instead of "Gute Nacht" I send "Cute Nachos." I type "adverbial," and it comes out "adrenal," which is like a knife to my adverbial gland.²⁰

The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek (étymon "original form" + logia "study of"), and is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek (éntomon "insect"). Greek and Latin are the sources of many English words, often providing alternative ways to

¹⁹ Cynthia Lloyd, "Semantics and Word Formation," *Semantics and Word Formation* (2015), <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/283100-semantics-and-word-formation-in-modern-e-58f05cd7.pdf>.

²⁰ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, ed. Dr. Jeffrey Gil, *The Study of Language*, 3rd ed. (Adelaide: Cambridge University Press, 2019), <https://id1lib.org/book/2357518/edad9d/?wrongHash>.

describe things, such as mono- from Greek (mono-cycle) and uni- from Latin (uni-cycle).

There are some word formation of word because word have some ways to construct the word²¹ as follows:

1. Borrowing

English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including these examples: dope (Dutch) jewel (French) glitzy (Yiddish) lilac (Persian)²².

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other language including alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), piano (Italian) and zebra (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as can be observed in the Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* ('supermarket') and *rajio* ('radio'), or Hungarians talking about sport, *klub*, and *futbal*, or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, over a *glas*²³

2. Compounding

Languages such as German and English This very productive source of new terms has been well documented in English and German, but can also be

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid. page 170

²³ Dian Sukma, "Analysis of Word Formation in Short Message Service (Sms) Text Sent by the Second Semester Students at Pasir Pengaraian University," *Dian Sukma* 3, no. 1 (2014): 43–52, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/59922-EN-analysis-of-word-formation-in-short-mess.pdf>.

found in totally unrelated languages, such as Hmong (spoken in Laos and Vietnam), which has many recently created compounds²⁴.

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. For examples: class (noun) + room (noun) ◇ classroom green (adjective) + house (noun) ◇ greenhouse sun (noun) + bathe (verb) ◇ sunbathe pick (verb) + pocket (noun) ◇ pickpocket, cut-throat hit (verb) + run (verb) ◇ hitrun cut (preposition) + cast (verb) ◇ outcast These compound words can be made of many combinations but the most frequent combination is those of noun and noun. This is the largest sub-grouping of compounds. Many types of semantic relationship can be isolated within this grouping.²⁵

It can be difficult to decide whether a combination of words is a compound or simply a noun phrase. The criterion taken to distinguishing between the two is the stress. If the stress is on the first word, then it is a compound. This is not difficult if the combination consists of a noun and a noun – like movie star, classroom, ticket agent, etc. But when the combination consists of an adjective and a noun like deep structures or dancing teacher, it can result in a different meaning. When the stress is on the left, deep structure, then it is a compound word which refers to a part of transformational grammar. When it is a phrase with the stress on the right or on the second

²⁴ Yule, *Study Lang.* page 172

²⁵ Raja, “Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis.”

element, the meaning is “a structure which is deep”. Likewise, “dancing teacher, when it is a compound Vol. 14 No. 1 – April 2014 85 word with the stress on the left, it means a teacher who teaches dancing. Whereas when it is a noun phrase with the stress on the right, it means a teacher who is dancing. However, these cases are quite rare, and only those with the –ing form can result in difficulty.

In ordinary English spelling, compounds are sometimes spelled as single words, as in sawmill, sawdust; sometimes the parts are connected by a hyphen, as in jig-saw; and sometimes they are spelled as two words, as in chain saw, oil well. (Dictionaries may differ in their spellings.) Nonetheless, we are justified in classifying all such cases as compound words regardless of their conventional spelling for a variety of reasons. First, the stress pattern of the compound word is usually different from the stress pattern in the phrase composed of the same words in the same order. Compare: compound phrase

3. Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a longer word. It occurs when the long word has a very common use and the shorter form results because it is simpler and more easily understood. These clipped forms are usually

appropriate in informal conversation but some of them are also used in standard English.²⁶

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in chem, exam, gym, lab, math, phys-ed, poly-sci, prof and typo.²⁷

However, this is not always the case. Sometimes, a word of four syllables is clipped into two syllables or one only. For examples :

- a. composition ◇ compo
- b. professional ◇ pro
- c. advertisement ◇ ads
- d. cafeteria ◇ café
- e. dormitory ◇ dorm

4. Blending

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, in blending, we typically take only the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other word. Some common examples of blending are bit (binary/digit), brunch

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Yule, *Study Lang.* page 174

(breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel), telecast (television/broadcast), Oxbridge (Oxford/Cambridge).²⁸

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meanings. For example: motor + hotel \diamond motel smoke + fog \diamond smog breakfast + lunch \diamond brunch The word motel is used to mean a hotel for motorists, smog is used to mean smoke and fog, and brunch is used to mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch.²⁹

5. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are “category change” and “functional shift.” A number of nouns such as bottle, butter, chair and vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the meeting; They’re vacationing in Florida.³⁰

A change in the function of a word without any reduction is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’. A number of nouns, such as verbs, as in the

²⁸ Ibid. page 173

²⁹ Raja, “Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis.”

³⁰ Yule, *Study Lang.* page 177

following sentences: He is papering the bedroom walls; Have you buttered the toast ?; We bottled the home-brew last night.³¹

6. Derivation

In our list so far, we have not dealt with what is by far the most common word-formation process to be found in the production of new words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudice, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness.³²

The process of confixation is not used in English. Both affixes are not simultaneously attached, but they are attached one by one. The problem is which is attached first, the prefix or the suffix.

(1) a. disagreement or



³¹ Sukma, “Analysis of Word Formation in Short Message Service (Sms) Text Sent by the Second Semester Students at Pasir Pengaraian University.”

³² Yule, *Study Lang*. page 181

b. dis agree ment



(2) a. dis grace ful



b. dis grace ful



7. Coinage

The invention and general use of totally new terms, or coinage, is not very common in English. Typical sources are trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. Older examples are aspirin, nylon, vaseline and zipper; more recent examples are granola, kleenex, teflon and xerox.³³

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD (“compact disk”) or SPCA (“Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals”) where the pronunciation consists of

³³ Ibid. page 183

saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as laser (“light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation”), radar (“radio detecting and ranging”), scuba (“self-contained underwater breathing apparatus”), a sim (“subscriber identity module”) card and zip (“zone improvement plan”) code.³⁴

An acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say, therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase. For examples: Aeronautics and Space Administration ◇ NASA Test of English as a Foreign Language ◇ TOEFL Very important person ◇VIP World Health Organization ◇ WHO Teaching English as a Foreign Language ◇ TEFL Acronyms usually name political, industrial, and social institutions, not single or compound words. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made into an acronym and formed into a word. However, some acronyms have already become permanent entries in the lexicon of English such as radar (radio detecting and ranging), laser (light amplification by stimulated emission or radiation), and scuba (selfcontained under water breathing apparatus). People have forgotten that they are acronyms, instead they regard them as new entries in English. Besides the long phrases which are made into acronyms,

³⁴ Ibid.page 180

there are some short phrases as well which one made into acronyms. Down payment ◇ D.P Brought in dead ◇ BID Delivery order ◇ D.O Ante cenam ◇ a.c (before meals)

9. Multiple Process

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form³⁵

Table 1. word formations

No	Word Formations	
1	Borrowing	Ex : dope (Dutch) jewel (French) glitzy (Yiddish)
2	Compounding	Ex : hnab (“bag”) + rau (“put”) + ntawv (“paper”) = hnabrauntawv (“schoolbag”)
3	Clipping	Ex : fan (fanatic), flu

³⁵ Ibid.page 184

		(influenza), perm (permanent wave)
4	Blending	Ex : infotainment (information/entertainment)
5	Conversion	Ex : Verb → Noun to cheat-He's a cheat.
6	Derivation	Ex: unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism
7	Coinage	Ex: granola, kleenex, teflon and xerox
8	Acronyms	Ex : mothers against drunk driving" (MADD)
9	Multiple Process	Ex: snow and ball were combined to form the noun snowball

C. Review of Related Findings

The results of this study from Andrew Joshua Sihombing that the title is AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN 2021 WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM REPORT: MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH indicate that only four word formation processes make up the thirty-two data found in the data source: compounding, derivation,

borrowing and acronyms; derivation is the process that forms the most terms in the report as many as fourteen terms, the second is compounding with eight terms, third is borrowing with six terms, the last one is acronyms with four terms formed by the process. For the kind of morpheme of data in the form of compounding and derivation, there are twentythree roots, fourteen affixes, and two combining forms that are used to form the term³⁶.

The result of this study from Bimrew Sendekie Belay found six types of word-formation process based on Yule's theory namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The researcher found 10 words that categorized as borrowing with the percentage 12%, 22 words that categorized as compounding with the percentage 26,5%, clipping also found in 4 words with the percentage 4,8% in 5 educational articles of The Jakarta Post Website. 5 words that categorized as acronym with the percentage 6%, and 42 words that categorized as derivation process with the percentage 51%. It can be conclude that the most common type of word-formation process that found in 5 Educational Articles of The Jakarta Post Website is derivation with the number of data are 42 word with the percentage 51% and 2 words as multiple processes with the percentage 2,4%. The researcher also found derivation as the types of word-formation process that can change the word class and meaning, borrowing, clipping, acronym are the types that do not change the word class and meaning,

³⁶ Andrew Yosua Sihombing, "An Analysis of Word Formation in 2021 World Economic Forum Report: Morphological Approach Thesis" (2021), [http://repository.upbatam.ac.id/1274/1/cover-s.d bab III.pdf](http://repository.upbatam.ac.id/1274/1/cover-s.d%20bab%20III.pdf).

compounding and multiple processes are the types that sometimes changes and does not change the meanings.³⁷

The third research from R.Fitriani that the title is An analysis of English Word Formation Process in The Word Column News of The Jakarta Post Newspaper in May 21st, 2012 Edition are found acronym, abbreviation, clipping, blending, borrowing, compounding, coinage, conversion, derivation and multiple process. It also shows that news writers try to make language that could be mentioned easily. The English word formation process which experience in the change of meaning are compounding, coinage and derivation. And the most frequently use of English word formation process is derivation with 129 words in percentage 39.57%. It seems from the finding result of the research that derivation holds the highest frequency in English word formation process in news³⁸

The results of this research from Annisha Dyuli Adha and Rahma Dania had a title Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles showed that there were six types of word formation found in the VOA News articles, they were derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping/ abbreviation, and

³⁷ Bimrew Sendekie Belay, "One of the Language Phenomena Is in the Practice of Language Used on Online News. On Online News, Language Is Used as Communication between Writer and the Reader. The Language Use Is Used Based on the Different Context and the Theme of That News. One Exam," *ገጽ 7*, no. 8.5.2017 (2022): 2003–2005, [http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/20245/1/PUSAT](http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/20245/1/PUSAT%20BAB%201%20DAN%202.pdf)

³⁸ R. Fitriani, "An Analysis of English Word Formation Process in The Word Column News of The Jakarta Post Newspaper in May 21st, 2012 Edition" (2012), [http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/1258/1/RENI FITRIANI_58430637__ok.pdf](http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/1258/1/RENI%20FITRIANI_58430637__ok.pdf).

conversion. From those types, compound was the most common word formation found in the articles because it was the basic division in forming the words³⁹.

The research found that the brand names with English in Indonesian products can be created by applying word formation such as compounding, blending, affixation, reduplication, onomatopoeia, abbreviation, acronym and clipping. The process of compounding consists of pure compounding and modification compounding⁴⁰.

So based on above the researcher has the dominant of derivation because derivation can be found in every sentence and it must be sentence there are derivation

³⁹ Annisha Dyuli Adha and Rahma Dania, *Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles*, *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, vol. 8, 2020.

⁴⁰ Giyatmi Giyatmi et al., "The Analysis of English Word Formations Used on Brand Names Found in Indonesian Products," *Register Journal* 7, no. 2 (2014): 179.

CHAPTER III

ROWAN ATKINSON SPEECH MANUSCRIPT

A. Biography of Rowan Atkinson

Rowan Sebastian Atkinson, was born on 6th January 1955 in Consett, County Durham, England. He is an English actor, comedian, and screenwriter who is best known for his work on the sitcoms Mr. Bean. He comes from a family where he was the youngest of four brothers. His parents were Eric Atkinson, a farmer and company director and Ella May. Atkinson starred in a series of comedy shows for BBC Radio 3 in 1978 called The Atkinson People. It consisted of a series of satirical interviews with fictional great men, who were played by Atkinson himself. The series was written by himself. After university, Atkinson toured with an act that was eventually filmed for a television show. He featured in many shows with famous people. However, Atkinson's most successful creation is the hapless Mr. Bean, who first appeared on New Year's Day in 1990 in a half-hour special for Thames Television. Several sequels to Mr. Bean appeared on television until 1995, and the character later appeared in a feature film. Atkinson appeared at the 2012 Summer Olympics opening ceremony as Mr. Bean in a comedy sketch during a performance of Chariots of Fire, playing a repeated single note on synthesiser⁴¹

⁴¹ Rowan Atkinson, "Rowan Atkinson Live," *rowan atkinson live*, no. January 1955 (1992): 2013, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335727700_Rowan_Atkinson_to_Mr_Bean_A_Story_of_Weakness_to_Success-Case_Study.

He started his acting career in 1978 for BBC Radio 3 with the name “The Atkinson People”. In 1979, he starred in a comedy TV show “Not The Nine O’Clock News”. After that he earned a role in “Blackadder”, which was aired in 1983. In the same year, he made his picture with supporting role “Never Say Never Again”. From 1987 to 1989 he was called for the festival “Just For Laughs”. In the year 1990, he was casted as Mr. Bean in a show titled “Mr. Bean”. Many sequels of Mr. Bean were made and aired on TV until 1995. In 1994, he gained recognition for his voiceover as a bird “Zazu” in Disney’s “The Lion King” and “Four Weddings and a Funeral”. From 2001 to 2003, he did supporting roles in films. In addition to supporting role, he did a big hit with the title “Mr. Bean’s Holiday” which released in 2007. In 2011, he appeared on a big screen in the sequel of James Bond named as “Johnny English”. In 2013, Rowan took a role in “Quartermaine’s Terms” at a theater in London.¹⁰ Most recently (2018), he returned back to theater in “Johnny English Strikes Again”⁴².

So Rowan Atkinson started his career is not beasy he has got many trouble in his life until now.

B. Speech

Traditionally speaking, the act of communicating via speech has been viewed as a two-way process between speaker and listener(s) that involves the

⁴² Seshadripuram Educational Trust, “Rowan Atkinson to Mr.Bean : A Story o Weakness to Success Case Study” 2, no. January (2019), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335727700_Rowan_Atkinson_to_Mr_Bean_A_Story_of_Weakness_to_Success-_Case_Study.

‘productive’ skill of speaking and the ‘receptive’ skill of listening. However, it is recognized now that the speaker and the listener both participate actively in the process i.e. the speaker encodes the message to be conveyed using appropriate language, and the listener decodes (or interprets) the message.⁴³

This is an extremely basic notion or model of the human speech communication process. In normal speech situations, the message contains a large amount of information comprising both spoken (i.e. linguistic) and ‘unspoken’ (extra- linguistic and non-linguistic) signals. Much of this information is often already known to the speaker/listener and may be viewed as ‘redundant’ information that is intuitively shared between speaker and listener who therefore processes it with minimum attention. This shared ‘knowledge in our heads’ that makes communication possible includes information about the common language and its sound patterns, the time and place of conversation, the type of relationship between the communicators, facial and body movements, norms, beliefs, and values; and other cultural features. It also makes the process of speech a very complex one.

C. American Youtube Channel

The pioneer and biggest speeches channel on Youtube with over 4 Million subscribers. If you want to practice and improve your English listening and reading skills, our channel helps you do that. The sole aim of this channel is to

⁴³ C. Wheddon, “Speech Communication.,” British Telecom technology journal 6, no. 2 (1988): 7–21.

help the students with their reading and listening skills while we will watching famous Speeches with large English subtitles. The English teachers, students, and learners who are looking for good content can watch our video and enjoy the good-quality content while also learning about life philosophy from the speeches. We do extensive research to bring up the finest English Speeches that would not only be knowledgeable but are perfect for improving your reading and listening skills. Each video and speech we select is excellent in terms of reading and listening practice. We hope that our content will improve your knowledge and English skills.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answers the problem that exists in the previous chapter. The researcher explores what morphological process in Rowan Atkinson speech on American youtube channel. The data was taken from google in pdf. This chapter describes the result and discussion. The researcher describes that morphological process of word in speech.

The researcher have done the analysis and have found word and word formation like blending, coinage, borrowing, compounding, acronyms, multiple process, derivation, clipping and conversion.

A. Data Analysis

1. Word Formation in Rowan Atkinson Speech

Word is the informal unit or unique word that be used to make communication simply. For obtaining a better view, the researcher shows the following table to show the finding of word in Rowan Atkinsons speech.

Table 4. Data of Description About Word

No	Paragraph	Words
1	Paragraph 1	Starting, comes, consideration, relating, passionate, freely, expression

2	Paragraph 2	Enjoyed, expression, personally, highly, unlikely, arrested, undoubtedly, privileged, afforded, vulnerable, backstage, calling, displaying, TV
3	Paragraph 3	Ludicrous, offences and charges, remembered, called, Rhyn-jones, manifestly, commander, played, giving, dressing, arresting, ridiculous, walking, darkness
4	Paragraph 4	Arrested, urinating, convenience, looking, a defender, claiming, dropped, arrested, refused, working, ignoring, publicity, attracted
5	Paragraph 5	Sensed, questioned, arrested, censoriousness, intimidating, guaranteed, expression
6	Paragraph 6	Summarized, protestor, arresting, threatening, depending, insulting, criminalized, outlawing, interpreted
7	Paragraph 7	Construed, unfavourable, interpreted, hardly, surprising, talked, earlier

8	Paragraph 8	Discussion, reasonable, successive, intended, created, extraordinarily, controlling, uncomfortable, softly, highly, educated, intolerant, intolerance, sagely, minded, supposedly, inarguable, advocating, replacement
9	Paragraph 9	Prejudices, injustices, resentment, addressed, arresting, aired, argued, preferably, resistance, insulting, childhood, gonna, exposed, perfectly, priority
10	Paragraph 10	Laudable, restrict, strongest, hateful, repression, inoffensive
11	Paragraph 11	Longer-term, censoriousness, skirmish, self-appointed, encouraging, slowly
12	Paragraph 12	Lifeline, slightly, scrabble, inappropriate, construed, insulting, judgement, offended
13	Paragraph 13	Raised, fascinating, firstly, responsibility
14	Paragraph 14	Secondly, appallingly, prickly,

		intolerant, mildest, intolerance, dealing, consequence, wholehearted, reform.
--	--	--

So, based on result of word above, there are many word in RowanAtkinson speech and they have many word formation. The word result of word below

Table 5. Result of Word Formation

Paragraph	Word
1	7 words
2	17 words
3	17 words
4	13 words
5	12 words
6	9 words
7	12 words
8	19 words
9	15 words
10	6 words
11	6 words
12	8 words
13	4 words

14	11 words
total	156 words

2. Word Formation in Rowan Atkinson Speech

In word, there are many how to construct the word that to know it is word or not. Word formation can be see below.

Paragraph 1

“My **starting** point when it **comes** to the **consideration** of any issue **relating** to free speech is my **passionate** belief that the second most precious thing in life is the right to express yourself **freely**. The most precious thing in life I think is food in your mouth and the third most precious is a roof over your head but a fixture in the Number 2 slot for me is free **expression**, just below the need to sustain life itself.”

Table 6.1 Word Formation in Paragraph 1

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-

6	Derivation	Starting	1	7
		Comes	1	
		Consideration	1	
		Relating	1	
		Passionate	1	
		Freely	1	
		expression	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				7

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process in paragraph 1 it is all about derivation because from word above it has suffix at the end of the word like suffix –ion in word consideration or –ing in word starting so it can be said derivation.

Paragraph 2

“ That is because I have enjoyed free expression in this country all my professional life and expect to continue to do so, I personally highly unlikely to be arrested for whatever laws exist to contain free expression, because of the undoubtedly privileged position that is afforded to those of a high public profile. So, my concerns are less for myself and more for those more vulnerable because of their lower profile backstage. Like the man arrested in Oxford for calling a police horse, gay. Or the teenager arrested for calling the Church of Scientology a cult. Or the café owner arrested for displaying passages from the bible on a TV screen.”

Table 6.2 Word Formation in Paragraph 2

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	backstage	1	1
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Enjoyed	1	

		Expression	1	
		Personally	1	
		Highly	1	
		Unlikely	1	
		Arrested	4	
		Undoubtedly	1	15
		Privileged	1	
		Afforded	1	
		Vulnerable	1	
		Calling	1	
		displaying	1	
7	Acronyms	TV	1	1
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				17

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process in paragraph 2 dominated from derivation because derivation it can be suffix or prefix like un- in word unlikely or -ed in word privileged. Also there are a word that classify to compounding is backstage. Because the word back stage include to word back and stage that if it be gathered in one word the meaning will be different. And also in paragraph 2 also have one word that classify to acronyms is TV. Means it is a construction the real meaning of TV is television but most of people use TV to describe it.

Paragraph 3

“When I heard of some of these more ludicrous offences and charges, I remembered that I had been here before in a fictional context. I once did a show called Not the Nine O’Clock News, some years ago, and we did a sketch where Griff Rhys-Jones played Constable Savage, a manifestly racist police officer to whom I, as his station commander, is giving a dressing down for arresting a black man on a whole string of ridiculous, trumped up and ludicrous charges. The charges for which Constable Savage arrested Mr. Winston Kodogo of 55 Mercer Road were these: ‘Walking on the cracks in the pavement.’ ‘Walking in a loud shirt in a built-up area during the hours of darkness’ and one of my favourites ‘Walking around all over the place.”

7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	Offence Charges	1 1	2
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				17

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process in paragraph 3 is same with above most of them are derivation because it is the simple word in speech or speech. And for convention means to change the function of word like above offence here not as a verb but as a noun. And also for coinage it is like a new word or specific word like ludicrous

Paragraph 4

“He was also **arrested** for ‘**Urinating** in a public convenience’ and ‘**Looking** at me in a funny way’. Who would have thought that we would

end up with a law that would allow life to imitate art so exactly. I read somewhere, a defender of the status quo **claiming** that the fact that the gay horse case was **dropped** after the **arrested** man **refused** to pay the fine and that the Scientology case was also **dropped** at some point during the court process was proof that the law **working** well, **ignoring** the fact that the only reason these cases were **dropped** was because of the **publicity** that they had **attracted**.”

Table 6.4 Word Formation in Paragraph 4

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	publicity	1	1
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Arrested Urinating Looking Claiming Dropped	2 1 1 1 3	12

		Refused	1	
		working	1	
		Ignoring	1	
		attracted	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				13

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process in paragraph 4 is dominant to derivation because it is the basic in speech or speech and simple to apply and for compounding it is 2

word that be combined to be a new word and new meaning like above the word publicity.

Paragraph 5

“The Police **sensed** that ridicule was just around the corner and withdrew their actions. But what about the thousands of other cases that did not enjoy the oxygen of **publicity**? That weren’t quite **ludicrous** enough to attract media attention? Even for those actions that were withdrawn, people were **arrested**, **questioned**, taken to court That isn’t a law **working properly**: that is **ensoriousness** of the most **intimidating** kind, **guaranteed** to have, as Lord Dear says, a ‘**chilling** effect’ on free **expression** and free protest.”

Table 6.5 Word Formation in Paragraph 5

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	publicity	1	1
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	Ludicrous	1	1
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Sensed	1	

		Arrested	1	
		Questioned	1	
		Working	1	
		Properly	1	
		Censoriousness	1	10
		Intimidating	1	
		Guaranteed	1	
		Chilling	1	
		expression	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				12

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process in paragraph 5 is dominant to derivation because it is the basic in speech or speech and simple to apply and for compounding it is 2 word that be combined to be a new word and new meaning like above the word publicity. And also ludicrous there classify into coinage because it is a new word.

Paragraph 6

“ Parliament’s Joint committee on Human Rights **summarized**, as you may know, this whole issue very well by **saying** ‘While **arresting** a **protestor** for using **threatening** or abusive speech may, **depending** on the circumstances, be a proportionate response, we do not think that language or behaviour that is **merely insulting** should ever be **criminalized** in this way.’ The clear problem with the outlawing of insult is that too many things can be **interpreted** as such.”

Table 6.6 Word Formation in Paragraph 6

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-

6	Derivation	Summarized	1	9
		Arresting	1	
		Threathning	1	
		Depending	1	
		Protestor	1	
		Merely	1	
		Insulting	1	
		Criminalized	1	
		interpreted	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				9

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Paragraph 7

“Criticism is **easily construed** as insult by certain parties. Ridicule is **easily construed** as insult. Sarcasm, **unfavourable** comparison, **merely stating** an alternative point of view to the orthodoxy can be **interpreted** as insult. And because so many things can be interpreted as insult, it is **hardly surprising** that so many things have been, as the examples I **talked** about **earlier** show.”

Table 6.7 Word Formation in Paragraph 7

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Easily Construed Unfavourable Merely Stating Interpreted	2 2 1 1 1 1	12

		Hardly	1	
		Surprising	1	
		Talked	1	
		earlier	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				12

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process above that all about derivation like above **unfavourable** this word have 2 kind derivation first is prefix it is **un-** before word favour and suffix is **-able** is after word favour.

Paragraph 8

“Although the law under **discussion** has been on the statute book for over 25 years, it is indicative of a culture that has taken hold of the

programmes of successive governments that, with the **reasonable** and well-intended ambition to contain obnoxious elements in society, has **created** a society of an **extraordinarily** authoritarian and **controlling** nature. It is what you might call The New **Intolerance**, a new but intense **desire** to gag **uncomfortable** voices of dissent. ‘I am not **intolerant**’, say many people; say many **softly** spoken, **highly educated**, **liberal-minded** people: ‘I am only **intolerant** of **intolerance**’. And people tend to nod sagely and say ‘Oh, wise words, wise words’ and yet if you think about this **supposedly inarguable** statement for longer than five seconds, you realize that all it is **advocating** is the **replacement** of one kind of **intolerance** with another. Which to me doesn’t represent any kind of progress at all.”

Table 6.8 Word Formation in Paragraph 8

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	Liberal-minded	1	1
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-

6	Derivation	Discussion	1	18
		Reasonable	1	
		Extraordinarily	1	
		Controlling	1	
		Created	1	
		Intolerance	3	
		Uncomfortable	1	
		Intolerant	2	
		Softly	1	
		Highly	1	
		Educated	1	
		Supposedly	1	
		Inarguable	1	
		Advocating	1	
		Replacement	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				19

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Morphological process above have many type but or clipping is special because it ususally have to word and have a mark (-) usually the first word is noun and the second word is verb that have suffix –ed

Paragraph 9

“ **Underlying prejudices**, injustices or **resentments** are not **addressed** by **arresting** people: they are **addressed** by the issues being **aired**, **argued** and dealt with **preferably** outside the legal process. For me, the best way to increase society’s **resistance** to **insulting** or offensive speech is to allow a lot more of it. As with childhood diseases, you are gonna be better resist those germs to which you have been **exposed**. We need to build our immunity to **taking** offence, so that we can deal with the issues that **perfectly justified** criticism can raise. Our priority should be to deal with the message, not the messenger. “

Table 6.9 Word formation in paragraph 9

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Underlying Preudices Resentment Addressed Arrested Aired Argued Preferably Resistance Insulting Exposed Taking	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15

		Perfectly justified	1 1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				15

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Paragraph 10

“As President Obama said in an address to the United Nations only a month or so ago: ‘**Laudable** efforts to **restrict** speech can become a tool to silence critics or oppress **minorities**. The **strongest** weapon against **hateful** speech is not **repression**, it is more speech.’ And that is the essence of my thesis, more speech. If we want a robust society, we need more robust dialogue and that must include the right to insult or to offend.

And as, even if, as Lord Dear says, you know, the freedom to be
 inoffensive is no freedom at all.”

Table 6.10 Word Formation in Paragraph 10

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	Llaudable	1	1
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Strongest Hateful Repression Inoffensive minorities	1 1 1 1 1	5
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-

9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				6

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Coinage usually is a new word that means it does not have meaning or latin language and also coinage usually in another language like in dutch, frenc and each other, and for derivation is usually about suffix and prefix like above the word hateful have a suffix –ful at the end of word hate

Paragraph 11

“The repeal of this word in this clause will be only a small step, but it will, I hope, be a critical one in what should be a **longer-term** project to pause and **slowly** rewind a creeping culture of **ensoriousness**. It is a small **skirmish** in the battle, in my opinion, to deal with what Sir Salman Rushdie refers to as the ‘outrage industry’ - **self-appointed** arbiters of the public good, **encouraging** media-stoked outrage, to which the police feel under terrible pressure to react.”

Table 6.11 Word Formation in Paragraph 11

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	Longer-term Self-appointed	1 1	2
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Slowly Encouraging Skirmish censoriousness	1 1 1 1	4
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				6

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Clipping usually has two word but for the suffix –ed can be have or not but to know the word is clipping or not can be analyze from he word first and second. Generally the first word is noun and the second is verb and also have mark (-) to connect between the first word and the second word

Paragraph 12

“ A newspaper rings up Scotland Yard: ‘Someone has said something **slightly insulting** on Twitter about someone who we think a national treasure. What are you going to do about it?’ And the police panic and they **scrabble** around and then grasp the most **inappropriate** lifeline of all, Section 5 of the Public Order Act, that thing where they can arrest anybody for saying anything that might be **construed** by anyone else as **insulting**. You know, they don’t seem to need a real victim, they need only to make the **judgment** that somebody could have been **offended** if they had heard or read what has been said.”

Table 6.12 Word Formation in Paragraph 12

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Slightly Insulting Scrabble Inappropriate Construed judgement offended	1 2 1 1 1 1 1	8
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				8

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Word formation above dominant to derivation because it is usual use in speech or speech like above word construed and offended there are at the end word is –ed as derivation

Paragraph 13

“The most **ludicrous** degree of latitude. The storms that surround have raised some **fascinating** issues about free speech, which we haven’t really yet come to terms with. **Firstly**, that we all have to take **responsibility** for what we say, which is quite a good lesson to learn.”

Table 6.13 Word Formation in Paragraph 13

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-

4	Coinage	ludicrous	1	1
5	Blending	-	-	-
6	Derivation	Fascinating Firstly responsibility	1 1 1	3
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				4

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Word formation above dominant to derivation because it is usual use in speech or speech like above word responsibility there are at the end word is –ity as derivation and coinage above is the word in another language that be used in speech or speech

Paragraph 14

“But **secondly**, we’ve learnt how **appallingly prickly** and **intolerant** society has become of even the **mildest** adverse comment. The law should not be **aiding** and **abetting** this new **intolerance**. Free speech can only suffer if the law prevents us from **dealing** with its consequences. I offer you my **wholehearted** support to the **Reform** Section 5 campaign. Thank very you”

Table 6.14 Word Formation in Paragraph 14

No	Morphological process	Data	Number of Data	Σ
1	Borrowing	-	-	-
2	Compounding	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	-
5	Blending	-	-	-

6	Derivation	Secondly	1	11
		appallingly	1	
		prickly	1	
		intolerant	1	
		mildest	1	
		aiding	1	
		abetting	1	
		intolerance	1	
		dealing	1	
		wholehearted	1	
		Reform	1	
7	Acronyms	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-
Total				11

Red : Derivation

Green : Coinage

Yellow : Compounding

Blue : Clipping

Orange: Acronyms

Purple: Conversion

Word formation above dominant to derivation because it is usual use in speech or speech like above word intolerance there are at the end word is –ance as derivation and coinage above is the word in another language that be used in speech or speech

Table 7 Statistical Table of Word formation

n o	Word formation	Paragraph													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Compoundin g	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Clipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
4	Coinage	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
5	Blending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Derivation	7	15	13	¹²	¹⁰	9	12	18	15	5	4	8	3	11
7	Acronyms	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Conversion	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Multiple process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

So from 156 words in Rowan Atkonson speech that have analyzed there are 142 words that categoriez in derivation and 3 words categoriez as

compounding, 3 words categoriez as clipping, 5 words that categoriez as coinage, 1 word that categoriez as acronyms and 2 words that categoriez as conversion.

3. The Dominant of Word formation

There are 156 word in Rowan Atkinson speech and it has some categoriez based on morphological process. In the speech, the researcher used word formation to describe the situation and the setting. However the listeners can understand the speech, the situation and words that used in the speech is easy understood and make the listeners automatically the morphological process.

Table 8. Recapitulation Data

No	Type of morphological process	Σ	percentage
1	Borrowing	-	
2	Compounding	3	0.23%
3	Clipping	3	0.23%
4	Coinage	5	0.38%
5	Blending	-	
6	Derivation	142	10.93%
7	Acronyms	1	0.07%
8	Conversion	2	0.15%

9	Multiple process	-	
Total		156	11.99%

Table 9 above, it can be seen that is a recapitulation of data percentage from Word formation found in the speech. The table also shows the total and percentage of word. The total obtained from analysis carried out using codes based on types of morphological process. Reference with 3 items compounding $\frac{3}{1298} \times 100 = 0.23$. 3 items from clipping is calculated by $\frac{3}{1298} \times 100 = 0.23$. coinage is 5 items calculated be $\frac{5}{1298} \times 100 = 0.38$. next is derivation with 142 items is calculated be $\frac{142}{1298} \times 100 = 10.93$. Next is acronyms with 1 word that calculated be $\frac{1}{1298} \times 100 = 0,07$. and the last is conversion with 2 words that calculated be $\frac{2}{1298} \times 100 = 0.15$. So, by the calculation above the most dominant of Word formation is derivation with 10.93.

B. Discussion

After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher needs to discuss then findings in order to clarify the answer of the problem that existed in previous chapter. The first problem is what word in Rowan Atkinson speech. In this research, the researcher only focuses on Rowan Atkinson speech.

There second problem is how to build or morphological process in word. Actually, morphological process can make our communication simply with short

sentence. word is needed, because to make communication more simple and more interactive.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that the Rowan Atkinson speech has 9 Word formation. they are borrowing, compounding, clipping, coinage, blending, derivation, acronyms, conversion and multiple process It can be inferred some essential points as follows:

1. The researcher found 6 of morphological process in Rowan Atkinson speech. The first is compounding, The second is clipping, The third is coinage, The fourth is derivation with, The fifth is acronyms and The sixth is conversion
2. The dominant word formation in Rowan Atkinson speech that The first is compounding, The second is clipping with, The third is coinage with, The fourth is derivation with, The fifth is acronyms with and The sixth is conversion with. It can be indicated that the dominant morphological process in Rowan Atkinson speech is derivation. The second dominant is coinage.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to present the some suggestion for the teacher, students of English department and for further researchers as follow:

1. For English Teachers should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process to be interesting by speech as the media. Especially in discourse class or material about it that discuss about morphological process, because with media, the students easily know the aim of lesson.
2. For students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in morphological process.
3. For the future researchers, particularly those who have some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Beside that, the next researchers can use other theories in conducting their research. The researcher hopes that this research can give benefits to another researchers.especially in word and morphological process

REFERENCES

- Adha, Annisha Dyuli, and Rahma Dania. *Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles. IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*. Vol. 8, 2020.
- Ag, I N G O P L. *W O R D - F O R M A T I O N in English*. Edited by Ingo Plag. *System*. cambridge: the press syndicate of the university of cambridge, 2003. <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=pkqWjrp5oM0C&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=WORD+-FORMATION+IN+ENGLISH&ots=we3hp68nSR&sig=R23blkt64DA136brHnAK48DU-NY>.
- Aitchison, Jean, and Ronald Wardaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Edited by Ronald Wardaugh. *The British of Sociolinguistics*. 5th ed. Vol. 38. Garsington Road, Oxford OX4: blackwell, 1987. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. We should also note that two speakers who.
- Atkinson, Rowan. "Rowan Atkinson Live." *rowan atkinson live*, no. January 1955 (1992): 2013. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335727700_Rowan_Atkinson_to_Mr_Bean_A_Story_of_Weakness_to_Success-_Case_Study.
- Bimrew Sendekie Belay. "One of the Language Phenomena Is in the Practice of Language Used on Online News. On Online News, Language Is Used as Communication between Writer and the Reader. The Language Use Is Used Based on the Different Context and the Theme of That News. One Exam." 787, no. 8.5.2017 (2022): 2003–2005. [http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/20245/1/PUSAT BAB 1 DAN 2.pdf](http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/20245/1/PUSAT%20BAB%201%20DAN%202.pdf).
- Coupland, Nikolas. "Introduction: Sociolinguistic Theory and the Practice of Sociolinguistics." *Sociolinguistics* (2016): 1–34. https://assets.cambridge.org/97811070/62283/excerpt/9781107062283_excerpt.pdf.
- Dr. Leany Nani Harsa. "Introduction to Words and Morphemes." *English Morpho-Syntax* (2014): 1–47. <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4243/1/BING4316-M1.pdf>.
- English, Native American. "University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics." *English* 14, no. 2 (2008).
- English, Words, and Compounding Other. "5 Morphology and Word Formation Key

- Concepts” (n.d.): 121–146. <https://wac.colostate.edu/docs/books/sound/chapter5.pdf>.
- Fitriani, R. “An Analysis of English Word Formation Process in The Word Column News of The Jakarta Post Newspaper in May 21st, 2012 Edition” (2012). http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/1258/1/RENI_FITRIANI_58430637___ok.pdf.
- Gärdenfors, Peter. “A Semantic Theory of Word Classes.” *Croatian Journal of Philosophy* 14, no. 41 (2014): 179–194. file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/A_semantics_theory_of_word_classes.pdf.
- Giyatmi, Giyatmi, Endang Dwi Hastuti, Ratih Wijayava, and Sihindun Arumi. “The Analysis of English Word Formations Used on Brand Names Found in Indonesian Products.” *Register Journal* 7, no. 2 (2014): 179.
- Ibatova, Gaukhar, Aigerim Makhmetova, Saule Basarbaevna Zhoraeyeva, Bibinur Amiresheva, Nyshanova Saltanat Tinibekovna, Khoja Akhmet, Yassawi International, and Akmaral Satova. “World Journal on Educational Technology : Current Issues Skills of Children with Preschool Speech Disorder” 13, no. 4 (2021): 1016–1028. <https://un-pub.eu/ojs/index.php/wjet/article/view/6292>.
- Ivars, María Jorgelina. “Vocabulary.” *vocabulary* 7, no. 3 (2015): 213–221. http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/4397/3/3_bab1.pdf.
- John W. Cresswell. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method*. Edited by John W. Cresswell. *Intercultural Education*. Third. Vol. 20. India: University of Nebraska Lincoln, 2009. <file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/ResearchDesignQualitativeQuantitativeandMixedMethodsApproaches3rded.pdf>.
- Lloyd, Cynthia. “Semantics and Word Formation.” *Semantics and Word Formation* (2015). <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/283100-semantics-and-word-formation-in-modern-e-58f05cd7.pdf>.
- Luthfiyati, Dian, Abdul Kholiq, and Intan Ni matus Zahroh. “The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website.” *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal* 1, no. 1 (2017): 30–36. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/256372-the-analysis-of-word-formation-processes-ebb16fc6.pdf>.
- M. Dini Handoko, M.Pd. *English Morphology*. Edited by M.Pd. Yunita Wildaniati. 1st ed. Kota Metro: Perpustakaan Nasional RI Katalog, 2019. <https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>.
- MacNeilage, Peter F., and Barbara L. Davis. “On the Origin of Internal Structure of

- Word Forms.” *Science* 288, no. 5465 (2000): 527–531.
<https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.288.5465.527>.
- Novianti, Dhita. “Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie.” *Bachelor’s Thesis UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta* (2017).
[https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/36785/1/DHITA NOVIANTI - FAH.pdf](https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/36785/1/DHITA%20NOVIANTI-FAH.pdf).
- Raja, Viator Lumban. “Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis.” *Phenomena* 14, no. 1 (2014): 81–86. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/256372-the-analysis-of-word-formation-processes-ebb16fc6.pdf>.
- Sihombing, Andrew Yosua. “An Analysis of Word Formation in 2021 World Economic Forum Report: Morphological Approach Thesis” (2021).
[https://repository.upbatam.ac.id/1274/1/cover s.d bab III.pdf](https://repository.upbatam.ac.id/1274/1/cover%20s.d%20bab%20III.pdf).
- Sukma, Dian. “Analysis of Word Formation in Short Message Service (Sms) Text Sent by the Second Semester Students at Pasir Pengaraian University.” *Dian Sukma* 3, no. 1 (2014): 43–52.
<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/59922-EN-analysis-of-word-formation-in-short-mess.pdf>.
- The, Esthetics O F. “Of the Television Talk Show.” *the aesthetic of the television talk show* (2015): 243–258.
file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/The_Aesthetics_of_the_Television_Talk_Show.pdf.
- Trust, Seshadripuram Educational. “Rowan Atkinson to Mr.Bean: A Story o Weakness to Success Case Study” 2, no. January (2019).
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335727700_Rowan_Atkinson_to_Mr_Bean_A_Story_of_Weakness_to_Success-_Case_Study.
- Wheddon, C. “Speech Communication.” *British Telecom technology journal* 6, no. 2 (1988): 7–21.
- Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. Edited by Dr. Jeffrey Gil. *The Study of Language*. 3rd ed. Adelaide: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
<https://id1lib.org/book/2357518/edad9d/?wrongHash>.

APPENDIX

Appendix I

Rowan Atkinson's speech

My starting point when it comes to the consideration of any issue relating to free speech is my passionate belief that the second most precious thing in life is the right to express yourself freely. The most precious thing in life I think is food in your mouth and the third most precious is a roof over your head but a fixture in the Number 2 slot for me is free expression, just below the need to sustain life itself.

That is because I have enjoyed free expression in this country all my professional life and expect to continue to do so, I personally highly unlikely to be arrested for whatever laws exist to contain free expression, because of the undoubtedly privileged position that is afforded to those of a high public profile. So, my concerns are less for myself and more for those more vulnerable because of their lower profile backstage. Like the man arrested in Oxford for calling a police horse, gay. Or the teenager arrested for calling the Church of Scientology a cult. Or the café owner arrested for displaying passages from the bible on a TV screen.

When I heard of some of these more ludicrous offences and charges, I remembered that I had been here before in a fictional context. I once did a show called Not the Nine O'Clock News, some years ago, and we did a sketch where Griff Rhys-Jones played Constable Savage, a manifestly racist police officer to whom I, as his station commander, is giving a dressing down for arresting a black man on a whole string of ridiculous, trumped up and ludicrous charges. The charges for which

Constable Savage arrested Mr. Winston Kodogo of 55 Mercer Road were these: 'Walking on the cracks in the pavement.' 'Walking in a loud shirt in a built-up area during the hours of darkness' and one of my favourites 'Walking around all over the place.

' He was also arrested for 'Urinating in a public convenience' and 'Looking at me in a funny way'. Who would have thought that we would end up with a law that would allow life to imitate art so exactly. I read somewhere, a defender of the status quo claiming that the fact that the gay horse case was dropped after the arrested man refused to pay the fine and that the Scientology case was also dropped at some point during the court process was proof that the law working well, ignoring the fact that the only reason these cases were dropped was because of the publicity that they had attracted.

The Police sensed that ridicule was just around the corner and withdrew their actions. But what about the thousands of other cases that did not enjoy the oxygen of publicity? That weren't quite ludicrous enough to attract media attention? Even for those actions that were withdrawn, people were arrested, questioned, taken to court. That isn't a law working properly: that is censoriousness of the most intimidating kind, guaranteed to have, as Lord Dear says, a 'chilling effect' on free expression and free protest.

Parliament's Joint committee on Human Rights summarized, as you may know, this whole issue very well by saying 'While arresting a protestor for using threatening or abusive speech may, depending on the circumstances, be a proportionate response,

we do not think that language or behaviour that is merely insulting should ever be criminalized in this way.’ The clear problem with the outlawing of insult is that too many things can be interpreted as such.

Criticism is easily construed as insult by certain parties. Ridicule is easily construed as insult. Sarcasm, unfavourable comparison, merely stating an alternative point of view to the orthodoxy can be interpreted as insult. And because so many things can be interpreted as insult, it is hardly surprising that so many things have been, as the examples I talked about earlier show.

Although the law under discussion has been on the statute book for over 25 years, it is indicative of a culture that has taken hold of the programmes of successive governments that, with the reasonable and well-intended ambition to contain obnoxious elements in society, has created a society of an extraordinarily authoritarian and controlling nature. It is what you might call The New Intolerance, a new but intense desire to gag uncomfortable voices of dissent. ‘I am not intolerant’, say many people; say many softly spoken, highly educated, liberal-minded people: ‘I am only intolerant of intolerance’. And people tend to nod sagely and say ‘Oh, wise words, wise words’ and yet if you think about this supposedly inarguable statement for longer than five seconds, you realize that all it is advocating is the replacement of one kind of intolerance with another. Which to me doesn’t represent any kind of progress at all.

Underlying prejudices, injustices or resentments are not addressed by arresting people: they are addressed by the issues being aired, argued and dealt with preferably

outside the legal process. For me, the best way to increase society's resistance to insulting or offensive speech is to allow a lot more of it. As with childhood diseases, you are gonna be better resist those germs to which you have been exposed. We need to build our immunity to taking offence, so that we can deal with the issues that perfectly justified criticism can raise. Our priority should be to deal with the message, not the messenger.

As President Obama said in an address to the United Nations only a month or so ago: 'Laudable efforts to restrict speech can become a tool to silence critics or oppress minorities. The strongest weapon against hateful speech is not repression, it is more speech.' And that is the essence of my thesis, more speech. If we want a robust society, we need more robust dialogue and that must include the right to insult or to offend. And as, even if, as Lord Dear says, you know, the freedom to be inoffensive is no freedom at all.

The repeal of this word in this clause will be only a small step, but it will, I hope, be a critical one in what should be a longer-term project to pause and slowly rewind a creeping culture of censoriousness. It is a small skirmish in the battle, in my opinion, to deal with what Sir Salman Rushdie refers to as the 'outrage industry' - self-appointed arbiters of the public good, encouraging media-stoked outrage, to which the police feel under terrible pressure to react.

A newspaper rings up Scotland Yard: 'Someone has said something slightly insulting on Twitter about someone who we think a national treasure. What are you going to do about it?' And the police panic and they scrabble around and then grasp

the most inappropriate lifeline of all, Section 5 of the Public Order Act, that thing where they can arrest anybody for saying anything that might be construed by anyone else as insulting. You know, they don't seem to need a real victim, they need only to make the judgment that somebody could have been offended if they had heard or read what has been said.

The most ludicrous degree of latitude. The storms that surround have raised some fascinating issues about free speech, which we haven't really yet come to terms with. Firstly, that we all have to take responsibility for what we say, which is quite a good lesson to learn.

But secondly, we've learnt how appallingly prickly and intolerant society has become of even the mildest adverse comment. The law should not be aiding and abetting this new intolerance. Free speech can only suffer if the law prevents us from dealing with its consequences. I offer you my wholehearted support to the Reform Section 5 campaign. Thank very you

Appendix II

Coding of the data in Rowan Atkinson's speech

My **starting** point when it **comes** to the **consideration** of any issue **relating** to free speech is my **passionate** belief that the second most precious thing in life is the right to express yourself **freely**. The most precious thing in life I think is food in your mouth and the third most precious is a roof over your head but a fixture in the Number 2 slot for me is free **expression**, just below the need to sustain life itself.

That is because I have enjoyed free expression in this country all my professional life and expect to continue to do so, I personally highly unlikely to be arrested for whatever laws exist to contain free expression, because of the undoubtedly privileged position that is afforded to those of a high public profile. So, my concerns are less for myself and more for those more vulnerable because of their lower profile backstage. Like the man arrested in Oxford for calling a police horse, gay. Or the teenager arrested for calling the Church of Scientology a cult. Or the café owner arrested for displaying passages from the bible on a TV screen.

When I heard of some of these more ludicrous offences and charges, I remembered that I had been here before in a fictional context. I once did a show called Not the Nine O'Clock News, some years ago, and we did a sketch where Griff Rhys-Jones played Constable Savage, a manifestly racist police officer to whom I, as his station commander, is giving a dressing down for arresting a black man on a whole string of ridiculous, trumped up and ludicrous charges. The charges for which Constable Savage arrested Mr. Winston Kodogo of 55 Mercer Road were these: 'Walking on the cracks in the pavement.' 'Walking in a loud shirt in a built-up area during the hours of darkness' and one of my favourites 'Walking around all over the place. He was also arrested for 'Urinating in a public convenience' and 'Looking at me in a funny way'. Who would have thought that we would end up with a law that would allow life to imitate art so exactly. I read somewhere, a defender of the status quo claiming that the fact that the gay horse case was dropped after the arrested man refused to pay the fine and that the Scientology case was also dropped at some point

during the court process was proof that the law **working** well, **ignoring** the fact that the only reason these cases were **dropped** was because of the **publicity** that they had **attracted**.

The Police **sensed** that ridicule was just around the corner and withdrew their actions. But what about the thousands of other cases that did not enjoy the oxygen of **publicity**? That weren't quite **ludicrous** enough to attract media attention? Even for those actions that were withdrawn, people were **arrested**, **questioned**, taken to court. That isn't a law **working properly**: that is **censoriousness** of the most **intimidating** kind, **guaranteed** to have, as Lord Dear says, a '**chilling** effect' on free **expression** and free protest.

Parliament's Joint committee on Human Rights **summarized**, as you may know, this whole issue very well by **saying** 'While **arresting** a **protestor** for using **threatening** or abusive speech may, **depending** on the circumstances, be a proportionate response, we do not think that language or behaviour that is **merely insulting** should ever be **criminalized** in this way.' The clear problem with the outlawing of insult is that too many things can be **interpreted** as such.

Criticism is **easily construed** as insult by certain parties. Ridicule is **easily construed** as insult. Sarcasm, **unfavourable** comparison, **merely stating** an alternative point of view to the orthodoxy can be **interpreted** as insult. And because so many things can be interpreted as insult, it is **hardly surprising** that so many things have been, as the examples I **talked** about **earlier** show.

Although the law under **discussion** has been on the statute book for over 25 years, it is indicative of a culture that has taken hold of the programmes of successive governments that, with the **reasonable** and well-intended ambition to contain obnoxious elements in society, has **created** a society of an **extraordinarily** authoritarian and **controlling** nature. It is what you might call The New **Intolerance**, a new but intense **desire** to gag **uncomfortable** voices of dissent. ‘I am not **intolerant**’, say many people; say many **softly** spoken, **highly educated**, **liberal-minded** people: ‘I am only **intolerant** of **intolerance**’. And people tend to nod sagely and say ‘Oh, wise words, wise words’ and yet if you think about this **supposedly inarguable** statement for longer than five seconds, you realize that all it is **advocating** is the **replacement** of one kind of **intolerance** with another. Which to me doesn’t represent any kind of progress at all.

Underlying prejudices, injustices or **resentments** are not **addressed** by **arresting** people: they are **addressed** by the issues being **aired**, **argued** and dealt with **preferably** outside the legal process. For me, the best way to increase society’s **resistance** to **insulting** or offensive speech is to allow a lot more of it. As with childhood diseases, you are gonna be better resist those germs to which you have been **exposed**. We need to build our immunity to **taking** offence, so that we can deal with the issues that **perfectly justified** criticism can raise. Our priority should be to deal with the message, not the messenger.

As President Obama said in an address to the United Nations only a month or so ago: ‘**Laudable** efforts to **restrict** speech can become a tool to silence critics or

oppress minorities. The strongest weapon against hateful speech is not repression, it is more speech.’ And that is the essence of my thesis, more speech. If we want a robust society, we need more robust dialogue and that must include the right to insult or to offend. And as, even if, as Lord Dear says, you know, the freedom to be inoffensive is no freedom at all.

The repeal of this word in this clause will be only a small step, but it will, I hope, be a critical one in what should be a longer-term project to pause and slowly rewind a creeping culture of censoriousness. It is a small skirmish in the battle, in my opinion, to deal with what Sir Salman Rushdie refers to as the ‘outrage industry’ - self-appointed arbiters of the public good, encouraging media-stoked outrage, to which the police feel under terrible pressure to react.

A newspaper rings up Scotland Yard: ‘Someone has said something slightly insulting on Twitter about someone who we think a national treasure. What are you going to do about it?’ And the police panic and they scrabble around and then grasp the most inappropriate lifeline of all, Section 5 of the Public Order Act, that thing where they can arrest anybody for saying anything that might be construed by anyone else as insulting. You know, they don’t seem to need a real victim, they need only to make the judgment that somebody could have been offended if they had heard or read what has been said.

The most ludicrous degree of latitude. The storms that surround have raised some fascinating issues about free speech, which we haven’t really yet come to terms

with. **Firstly**, that we all have to take **responsibility** for what we say, which is quite a good lesson to learn.

But **secondly**, we've learnt how **appallingly prickly** and **intolerant** society has become of even the **mildest** adverse comment. The law should not be **aiding** and **abetting** this new **intolerance**. Free speech can only suffer if the law prevents us from **dealing** with its consequences. I offer you my **wholehearted** support to the **Reform** Section 5 campaign. Thank very you

Red : Derivation
Green : Coinage
Yellow : Compounding
Blue : Clipping
Orange: Acronyms
Purple: Conversion

Appendix III

recapitulation data

No	Type of morphological process	Σ	percentage
1	Borrowing	-	
2	Compounding	3	0.23%
3	Clipping	3	0.23%
4	Coinage	5	0.38%
5	Blending	-	
6	Derivation	142	10.93%
7	Acronyms	1	0.07%
8	Conversion	2	0.15%
9	Multiple process	-	
Total		156	11.99%

Table 9 above, it can be seen that is a recapitulation of data percentage from Word formation found in the speech. The table also shows the total and percentage of word. The total obtained from analysis carried out using codes based on types of morphological process. Reference with 3 items compounding $\frac{3}{1298} \times 100 = 0.23$. 3 items from clipping is calculated by $\frac{3}{1298} \times 100 = 0.23$. coinage is 5 items calculated be $\frac{5}{1298} \times 100 = .0.38$. next is derivation with 142 items is calculated be $\frac{142}{1298} \times 100 = 10.93$. Next is acronyms with 1 word that calculated be $\frac{1}{1298} \times 100 = 0,07$. and the last is conversion with 2 words that calculated be $\frac{2}{1298} \times 100 = 0.15$. So, by the calculation above the most dominant of Word formation is derivation with 10.93.

CURRICULUM VITAE



A. Identity

Name : SYAIFUL ANWAR
Reg. Number : 17 203 00130
Place/ Birth : Bandung/ Agustus, 21th 2000
Sex : Male
Religion : Islam
Address : Kelurahan Sigalangan

B. Parents

Father's Name : Dostan
Mother's Name : Nirwana

C. Educational Background

1. Elementary School : SD Sigalangan, 2005-2011.
2. Junior High School : SMP N.1 Batang Angkola, 2011-2014
3. Senior High School : SMA Negeri 3 Padangsidempuan, 2015-2017.
4. University : UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary
Padangsidempuan, 2017-2023



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY PADANGSIDIMPUAN
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jalan T. Riza Nurdin Km. 4.5 Siliwangi 22133 Telephone (0634) 22080 Faximile (0634) 24022

Nomor B-28/E.1/PP.00.9/01/2023
Lamp.
Perihal Pengesahan Judul dan Penunjukan
Pembimbing Skripsi

31 Januari 2023

Yth

1. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.
2. Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum.

(Pembimbing I)
(Pembimbing II)

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, melalui surat ini kami sampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu Dosen bahwa berdasarkan usulan dosen Penasehat Akademik, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa dibawah ini sebagai berikut.

Nama	Syaiful Anwar
NIM	1720300130
Program Studi	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	An Analysis of word Formation in Rowan Atkinson's Speech in American Youtube Channel 20 th of March 2021

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, sesuai dengan Keputusan Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan Nomor 279 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengangkatan Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, dengan ini kami menunjuk Bapak/Ibu Dosen sebagaimana nama tersebut diatas menjadi Pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II penelitian skripsi Mahasiswa yang dimaksud.

Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu Dosen diucapkan terima kasih.

Mengetahui.

An. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Ketua Program Studi
Tadris Bahasa Inggris


Dr. Lis Yulianti Syafrida, S.Psi., M.A.
NIP 19801224 200604 2 001


Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.
NIP 19820731 200912 2 004