

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS ON *READY*
PLAYER ONE MOVIE'S SCRIPT**

THESIS

This Thesis is Submitted to Fulfill the Requirement
for 'sarjana' Degree in English Language Education



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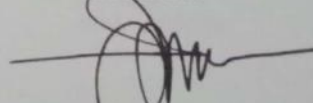
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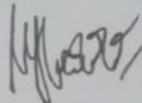
PREFACE

This thesis is submitted as a part of completion for the "Sarjana Degree" in Institute College for Islamic studies (IAIN) Curup. The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect, thus, he really appreciates any suggestions and criticism for the betterment of the thesis.

Finally yet importantly, the writer hopes this thesis will be useful to those who are interested in this field of study.

Curup, 22 June 2020

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The researcher finished this thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS ON READY PLAYER ONE MOVIE’S SCRIPT”**. This thesis is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Strata 1 in English Study Program of IAIN Curup. In conducting this thesis, the researcher received valuable contribution, guidance, support, suggestion and motivation from others. in this chance the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude for:

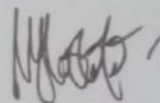
- 1...Dr. Rahmat Hidayat, M.Ag, M.Pd as the Rector of IAIN Curup
- 2...Dr. H. Ifnaldi Nurmal, M.Pd as Decan Faculty of Tarbiyah
- 3...Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd as the Head of English study program
- 4...Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd and Sarwo Edi, M.Pd as my advisor and Co-Advisor, they are the greatest Advisor and Co-Advisor, who are always patient in providing input during the thesis preparation process and always provide suggestions, corrections, and enthusiasm that is often conveyed so as not to stop in place but must continue to move on. Thank you very much for valuable time that spent to guide me to finish this thesis.
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6. My heartfelt thanks go to my family, my parents Mr. Subarto and Mrs. Fatimah, my brothers and sister Winardi, Winarni, Winarno and Warisman who have contributed to my study immeasurably, for their sincere love and prayers.
7. All of my friends at TBI 2015.

Finally, the researcher realize about writing this thesis is not perfect yet, event in the grammar, structure of the writing, discussion or anything else that is not suitable with hoped. The writer really satisfied, if there is critic or suggestion directly to the writer to make this thesis better and perfect. And the last as bad as possible this thesis, but the writer still hope the result of this thesis will give the benefit to the reader and may Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'ala bless us and give us the easiest way for facing our future. Aamiin Ya Robbal'amin.

Wassalammu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Curup, 22 June 2020
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MOTTO

**“Chance is not a coincidence, you
have to create it”**

DEDICATION

Allah, is only the reason why I can finish this thesis. Big thanks for letting me to finish this thesis as soon as my hope. There is no miracle except by You. Allah, in the name of Allah and His Messenger Prophet Muhammad Shalallahu Alaihi Wassallam, I would like to dedicate this thesis for:

- ✚ My heartbeat, my lovely parents, Mr. Suharto and Mrs. Fatimah thank for support and love that you give.
- ✚ My beloved brothers and sister Winardi, Winarni, Winarno and Warisman
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- ✚ It is with pleasure that to them all I dedicate this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Wiranata, 2020. “AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS ON READY PLAYER ONE MOVIE’S SCRIPT”

Advisor : Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd

Co- Advisor : Sarwo Edi, M.Pd

The present study entitled an analysis of word formation process in “Ready Player One” movie’s script is concerned with the analysis of the word formation process that this movie script contains and the meaning contained there in. The topic about word formation process is interesting because it gives people a new information when they are speaking, reading, writing, and also listening the source or something which contains new words . The aims of this study are to identify and analyze the kinds of word formation process used in “Ready Player One ” movie script and the meaning conveyed. This study used theory by George yule . The researcher choose descriptive study as the kind of the research and presented the results in qualitative way. In collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis. The instruments were checklist, to help the researcher collecting the complete data of word formation process in analyzed the meaning of word formation process. The method consists of three steps, The first step was downloading the movie script from the internet. Then the movie script was read repeatedly and intensively. The last step was noting down the word formation process. The result of this study shows that there are 10 kinds of word formation process found, they are coinage, borrowing, compounding , clipping, blending , back formation, conversion, acronym, affixes and multiple process. The researcher use situational context, linguistic context and cultural context to know the meaning of each figurative language which appear in word formation process.

Key Words : Word Formation Process, Ready Player One Movie.

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Appendix III The Meaning of Word Formation Process Found In Ready Player One
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In essence, a human has a predicate as a communal being, so in their life, they always communicate with each other. Communication is an important thing to do because with communication they can exchange information. Humans express their communication through language. Language is an important aspect of everyday life, it will make easier for the human to communicate. The term communication, then, can be used to cover most of the function of language.¹

In this modern era, there are a lot of variations of language used in the community. A member of a society of a language usually consists of a variety of people with different social status and cultural background that are not the same. Since there are many backgrounds and different environments for every human being, languages as a tool of communication is varied. Language variety are variations of the language used in situations, circumstances, or for specific needs. Language is the faculty for communication by speech sound, is a universal characteristic of human race.²

To learn about language we should use linguistics as the study of language. Linguistics is an example of metalinguistics (study about language and language

¹ Stuart C. Poole. *An Introduction To Linguistics*, United Kingdom : Macmillan publisher, 2015.

Page 2

² *Ibid*, Stuart C Poole, Page.6

itself) that take language as the object. Linguistics is a generational narrative cause its primary purpose to explain the doctrinal mastery, and not the performance. One of linguistic objects is morphology . Morphology is subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns of word. The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure³. Many languages have complex morphology words that have many morphemes built in to them.

A word has an important role in the language. A person who does not studying about morphology may say that the word is the smallest component in the language, but in fact the word itself has several processes to become a word. The process is called the word formation process. Word formation is one of the discussions in morphology discussing about how word can be formed in a language in this world.

Word formation commonly found in spoken language. Particularly used by a group or person in an informal situation in order to express something with a new word. The study of word-formation, that is, the ways in which new words are built on the bases of other words (e.g. happy – happy-ness).⁴ Word formation process is the process by which new words are created or invented. Every language is in constant need for new words. This is mainly, because of the development in the technological field. New products are coming on the market

³ Geert Booij, *the grammar of words an introduction of linguistics morphology*, Oxford University press, 2005, Page. 4

⁴ Ingo plag, *word formation in english*, England :Cambridge University press,2003, page.2

and all of them need names by which to be called. Because of these new inventions and changes, a language needs to borrow, derive or otherwise coin new words simply because new things need names.

The use of word formation is commonly found in a work, such as in the movie and song lyrics. Movie and song as a medium to showcase the social condition of the community, for which the writer is interested in getting a movie as object of the research, because movie is the most used media by people in their daily life for entertainment.

Writter choose a movie entitled Ready Player One. This movie is a 2011 science fiction novel, and the debut novel of American author Ernest Cline. The story, set in a dystopia in 2044, follows protagonist Wade Watts on his search for an Easter egg in a worldwide virtual reality game, the discovery of which will lead him to inherit the game creator's fortune. Cline sold the rights to publish the novel in June 2010, in a bidding war to the Crown Publishing Group (a division of Random House).The book was published on August 16, 2011. An audiobook was released the same day; it was narrated by Wil Wheaton, who was mentioned briefly in one of the chapters.Ch. 20 In 2012, the book received an Alex Award from the Young Adult Library Services Association division of the American Library Association and won the 2012 Prometheus Award.A film adaptation,

screen written by Cline and Zak Penn and directed by Steven Spielberg, was released on March 29, 2018.⁵

The characters on this movie sometimes use slang words on their conversation, where the words will cause misunderstanding because the words are new to some people. The use of slang usually formed in abbreviating or removal of one or more letters in a word, or even a change in sound and meaning. In this analysis, the author is interested in analyzing the word formation that found in the ready player one movie. The research in field of morphology especially word formation process is a beneficial research because it takes an important part of the word formulation in language.

B. Research questions

1. What kind of word formation found in the *Ready Player One Movie* script?
2. what are the meaning of word formation process found in the *Ready Player One Movie* script?

C. Focused of the research

This research will focus on how is the process of word formation used by characters in the *Ready Player One Movie* script. The process of word formation that will be analyzed such as derivation, compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, abbreviation , acronym and multiple processes.

⁵ [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ready_Player_One_\(film\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ready_Player_One_(film)), accessed 17 December 2019, 01.08 a.m

D. Significances of the Research

Theoretically, this research hopefully can be useful for people who learn about language, especially English Department students, to increase the understanding of the process of words were formed. Practically, the writer hopes this research can be useful for people who do not learn about linguistics to understand language and to reproduce new words of daily conversation, especially in informal situation

E. Deffention of key term

a. Word formation

In linguistics (particularly morphology and lexicology), word formation refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes. Also called derivational morphology. Word-formation can denote either a state or a process, and it can be viewed either diachronically (through different periods in history) or synchronically (at one particular period in time). Word formation is a basic concepts needed for the study and description of morphologically complex words⁶.

b. Movie

A movie is a media that is shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story.⁷ Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach

⁶ Ingo plag, *word formation in english*, England :Cambridge University press,2003, page.4

⁷ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/movie>, accesed 17 December 2019, 01.33 a.m

people something. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

F. The systematic of the research

This thesis consist of four chapters and each chapter is subdivided into subquent divisions. The thesis is arrange as follows :

Chapter I Introduction , this chapter the writter describe about : Background of the research, Research question, The objective of the research , the Significances of the research, the defenition of key term, and the systematic of the research.

Chapter II Literature Review , this chapter present theoritical review of word formation , kind of word formation,the meaning of word formation , ready player one movie and review of related finding.

Chapter III Methodology Of The Research , this chapter included kind of the research , object of the research, technique of collecting data , instrumen of the research and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV Finding And Discussion, this chapter peresent research finding and disscusion.

Chapter V Conclusion And Sugestion , this chapter included conclusion and sugestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of related theories

a. Linguistics

Linguists are in a broad agreement about some important characteristics of human language, and definition of a language widely associated with linguistics may be used to illustrate areas of agreement. This particular definition states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication'. The definition is rather imprecise in that it contains a considerable redundancy, particularly in employing both of the terms system and arbitrary; some redundancy is perhaps excusable, however, for it allows certain points to be more heavily emphasized than they would otherwise have been⁸.

In linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels, not just two: phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Semantics deals with the meanings (what is signified), while the other three are all concerned with the exponent. At the lowest level we find that everything is composed from a small set of sounds or when we write of letters.⁹

From the various definitions of the experts above, it can be concluded that the Linguistic is a basis for the scientific study of human language from

⁸ Wardhaugh, Ronald, *Introduction to Linguistics*. New York: Mc Graw Hill Book, 1974, Page.4

⁹ Marcus Kracht, *Introduction to Linguistics*, Los Angeles : Department of Linguistics, UCLA, 2008, page. 4

various aspects, including sounds, words and grammar rules bahasannya, or can be defined as the study of language, and make the language as an object of study

b. Morphology

Chaer explains, 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 form¹⁰. Morphology is a part of linguistics that studying about morpheme, it is mean 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 formed¹¹.

From the meaning of morphology above the writer can conclude that morphology is a branch of linguistic that studying about forming a word from the smallest unit of linguistics.

c. Word formation process

Morphology can be described as a gramatical study about words which also contain the structure of word, the change of word, the gramatical meaning and word formation. Morphology is an area of grammar concerned

¹⁰Chaer, Abdul. *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2008,page. 3

¹¹Aronoff, Mark and Kristen Fudeman. *What is Morphology?*. United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2011. Page.2

with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involve the morphemes that compose them¹².

Morphology is one of the main subjects in linguistics besides phonology and syntax. So, that is why there are some definitions of morphology that can find in linguistics introduction books easily. Based on Spencer & Zwicky Morphology is at the conceptual center of linguistics. This is not because it is the dominant sub discipline, but because morphology is the study of word structure and words is at the interface between phonology, syntax, and semantics¹³. Although morphology not only mention about the formation of word, but also includes the formation of a group of words or phrases¹⁴.

From the definition of morphology above, word formation is the main topic of morphology. Word formation is a traditional label, and one which is useful, but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a word¹⁵. Word formation rules is the one whose functions to specify how the morphemes are to be arranged in sequence to form actual words¹⁶.

¹² Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, (Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2002a), p. 144

¹³ Andrew Spencer & Arnold M. Zwicky, *The Handbook of Morphology*, (Blackwell Reference Online, 2007), p. 1

¹⁴ Djoko Kentjono, *Dasar-dasar Linguistik Umum*, (Fakultas Sastra Universitas Indonesia, 1984), p. 39

¹⁵ Laurie Bauer, *English Word-Formation*, (New York: Cambridge University Press 1983), p. 9

¹⁶ Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *Current Morphology*, (Routledge, 2002b), p. 20

Word formation is dealing with the formation of words, the process of how a word builds and the structure of the words. A simple example of word formation, the word *frogs* is not just a simple word. It separates into smaller parts. *Frogs* contains of *frog* + *-s* for plural. Another example is nutcracker that it is made up of two words, namely the noun *nut* and the noun *cracker*. *Cracker* is divisible into the verb *crack* + *er*.

From the examples above, word formation have some types which categorize them in groups. Such as for the word *frogs* is an inflection word formation. The writer will not explain deeply about the inflection word formation because it will discuss in the types of word formation subtopic. But, before the writer give explanation of types of word formation; take a look back to the examples. Word *frogs* can separate into smaller parts frog and *-s*. Those smaller parts are called morphemes.

1. Kinds of word formation process

Formation of words is divided by the rules of word formation. there are various of word formation process that may occur in a sentence. According to O'Grady and Guzman there are fourteen word formation processes that may occur in a sentence, which are compounding, borrowing, coinage, initialization, blending, clipping, reduplication, back formation, conversion, derivation, inflection,

onomatopoeia, acronyms, and suppletion¹⁷. Yule says there are ten kinds of word formation process, they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple process¹⁸. Base on Prof. Argenis A. Zapata, word formation process divided into several kinds, they are affixation, compounding, symbolism, reduplication, supletion, acronym, clipping, blending, borrowing, back formation, word coinage and functional shift.

From the theories above, the writer uses kinds of word formation process by Yule's theory for research, because the theory is the newest. The kinds of word formation are:

a. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms in a word¹⁹. Coinage as a process when a new word is needed but no exact word to express. Coinage happens when a new word is needed. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any versions of that product. Examples: 'kleenex' for tissue, 'Indomie' for instant noodles, and many more.

¹⁷O'Grady, William and friends. *Contemporary Linguistic: An Introduction*. Essex, Copp Clark Pitman Ltd, 1996. Page 86

¹⁸ Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010. Page. 52

¹⁹ *Ibid*, Yule, George. Page. 53

b. Borrowing

Yule said that borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages²⁰. Borrowing actually is the process of borrowing words from foreign languages. Hatch and Brown said that every language is borrowing from other languages. Throughout history, the English language has adopted of words from other languages, including Arabic, French, Dutch, Italian, German, and so on. Example of borrowing words: in Japan, *besiboru*, is borrowing words from English which means 'baseball'.

c. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.²¹ Compounding is the result and the process of merging the basic morphemes, whether free morpheme or bound morpheme, thus forming a construction that has a different or a new lexical identity. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingersprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, etc.

²⁰ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 54

²¹ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 55

d. Blending

The word formation process in which there are two root words merge into one. Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are “less than” compound. Usually, blending is only taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Examples: *smog* from the word *smoke* and *fog*, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*.

e. Clipping

Clipping process happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form²². Clipping is one way in which we change the words. We may shorten *dormitory* to *dorm*, we use the longer term if the situation is formal and use the shorter one if the situation is informal. Clipping is especially popular speech of the students where it has yielded the new form. Other common examples are phone from telephone, ad from advertisement, condo from condominium, flu from influenza.

²² *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 56

f. Back Formation

Back formation is the process when a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)²³. A process that creates a new word by deleting a real affixes from another word in the language. A good examples for back formation are, the noun television became the verb televise, donate from donation, housekeep from housekeeper, etc.

g. Conversion

Conversion is a process of a changing the function of a word without any reduction²⁴. Conversion is process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. This process usually changing a noun becomes a verb. For example, nouns such as bottle, butter, vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verb: We *bottled* home-brew last night; Have you *buttered* the toast?; they're *vacationing* in Florida.

h. Acronym

Every acronym is an abbreviation because acronym is a shortened word or phrase. Acronyms are new words formed

²³ *Op cit*, Yule, George, page. 56

²⁴ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 57

from the initial letters of a set of other words that pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO²⁵. Actually, there is another type of abbreviation that is Initialism, this type is the shortening from the initial letters of each word and can be read with spelling of each letter. The examples are, BFF for Best Friends Forever, USA for United State of America.

i. Affixation

a. Derivational affixes

Derivational affixes is a process when one word added by affixes and form in which meaning and categories are different from the basic word. ²⁶This process is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process makes clear the word class assignment of the word to make it into adjective, adverb or another part of speech. Examples:

- Verb to Noun : sing + er = singer
- Adjective to adverb : happy + ly = happily.

²⁵ *Ibid*, Yule, George page. 58

²⁶ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 59

- Noun to Verb : vaccine + ate = vaccinate

Affixes have to be added with the word in case forming the new word. Some affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes (e.g. un- and mis-). Another affixes that have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -ly, less) are called suffixes. The third type of affixes is called infixes, morphemes that are inserted into other morphemes. The most common infix in America is the word fuckin and all the euphemism for it, such as friggin, freaking, flippin. In Britain, a common infix is bloody.

b. Inflectional affixes

Inflectional affixes is is a process of forming of words by referring to and giving extra linguistic information about the already existing meaning of a word (e.g., *number, person, gender, case, etc.*), expressing syntactic relations between words (e.g. *possession, comparison*), among others.

For instance, the different forms of the verb speak are all considered to be verbs too, namely, speak, spoken,

speaking. In a like manner, the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective strong are also adjectives, namely, stronger, strongest. In English, there are only eight inflections. They are *-(e)s* (third person singular marker of verbs in present tense), as in *speaks, teaches*; *-(e)s* (regular plural marker) as in *books, oranges*; *'s* (possessive marker) as in *John's house*; *-(e)d* (regular past tense marker) as in *helped, repeated*; *-en* (past participle marker) as in *spoken, eaten*; *-ing* (present participle marker) as in *eating, studying*; *-er* (comparative marker) as in *faster, happier*; and *-est* (superlative marker) as in *fastest, happiest*.

j. Multiple Processes

A particular word is possible to have more than one process. Multiple processes happen when one word is needed another process just in case to configure a new word²⁷. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression when it is actually a borrowing word from German *delicatessen* and then clipping that borrowed form.

²⁷ *Ibid*, Yule, George ,page. 60

Based on the explanation above , the researcher conclude the kinds of word formation into a table bellow.

Table 1.
Kinds of Word formation process

No	Word formation process	Indicators
1	Coinage	Invention of totally new terms in a word
2	Borrowing	Taking over of words from other languages
3	Compounding	Joining of two separate words to produce a single form
4	Blending	Two root words merge into one.
5	Clipping	A word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.
6	Back Formation	A word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).
7	Conversion	Changing the function of a word without any reduction.
8	Acronym	New words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words that pronounced as new single words.
9	Affixes	One word formed by added prefix , suffix or infix
10	Multiple Processes	A particular word have more than one process.

2. The meaning of word formation process

One branch of linguistics that highlights the context to analyze is pragmatic. Linguistic pragmatics is the interdisciplinary (cognitive, social, and cultural) science of language use, where language use is primarily seen as the interactive activity of generating meaning²⁸.

Pragmatic studies language usage, especially how context influences the interpretation of utterances, the same word can be used to do different things in different situations²⁹. E.g., the word “Indomie”. In Indonesia the meaning of ‘indomie’ can be used for a noodles, it cause of “Indomie” is the most famous noodle brand in indonesia so people behaviourly ask a noodle with “Indomie”, but in other country the word “Indomie” has a meaning a brand of noodle. It could be happened because there is a cultural context that influence the word.

Simply, pragmatic is the intended or implied meaning which is connected with context. Crabtree and Joice in Mey stated that to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, people must also understand the context in which it was uttered. Meanwhile, Mey stated that context is

²⁸ef, Verschueren, 2008. *Context and Structure in a Theory of Pragmatics*. University of Antwerp. P.2

²⁹ Jirka, Hana, 2011. *Intro to Linguistics-Basic Concepts of Linguistics*. P.6

the surroundings, in the widest sense that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible³⁰.

Context can be divided into linguistic context, linguistic context, and cultural context. Linguistic context would encompass the words, phrases, sentences, even paragraphs. Take the word “bachelor” as an example. We can not understand the exact meaning of the sentence “he is bachelor” without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. In this sentence, bachelor can be “sarjana” or “bujangan”. So, we have to know the exact meaning of the word and look at the context in discourse before we interpret the meaning³¹.

Linguistic context or context of situation, refers to environment, time, and place. In which the discourse occurs, and also the relationship between the participants. Field of discourse refers to the ongoing activity.³² Linguistic context entails anything to do with the immediate situation and the socio-cultural background in which the language event takes place³³.

³⁰Crabtree, 1998. *figurative language*, University of Murcia. P.3

³¹Lichao, song.2010. *The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*.P.876

³² Ibid.P.877

³³ Maria, Dolores, 2007. *The role of context in word meaning construction*.University of Murcia.P.3

Cultural context refers to the culture, customs, and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. Therefore, language can not avoid being influenced by all these factors like social role, social status, sex and age. Sex and age are often determinants of, or interact with social status. The term address employed by a person of one sex speaking to an older person, may differ from those which would be employed in otherwise similar situations by people of the same sex or of the same age³⁴. It is related with definition of pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context as a basis for who really should be taken into consideration to understand the language. So, analyze the meaning of word formation must based on context. And in this research, researcher focus on intended meaning in each word formation process found on the movie script.

Based on opinion of experts above, it can be concluded that context have important role with word formation process, because communication involves communication context can make clear the ambiguity, detecting conversational implicature.

³⁴Op.Cit P.877

B. Ready Player One Movie

This movie is a 2011 science fiction novel, and the debut novel of American author Ernest Cline. The story, set in a dystopia in 2044, follows protagonist Wade Watts on his search for an Easter egg in a worldwide virtual reality game, the discovery of which will lead him to inherit the game creator's fortune. Cline sold the rights to publish the novel in June 2010, in a bidding war to the Crown Publishing Group (a division of Random House).

The book was published on August 16, 2011. An audiobook was released the same day; it was narrated by Wil Wheaton, who was mentioned briefly in one of the chapters.Ch. 20 In 2012, the book received an Alex Award from the Young Adult Library Services Association division of the American Library Association and won the 2012 Prometheus Award.A film adaptation, screen written by Cline and Zak Penn and directed by Steven Spielberg, was released on March 29, 2018³⁵.

C. Review of related finding

This research is not the only one which analyzes word formation phenomena. Many previous researchers have analyzed the formation of words, such as:

³⁵ [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ready_Player_One_\(film\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ready_Player_One_(film)), accessed 17 December 2019, 01.08 a.m

First is Rena Meisara with her research entitled *Word Formation on Medical Terms in New York TIME Magazine's Articles*.³⁶ In this research, the analysis of word formation process focused on medical terms. The results 39 data derived from different articles from nine months edition in New York TIME magazine found four types of word formation processes from medical terms which were derivation, compound, abbreviation and acronym.

The second research is from Bahrul Hanif, *The Analysis of Word Formation of Soccer Terms in the Jakarta Post's Articles*.³⁷ Hanif used qualitative method and the data were obtained from soccer terms. This research used random sample in analyzing the data. From ten types word formation processes, it can be found seven kinds of word formations from the data, which were compounding, derivation, blending, reduplication, acronym & initialism, back formation and clipping.

The third research is from an EFL Journal written by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati with the title *Word Formation Processes and a Technique in Understanding Waria Slang Tulungagung using Yule's theory*³⁸. This research used qualitative method by observing and interviewing the random respondent ranging from 20 to 47 years old. The data were taken when the Warias performed

³⁶Rena Meisara, *word formation on medical terms in New York Time Magazine's articles*,2014

³⁷ Bahrul Hanif, *The Analysis of Word Formation of Soccer Terms in the Jakarta Post's Articles*,2015

³⁸ Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati, *Word Formation Processes and a Technique in Understanding Waria Slang Tulungagung using Yule's theory* ,2016

as Sinden in wedding parties and also when the Warias were selling Pecel rice. During the observation, the writer recorded and took notes all the slang words. This study found eleven word formation processes from the data which were derivation, multiple process, acronym, synonym, borrowing, blending, reduplication, coinage, echoism, irregular form, changing vowel syllabic.

From the three studies above, it can be said that this research is different, because the data two of the three researches above are taken from written discourse and other is from direct utterance, while the data in this research is from utterances in the movie. From three researches above, the objects are different from one to another, one from medical terms, soccer terms and last from Waria Slang the slang that only happen in Indonesia, while this research prefers to use movie's script to be analyze.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This part describes the method used to conduct the research. It consist of kind of the research, object of the research, technique of data collecting, research instrument, and technique of data analysis.

A. Kind of The Research

Danim states that the characters of qualitative research are the data, which come from the words, pictures, non-numerical. Even though, there is numerical data, but it is just the supporting data³⁹. From the explanations above the the kind of this research is qualitative research because the content of the data is not a number but rather the form of words and the sentences which are analyzed in movie's script.

This research use qualitative research with descriptive method. According to Bogdan and Taylor cited by Moleong says that the descriptive methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the people and behavior that can be observed⁴⁰. So, the format of this research is descriptive format that describes word formation process in ready player one movie's script.

³⁹ Sudarwan Danim, 2002, *Menjadi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia), p. 16

⁴⁰ Lexy J. Moelong, 2007, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya), p. 4

B. Object of the research

1. Object of the research

According to Arikunto, the object of the research is the variable or what the point of attention of a study. Basically the object is what is to be investigated in research activities.⁴¹ The object of this research is Ready Player One movie script. Ready Player One Movie is a sci-fi movie that has choosed by the researcher based on pre-research in 5 sci-fi movies, they are *Ready Player One*, *Spider-man: Far from Home*, *Thor : Ragnarok*, *Men In Black* and *I Robot* , the writter found more word formation process on Ready Player One Movie than others which is interesting to study.

The movie script was retrieved from *imsdb.com* This website has been selected because it has hundreds of scripts, very simple and easy to navigate. The researcher decided to take this for the field of this study to investigate what are the kinds of word formation process which the author used.

2. Additional informant of the research

To get the valid data and check the accuracy of the corpus for making deep comprehension about the meaning of word formation process which appear in Ready Player One Movie script, the researcher need additional information. Sugiono says, qualitative researcher as the human instrument

⁴¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, 1998, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, p. 15

has a function for choose the informant as data resource⁴². The function of the additional informant of the research is giving the additional about what does word formation process which used in Ready Player One movie mean.

Rulam Ahmadi explain that informant is a person who has knowledge and experience that can explain an information that the researcher need⁴³. In this research, the researcher chose one informant, he is Sakut Ansori, Mpd. He is the lecturer of Linguistic material of English study program IAIN Curup when the writer was in the second semester.

In this research, the informant was selected by some considering based on above qualification. Then, the reason why the researcher chose take an informant, because the researcher wanted to get the valid data. So, if there was something in doubt when determining the process of word formation process, the researcher might look fully information from the additional informant of the research.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

For collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis to find out word formation process that appear in the movie script.

⁴²Sugiyono, 2009, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta), page. 306

⁴³Rulam ahmadi, 2014, *metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz media, p.92

1. Document analysis

Document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic. Analyzing documents incorporates coding content into themes similar to how focus group or interview transcripts are analyzed⁴⁴. It means that document analysis is a technique of data collection that the researcher uses to gather the data in a document and analyzes it to find the result.

According to Arikunto this method can be done with two techniques of data collection as follows:

- a. Documentation guidelines that contain the outlines or categories to be searched for.
- b. Check-List, the list of variables to be collected data. In this case the researchers just give a sign or tally on each occurrence of symptoms in question⁴⁵.

Based on the above theory, the researchers would collect data with the steps as follows:

- a. Find the kinds and meaning of word formation process on ready player one movie script , analyzing the movie script.

⁴⁴ G. A. Bowen, 2009, *Document Analysis as a qualitative reserach method*, (Qualitative Research Journal, 9), p. 27

⁴⁵Suharsimi Arikunto, 2010, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik (Edisi Revisi)*,(Jakarta: Rineka Cipta), p. 201

- b. Then documenting the results that have been obtained into the research report.
- c. Giving a Check-List on word formation process on movie script, gives a sign or tally of each occurrence of the intended phenomenon of word formation process on ready player one movie script.

D. The Instrument of the Research

Creswell mentioned, The instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human and the researcher is the primary research instrument⁴⁶. From the explanations above, it can be concluded that researcher himself collect the data, and also who analyze it. To make a complete data the researcher also needed checklist as instruments of the research.

1. Check-list

Check-list is a list of variables that the data would be collected. In this analysis, the researcher just give a sign or tally on each occurrence of the symptoms in question⁴⁷. So, the researcher will use check-list as his research instrument. Focus of the data is words formation process in the Ready Player One movie script. The purpose is to make a systematic note. This instrument may the researcher get the valid data. Checklist was used as one of the

⁴⁶John W. Cresswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Approach* 2nd ,(Sage Publication, California), Page. 38.

⁴⁷Sugiyono, 2009, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta), p. 305

instruments of the research because the researcher need to collect the completeness of word formation process.

Before the researcher gets into the checklist, the research provided some information related to checklist which consists of word formation in order to make understanding for the readers.

The Information could be seen on the tables bellow :

Table 2.

The explanation of word formation process indicators

No	Word formation process	Indicators
1	Coinage	Invention of totally new terms in a word
2	Borrowing	Taking over of words from other languages
3	Compounding	Joining of two separate words to produce a single form
4	Blending	Two root words merge into one
5	Clipping	A word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.
6	Back Formation	A word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)

7	Conversion	Changing the function of a word without any reduction.
8	Acronym	New words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words that pronounced as new single words.
9	Affixes	One word formed by added prefix , suffix or infix
10	Multiple Processes	A particular word have more than one process.

Table 3.

The explanation of context indicator

No	Kinds of context	Indicators
1	Linguistic Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the words, phrases, sentences and even paragraph.
2	Linguistic context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to ongoing activity, the linguistic reflection of the purposive of language user in the situation in which a text has occured. • Social relationship within which communication is taking place.
3	Cultural Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the culture, custom and background of epoch in language communities in which speakers participate.

The concept of analyze kinds of word formation process found in the movie script are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.
analyze kinds of word formation process found in the movie Script

No	Word of word formation process	Kinds of word formation process ()								
		Coinage	Borrowing	Compounding	Blending	Clipping	Back formation	Conversion	acronim	affixes
1										
2										

Than after checklist set types of word formation in this coloum based on above, than continue to analysis of the meaning of word formation process found in ready palyer one movie script.

Table 5.
analysis of the meaning of word formation process found in ready

No	Kinds of word formation process	Words	Dialogs	Analysis of the meaning
1				
2				

palyer one movie script.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The process of the collecting data in this research is using Document analysis technique where the data is collected from written sources. Sugiono explains that document analysis is a technique of data collecting with gather all the information from written form, pictures or remarkable creation of someone.⁴⁸ It is a statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides, contents analysis. The written sources used are selected that reflect the use of synchronus language. The data will be gained by data card which focuses to words in the ready player one movie script.

The processes of data analysis would entail 4 main components, they are *data reduction, data display, data drawing and verifying conclusion*⁴⁹ :

a. *Data reduction*

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, for this reason it needs to be recorded in detail and carefully. reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and removing unnecessary .In this step, the researcher focus to find the word formation process of the ready player one movie script.

b. *Data display*

⁴⁸ Sugiono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: metode penelitian kualitatif , kuantitatif dan R&D.*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015, page.306

⁴⁹ *Ibid*, Sugiono, Page. 337

Data display is based on the data that was found from document analysis. Data displays can be done in table, graphic, pie chart, pictogram and so forth. In this step, the researcher started to display the meaning and kinds of word formation process found on table.

c. Data Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

They are not finalised until all the data are in, and have been analysed. In this last step, the researcher conclude and verifying the data.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

In this chapter, the writer explains two main part of research finding, they are kinds of word formation process used in Ready Player One movie script and the meaning of each word formation process that found in Ready Plyer One Movie script.

1. The Word Formation Process in Ready Player One Movie script

To find the word formation process in English form, the researcher read the Ready Player One Movies script and found 69 data . The tables below presents checklist of kinds word formation process that visualized in Ready Player One movie. They were grouped by indicators.

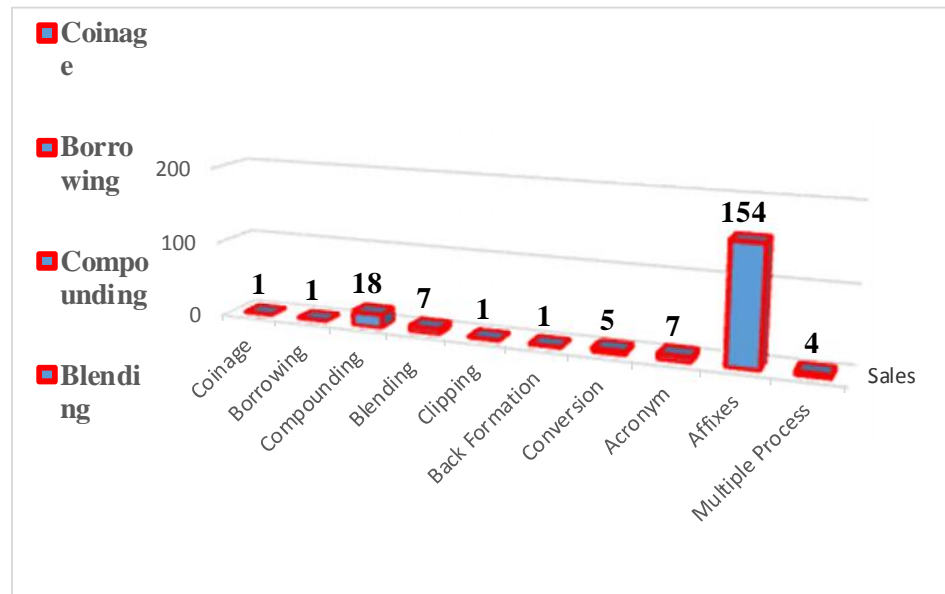
Table 4

The word formation process in Ready Player One movie script

No	Word formation process	The number of expression
1	Coinage	1 expression
2	Borrowing	1 expression

3	Compounding	18 expression
4	Blending	7 expression
5	Clipping	1 expression
6	Back Formation	1 expression
7	Conversion	5 expression
8	Acronym	7 expression
9	Affixation	154 expression
10	Multiple Processes	4 expression

The table above provided the answer for the first question of this research, “*What kinds of word formation found in the Ready Player One Movie ?*”. As can be seen above, all of kinds of word formation proces were found in Ready Player One Movie. However, the numbers were various.



From the table and visualization from the charts, it could be seen that the highest numbers was Affixes with 154 expressions, Compounding with 18 expressions, Acronym and Blending with 7 expressions, Multiple process with 4 expressions, Coinage, Borrowing, clipping and back formation with 1 expression.

2. The analysis of the meaning word formation process found in Ready Player One Movie script.

a. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms in a word. Coinage as a process when a new word is needed but no exact word to express. Coinage happens when a new word is needed. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any versions of that product.

Word :

- Nintendo

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : “It’s very Nintendo”

The meaning : Parzival feels that its like a game

Context : Cultural context

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Borrowing actually is the process of borrowing words from foreign languages.

Word :

- Amigo

The dialogue :

- **RICK** : “That is bull pucky, amigo”.

The meaning :

- Rick said "Amigo" means "Friend" , its borrowed from spainese language

Context : Linguistic context

c. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Compounding is the result and the process of merging the basic morphemes, whether free morpheme or bound morpheme, thus forming a construction that has a different or a new lexical identity.

Word :

- Outrace

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** PARZIVAL: "Weird that I'm still gonna outrace you. What does that say?"

The meaning :

- Parzival thinks that he could farther ahead than Aech

Context : Linguistic context

Word :

- Auto-aim

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** "They say I drove and sniped at the same time. I don't know that it's ever been done before, maybe I had auto-aim on, but I know that bodies fell by my hand.

The meaning :

- In this scene Parzival feel weird by the sniper rifle suddenly appears in his hand even he dont know its ever been done before. He think maybe it was caused by the auto-aim ability, but it was not.

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Bad-ass

The dialogue :

- **Aech** : "No. Designed it myself, actually. Bad ass, right?"

The meaning :

- Aech feels that his car is awesome

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Bootsuit

The dialogue :

- **RICK** : "Hey, this bootsuit is pretty awesome, thanks for that..."

The meaning :

- Rick feel the bootsuit is awesome.

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Bullshit

The dialogue :

- **RICK** : “That’s bullshit! You didn’t hit me. You’re cheating! This game is friggin’ rigged”.

The meaning :

- In this scene Rick said that Parzival is cheating at him

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Deadbeat

The dialogue :

- **NUMBER SIX**: "I said “help” not a bunch of deadbeat level-one shart-squirters to trip over”.

The meaning :

- In this scene Number Six explain to Sorrento that he need a help, not trip over to the deadbeat

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Dumbasses

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "Dumbasses. You don't start from the outside lanes."

The meaning :

- Parzival said that it was not a good ide to start the race from the outside lanes

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Fingerprint

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** "Everyone knows Blade Runner has its fingerprint all over the Oasis, in the architecture, the vision of the future, even the avatars".

The meaning :

- In this scene Parzival said that the Blade Runner had explored the entire of oasis.

Context : Linguistic context**Word :**

- Girlfriend

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : "You slimy little bastard. Guess what, I am gonna hurt your little girlfriend".

The meaning :

- Rick feel the bootsuit is awesome.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Heartbeat

The dialogue :

- **WADE**: "for someone like me , it was the chance to go from peasant to king in a heartbeat"

The meaning :

- Wade thought that he got a great chance to be the best quickly

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Lightweight

The dialogue :

- **HALLIDAY:** “She’s incredible, Ogden. I mean... I never met anyone like her. I drank too much, like an idiot, I’m a total lightweight”

The meaning :

- Halliday said to Ogden that the he met a wonderful girl and he likes her

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Luckbox

The dialogue :

- **MORROW :** " As a major shareholder, I’m not supposed to interfere, but that luckbox kidnapped your lady, and that is not cool. Here..."

The meaning :

- Morrow said that Alice had kidnapped by the Luckbox and he hates it

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Memoir-Opolis

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "Memoir -opolis".

The meaning :

- In this scene Parzival toggles his HUD by using a code (Memoir-opolis).

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Mothership

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** "Always wanted the Mothership from Close Encounters".

The meaning :

- Artemis looking for the biggest ship close encounters

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Open-World

The dialogue :

- **WADE :**”When Halliday first built the Oasis, it was an open-world, massively-multiplayer online game.Over time it grew into way more than that”.

The meaning :

- Wade said the first game that Halliday made was an open-world multiplayer game and it grew over time.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Sidewalk

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** “The sidewalk is cracked. Had to be a reason, there always is with Halliday”

The meaning :

- Artemis said that the road is broken and she is curious who always with Halliday

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Suckchute

The dialogue :

- REB: "Stuff it in your suckchute, loser".

The meaning :

- Reb said that Wade is weak

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Workshop

The dialogue :

- PARZIVAL: "Show her the workshop."

The meaning :

- Parzival ask Aech to show his garage

Context : linguistic context

d. Blending

The word formation process in which there are two root words merge into one. Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are “less than” compound. Usually, blending is only taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Word :

- Butt - chee

The dialogue :

- **REB :** “They are nice, butt-chee.”

The meaning :

- Reb said that Parzival's T-shirt was good

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gonna

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** “Weird that I’m still gonna outrace you.
What does that say?”

The meaning :

- Parzival said that he could defeat Aech in the race

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Gotta

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:**”Wow, that is some seriously deep cut triv, Z. I gotta admit, you are as hardcore a Halliday nerd as anyone I’ve ever met”

The meaning :

- In this scene Artemis admit Parzival as a hardcore as halliday and as anyone that she ever met.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Lemme

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:**“Lemme guess - Mario Kart?”

The meaning :

- Parzival guess the type of Aech car , that is Mario kart

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Vid-spam

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "Probably vid-spam".

The meaning :

- in this scene Parzival guess that there was some message by Artemis

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Wanna

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** "Think I might've figured something out. Wanna swing by the journals and take another run at the key?"

The meaning :

- Parzival think that he might have figured something out and wan to swing by the journals and take another run at the key

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- WiFi

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : "Got my 40G wifi hotspot, fully encrypted".

The meaning :

- wifi is a sort form by Wireless Firmwork

Context : linguistic context**e. clipping**

Clipping process happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. Clipping is one way in which we change the words. We may shorten *dormitory* to *dorm*, we use the longer term if the situation is formal and use the shorter one if the situation is informal.

Word :

- 'em

The dialogue :

- **REB** : "IOI, brah. Gotta stop 'em".

The meaning :

- Reb asked to stop IOI

Context : linguistic context

f. Back formation

Back formation is the process when a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)⁵⁰. A process that creates a new word by deleting a real affixes from another word in the language.

Word :

- Locate

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : "Locate Aech".

The meaning :

- Parzival asked Aech to showed his position.

Context : linguistic context

g. Conversion

Conversion is a process of a changing the function of a word without any reduction. Conversion is process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. This process usually changing a noun becomes a verb.

Word :

- Simply

The dialogue :

⁵⁰ *Op cit*, Yule, George, page. 56

- **"MORROW :** This contest is his confessional. He wants someone to fix the mistakes he made. Or simply not make them again."

The meaning :

- Morrow asked parzival to joined with him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Cheating

The dialogue :

- **RICK:** "That's bullshit! You didn't hit me. You're cheating! This game is friggin' rigged."

The meaning :

- Rick feel angry to parzival because he think parzival is cheating.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Clanning

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS :** So we're clanning up?

The meaning :

- Artemis said that they had been a clan

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Meeting

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : Sorry, it was awesome meeting you
.Gotta split.

The meaning :

- Parzival said that was awesome met artemis

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Screwing

The dialogue :

- **ALICE** : Damnit Wade, bad enough you don't have
a job without screwing up mine. Now you can't use 'em at
all.

The meaning :

- Alice said that wade can not use her stuffs

Context : linguistic context

h. Acronym

Every acronym is an abbreviation because acronym is a shortened word or phrase. Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words that pronounced as new single words.

Word :

- P.O.S

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** "Better than your P.O.S. level 4 skin over a level 1 frame"

The meaning :

- POS is short form from Point Of Purchase

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- DNA

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** "One of his biggest ideas was trying your avatar into your DNA, using their proprietary software. One account per person, no exceptions".

The meaning :

- DNA is short form by Deoxyribonucleic Acid

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- HQ

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : "Tell Daito to head for IOI HQ, in the RW. Now".

The meaning :

- HQ is short form by High Quality

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- IOI

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : "Tell that to IOI and the Sixers".

The meaning :

- IOI is short form by Hasil Innovative Online Industries

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- PVP

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : "The first gamers in the Oasis walked around blowing each other away right in front of everyone the Oasis into combat zones, or PVP, and non-combat zones".

The meaning :

- PVP is short form by Player Versus player

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- VHS

The dialogue :

- **HISTORIAN:** “So, Halliday’s childhood again? Comb through his VHS library? Chew up my valuable search time?”

The meaning :

- VHS is short form by Video Home System

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Z

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** “It says you’re delusional, Z. I’m in the two spot. No way you get farther”.

The meaning :

- Z is short form by Parzival

Context : linguistic context

i. **Affixation**

Affixes have to be added with the word in case forming the new word. Some affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes (e.g. un- and mis-). Another affixes that have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -ly, less) are called suffixes. The third type of affixes is called infixes, morphemes that are inserted into other morphemes. The most common infix in America is the word fuckin and all the euphemism for it, such as friggin, freaking, flippin. In Britain, a common infix is bloody.

Word :

- abandoned

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : Well, he went broke, and then he abandoned us.

The meaning :

- in this scene , Artemis explained how Sorreto's attitude.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Actually

Dialogue :

- **WADE** : But it was actually easier than I expected.

Meaning :

- Wade said that it was easy

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- aliens

Dialogue :

- AECH: The South. But also Aliens. And the Roman Legion, I think.

Meaning

- Aech explained the south area of Oasis

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- amazing

Dialogue

- PARZIVAL : It's amazing.

Meaning :

- Parzival felt amazing

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Announced

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Like everyone else, I remember exactly where I was the day the contest was announced... the day James Halliday died.

The meaning :

- Wade remembered the time of halliday died

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Answered

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS :** Guess I answered quicker

The meaning :

- Artemis answered the question quicker than Parzival

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Asked

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Halliday kept IOI in line. But now? Well if you asked the rebels, IOI's plan was to turn the Oasis into a hellish place where rules were numerous and always followed.

The meaning :

- Wade said that IOI was a bad company for Oasis

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Backwards

The dialogue :

- **MORROW:** "... minor bug. You did it backwards".

The meaning :

- Morrow said that Parzival had a good job win the stage by did it backwards

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Bans

The dialogue :

- **NUMBER SIX :** Board bans, game suspensions, digital vandalism, politics in a no politics zone. Anti-IOI doxxing...

The meaning :

- Number Six talked randomly to sorreto

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Barely

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : You'll barely ever see them.

The meaning :

- Sorreto said to Parzival that he cant see his family anymore

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Best

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVA** : the best idea.

The meaning :

- in this scene Parzival said that it was the best idea

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- better

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : It doesn't matter. I didn't tell you I was even better looking in the real world.

The meaning :

- Wade said to artemis that he is not better in real life than in virtual live

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Biggest

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : One of his biggest ideas was tying your avatar into your DNA, using their proprietary software."

The meaning :

- Wade said that halliday's idea was the best idea that he ever knew

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Blowing

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : The first gamers in the Oasis walked around blowing each other away right in front of everyone else.

The meaning :

- Wade talked about the first player did in the oasis was walked and blowing each other

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Bones

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Despite the charm offensive, Sorrento was a scary dude. He made his bones in IOI's security and adjustment division.

The meaning :

- Wade said that Soreto was a awfull guy

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Boobs

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** And your... you know, your boobs, they're not those ridiculous porn star...

The meaning :

- In this scene Parzival said that Artemis boobs was not good looking

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Boundaries

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** Hey. Boundaries, not cool.

The meaning :

- Artemis said that Boundaris was not a good place

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Changed

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** Worth it! Changed my mind.

The meaning :

- Aech said that it was chnged his mind

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Clearest

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : The third is clearest crystal

The meaning :

- Artemis said the next key

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Clearly

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL**: Clearly some sort of jump.

The meaning :

- Parzival asked his friends for jump

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Clues

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : These clues, the ones Halliday is leaving?
They're all saying the same thing.

The meaning :

- Wade found a new clue

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Coming

The dialogue :

- **ERNIE:** I love Parzival and I'm coming back every single day! And I'm gonna write my own memoir!

The meaning :

- Ernie said that she loved Parzival

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Committed

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS :** Z, you know it's not that easy for me, I'm committed.

The meaning :

- Artemis said that she was committed

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Created

The dialogue :

- **ANORAK** : Before I died, I created my own Easter egg, and hid it somewhere inside the OASIS.

The meaning :

- Anorak gave a clue about the hidden keys

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Days

The dialogue :

- **SORRETO** : Unit 56-K, to be exact. You were last seen entering her trailer three days ago and you haven't left since.

The meaning :

- Sorreto talked to unit 56-k to be exact

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Definitely.

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : Definitely.

The meaning :

- Parzival said Definitely

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Designed

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : The challenge is unwinnable. It's designed to drive us nuts.

The meaning :

- Aech said that the challenge was so difficult

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- disappointed

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : You'd be disappointed.

The meaning :

- Artemis said that Parzival would be dissapointed her

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Doing

The dialogue :

- **RICKY** : you doing those sex chats?

The meaning :

- Ricky said that Parzival do sex chat

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Dreamed

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : This is the kind of offer where you get everything you've ever dreamed of.

The meaning :

- Sorreto tried to made parzival joined with him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Easier

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : But one thing I can tell you is that life is a lot easier when you have money in the real world.

The meaning :

- Sorreto said that Money was everything for live

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Employees

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : This is where all your employees spawn, huh?

The meaning :

- Parzival said to Sorreto about Sorreto's employees spawn

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Exactly

The dialogue :

- **HISTORIAN** : Exactly as it was told.

The meaning :

- Historian corrected Parzival words

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Exceptions

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : One of his biggest ideas was tying your avatar into your DNA, using their proprietary software. One account per person, no exceptions.

The meaning :

- Wade said that halliday's idea was the best idea that he ever knew

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Eyes

The dialogue :

- **NUMBER SIX** : Not gonna be easy. Guy's got a lot of eyes on him.

The meaning :

- Number Six said to Sorreto that there were aliot of people near by him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Fans

The dialogue :

- **"AECH : What he means is, we're big fans.**

The meaning :

- Aech said that he and his friends is a big fans of Halliday

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Faster

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : "Ah yes, equal bandwidth, Halliday's dream. Do you know how much that slows things down, Wade? It's a lovely idea, but do you know how much faster and better the Oasis can be? If we maximize the bandwidth potential for income?"

The meaning :

- Sorreto thought Wade that The OASIS could be better and much faster if they maximize the bandwidth potential for income

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Fighters

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "Of all the gunters, Shoto and Daitobare the two most skilled fighters I've ever seen. They're maxed out on all PVP categories".

The meaning :

- Parzival said that Daito and Shoto were the best fighter with good skill

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Figured

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** That's what I figured.

The meaning :

- Parzival had figured out the clue

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Floating

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : How about your own signage floating in the rings of Googleworld? I have a signsmith with fonts that will literally make you cry.

The meaning :

- Vendor said that he wonder who could ind the keys

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Focused

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : I... we both need to be focused on the contest.

The meaning :

- Artemis said that she needed focused on the contest

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Folds

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : I just got a wonderful Guild spaceship that folds space like a boss.

The meaning :

- Vendor said that he got a wonderful spaceship

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Followed

The dialogue :

- **"WADE** : Halliday kept IOI in line. But now?. Well if you asked the rebels, IOI's plan was to turn the Oasis into a hellish place where rules were numerous and always followed."

The meaning :

- Wade compare OASIS then with OASIS now

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Friends

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : Actually, I'm going to split it with my friends.

The meaning :

- Parzival said that he split it with Aech

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Friendship

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : "Where is my Giant Robot, Aech?." From the movie Iron Giant, a heartwarming tale about a friendship between a human boy and a Giant Robot?"

The meaning :

- Vendor looked for the giant robot that had relationship with human like on the movie

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Fully

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Your avatar was fully upgradeable

The meaning :

- Wade said that Aech's avatar was fully upgradable

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Funny

The dialogue :

- **REB:** What's so funny?

The meaning :

- Reb confuse with his friends laught

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Furiously

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR :** I want to give you something. You have to promise not to tell Aech, he would be furiously jealous.

The meaning :

- Vendor gave parzival something that Aech didnt need to know

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gamers

The dialogue :

- **WADE :**”The first gamers in the Oasis walked around blowing each other away right in front of everyone else. Halliday realized he needed to draw some boundaries. He divided the Oasis into combat zones, or PVP, and non combat zones”.

The meaning :

- Wade said that the first player of Oasis game made halliday divided to change the system of game into combat zone game.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gates

The dialogue :

- **HALLIDAY:** Three hidden keys open three secret gates/ Wherein the errant will be tested for worthy traits/ And those with the skill to survive these straits/ Will reach the end where the prize awaits.

The meaning :

- Halliday explained about the function of the three keys

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gears

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** Wow, you kind of switched gears there from “fairly reasonable” to “maniacal overlord”.

The meaning :

- Parzival amazed with Aech work

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gets

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO:** Come on, people, first one to get to the final screen gets a bonus.

The meaning :

- Sorreto would gave a bonus to his employees

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Getting

The dialogue :

- **ALICE :** You're getting a little too old not to have your own place.

The meaning :

- Alice said to Parzival that he was getting a little to have his own place

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gloves

The dialogue :

- **ALICE :** Wade! Have you seen my gloves?

The meaning :

- Alice asked parzival about her gloves

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Going

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Hey. Where you going?

The meaning :

- Wade asked where did Artemis go

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Gunter

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** “You guys are gunters? I mean, serious, not just jerking off on the weekend...?”

The meaning :

- Artemis said that Parzival and friends was the player in the OASIS who looked for Halliday's secret.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Guys

The dialogue :

- **MORROW** : I'm impressed with you guys.

The meaning :

- Morrow had impressed by Parzival and friends

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Helped

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : Oh. Yeah. Well, I just felt like... she helped me.

The meaning :

- Parzival said that Artemis was helped him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Helping

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** :I wanna thank you for helping me figure out the first challenge.

The meaning :

- Parzival said thank to Artemis because she was helped him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Hoping

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : But I was really hoping you would say no.

The meaning :

- Sorreto hope that Number Six would reject it

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Hours

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS**: We expire in less than three hours.

The meaning :

- Artemis said that she and her friends had not enough time anymore

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Hunters

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : They started their own division of egg hunters.

The meaning :

- Wade said that Sorreto started their own division of egg hunters

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Hunting

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO**: At IOI, we love hunting for the egg,

The meaning :

- Sorreto said that IOI loved hunting for the egg

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Ideas

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** One of his biggest ideas was tying your avatar into your DNA, using their proprietary software.

The meaning :

- Wade said that halliday's idea was the best idea that he ever knew

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Industries

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** IOI, Innovative Online Industries.

The meaning :

- Wade said the long name of IOI

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Interested

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Not interested.

The meaning :

- Parzival was not interested

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Invited

The dialogue :

- **HALLIDAY:** She invited me back to her place.

The meaning :

- halliday was invited by his girlfriend for back to her place

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Items

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO :** You'll have all of our company's vast resources at your disposal. Money, weapons, magic items, ships, artifacts. You name it. And I haven't even gotten to how well this job pays.

The meaning :

- Sorreto tried to asked parzival for joined with his company

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Jerking

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : You guys are gunters? I mean, serious, not just jerking off on the weekend...?

The meaning :

- Artemis did not believe that they were gunters

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Joining

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : But I'm not joining your clan.

The meaning :

- Parzival reject clan invitation

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- journals

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Think I might've figured something out. Wanna swing by the journals and take another run at the key?

The meaning :

- Parzival had a new clue for got a key

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Jumps

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** I've tried like ten different famous jumps.

The meaning :

- Aech tried so hard on jumping

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Kids

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** It's mostly about getting the right skins, what you can license, you know? Like Matrix, Matrix kids, forget it, but Star Wars, Marvel, Dark Knight, the classic Ridley Scotts...

The meaning :

- Aech btalked about skin on OASIS

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Killed

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** They killed my Aunt

The meaning :

- Wade said that sorreto had killed his aunt

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Lanes

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Dumbasses. You don't start from the outside lanes.

The meaning :

- Parzival said to Aech that he did not start from the outlines

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Literally

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : How about your own signage floating in the rings of Googleworld? I have a signsmith with fonts that will literally make you cry.

The meaning :

- Vendor said to Parzival that he wonder what will Parzival do

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Lives

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : Point is this; I tell my story cause that's what Halliday did. He knew our lives would be memorialized in the Oasis, and people like me would want to know.

The meaning :

- Parzival told his story that same with Halliday's

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Looked

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : I looked , How can I stay angry?"

The meaning :

- Aech said that Parzival is his best friend

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Loser

The dialogue :

- **REB**: "Stuff it in your suckchute, loser".

The meaning :

- Reb said that Wade is weak

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Loved

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : But people loved the Oasis 'cause it was free.

The meaning :

- Wade said that people loved OASIS

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Lucky

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO:** Well, consider yourself lucky, Wade, because you won't be around to experience my "maniacal" reign.

The meaning :

- Sorreto warned Parzival

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Lying

The dialogue :

- **SHOTO:** If you're lying, I cut off your hands.

The meaning :

- Shoto warned Sorreto

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Makes

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Let's see who makes it past 57th.

The meaning :

- Parzival challenged Aech in a race

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Means

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** What he means is, we're big fans.

The meaning :

- Aech Said to Historian that they are big fans of
halliday

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Migrated

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : He migrated all the most violent first person shooters to one planet.

The meaning :

- Wade told about Sorreto that he migrated all the most violent first person shooters to one planet.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Minutes

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : Five minutes, just hear me out, that's all I ask.

The meaning :

- Sorreto ask Parzival for listen to him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Mistakes

The dialogue :

- **MORROW:** This contest is his confessional. He wants someone to fix the mistakes he made.

The meaning :

- Morrow explained how Halliday's felt

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Modboards

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "Aech's work is top rated on the modboards"

The meaning :

- Parzival said to Artemis that Aech's work was the best that other people

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Months

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO :** Your 25 million will be worth fifty million two months after IOI takes over. That's a guarantee. Fifty million, is that a good deal?

The meaning :

- Sorrento tried to make Parzival joined with his company

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Mostly

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** You, mostly.

The meaning :

- Wade said that Aech was mostly

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Moved

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS :** When I was a kid, we moved around a lot.

The meaning :

- Artemis told Parzival about her childhood

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Named

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : We call em “Sixers” ‘cause that’s the rule, no name, just numbers. They put this Kardash named Nolan Sorrento in charge.

The meaning :

- Wade explained how Sixers had named by Sorreto

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Needed

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : Remember you said if I ever needed help in the real world?

The meaning :

- Wade asked Artemis to remembered that she ever said nee help in the real world

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Needs

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS**: We need you, Z. My clan needs you.

The meaning :

- Artemis asked Parzival to joined to her clan for win the game

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Nicest

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** World's nicest city.

The meaning :

- Artemis said toParzival that OASIS was a nicest city in the world

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Nuts

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** The challenge is unwinnable. It's designed to drive us nuts.

The meaning :

- Aech said that the challenge was so difficult

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Obscenely

The dialogue :

- **MORROW** : I'm super, super obscenely rich

The meaning :

- Morrow said that he was obscenely rich

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Options

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : Clearly some sort of jump. So many options.

The meaning :

- Parzival said that so many options for jump

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Ownership

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : The thought of new ownership terrified them.

The meaning :

- Wade said that the new ownership made them terrified

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Parents

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO:** Yes, that's right. I know who you are. Wade Owen Watts. Born August twelfth, 2024. Both parents deceased. I also know where you are.

The meaning :

- Sorreto showed Parzival that he knew everything about him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Patrols

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : We should get back before the patrols start.

The meaning :

- Artemis commanded her friends to get back before the patrols start

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Playing

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO:** As our employee, you'd be playing on behalf of IOI.

The meaning :

- sorreto asked parzival to joined with him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- politics

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : I'm not really that into politics

The meaning :

- Parzival decline Sorreto to joined with him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Powerful

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : "World's nicest city. If you're rich and powerful. Otherwise you live out here in the bandwidth slums".

The meaning :

- in this scene Artemis Said to Parzival that if people are rich and powerful must be had a good life

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Pre-Jurassic

The dialogue :

- **AECH**: "Pre-Jurassic is a bitch."

The meaning :

- Aech Think that the pre-jurassic model was bad

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Pulled

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Sorry if I pulled a “Dobler” on you.

The meaning :

- Wade oppologized to Artemis

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Pushed

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** Once the Oasis took off, Halliday’s partner
Ogden Morrow got pushed out.

The meaning :

- Wade explained the time of Ogden morrow got
pushed out by halliday

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Realized

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** I looked deep in my heart and realized, you're my best friend.

The meaning :

- Aech said that Parzival was his best friend

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Really

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** I don't really know anyone.

The meaning :

- Parzival said that he didnt know anyone

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Remembered

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Just remembered where they are.

The meaning :

- Wade tried to remember what happened on Halliday and his girlfriend

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Returning

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Thanks for finally returning my calls.

The meaning :

- Parzival thank to Artemis , because she Piked up his called

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Rides

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** So I was always hitting him up for rides.

The meaning :

- Wadae said that he always hitting Aech up for rides

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Rules

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL** : But we keep Halliday's rules? Equal access, equal bandwidth...

The meaning :

- Parzival said that they needed to keep Halliday's rules

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Runner

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL**: Everyone knows Blade Runner has its fingerprints all over the Oasis, in the architecture, the vision of the future, even the avatars.

The meaning :

- Parzival explained that the Blade runner had accessed whole OASIS

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Saying

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** These clues, the ones Halliday is leaving?
They're all saying the same thing.

The meaning :

- Wade found a new clue

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Says

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** It says you're delusional, Z.

The meaning :

- Aechsaid that Parzival was delusional

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Selling

The dialogue :

- **ALICE:** We're selling the trailer, Wade.

The meaning :

- Alice said to Wade that she Sold the trailer

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Seriously

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS:** A meteor?! Seriously?

The meaning :

- Artemis was amazed by a meteor

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Ships

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO :** You'll have all of our company's vast resources at your disposal. Money, weapons, magic items, ships, artifacts.

The meaning :

- Sorreto asked Parzival to joined with him

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Shocking

The dialogue :

- **HISTORIAN:** Parzival. How shocking to see you here.

The meaning :

- Historian was Shocked by Parzival

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Shooters

The dialogue :

- **"WADE:** He migrated all the most violent first person shooters to one planet. One giant PVP zone."

The meaning :

- Wade explained how the game worked

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Shooting

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** By shooting someone's tube socks out of the sky?

The meaning :

- Wade wondered about shooting someone tube shocks out of the sky

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Sixer

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** "I don't think I can be a sixer, it's..."

The meaning :

- Parzival try to declined sorrento offer tobe a sixer

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Skins

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Great job on the skins, by the way.

The meaning :

- Wade said that bit was a great job

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Sounded

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** Plus, you sounded kind of bummed when we talked.

The meaning :

- Aech said that Parzival sound like a bommed

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Started

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** Everyone started equal in the Oasis. And it was free.

The meaning :

- Wade said that Oasis was a Free game

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Stopped

The dialogue :

- **WADE :** This is the day I stopped being a nobody.

The meaning :

- Wade tried to out of his confort zone

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Switched

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Wow, you kind of switched gears there from “fairly reasonable” to “maniacal overlord”.

The meaning :

- Parzival was amazed by Aech work

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Talking

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL :** See what I’m talking about? “Counting sheep.” That’s what gives it away.

The meaning :

- in this scene Parzival said about clue “Counting sheep.” That’s what gives it away.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Telling

The dialogue :

- **NUMBER SIX:** I'm telling you, whatever you did to his account, he's back online.

The meaning :

- Number Six said that Parzival must be back even Sorreto broke his account

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Tells

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** Something tells me there’ll be more to it than that.

The meaning :

- Parzival sai that Something tells him there’ll be more to it than that.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Terrified

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : The thought of new ownership terrified them.

The meaning :

- Wade said that the thought of new ownership terrified the sixers

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Testing

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL**: Just testing out a new engine Aech threw in.

The meaning :

- Parzival said to Artemis that Aech had tested his new engine

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Thinks

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** But Z thinks the only way someone wins is solo.

The meaning :

- Aech said that parzival think that he could won the game alone

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Times

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** I've watched the scene a million times, the night they sketched the plans for the Oasis.

The meaning :

- in this scene Parzival said that he had watched a video about halliday

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Totally

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** He totally bought it.

The meaning :

- Wade said that Aech had bought the spareparts

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Tried

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL:** I've tried to talk to him about it...

The meaning :

- parzival said to Artemis that he had talked to Aech

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Trying

The dialogue :

- **AECH:** I'm trying to win the musket of infinite velocity.

The meaning :

- Aech said that he try to win the musket

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Undeveloped

The dialogue :

- "VENDOR: So what are we after, a used planet?
Real estate in an undeveloped solar system?"

The meaning :

- in this scene , vendor asked to parzival about how
the life after win the game

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Unwinnable

The dialogue :

- AECH :”The challenge is unwinnable. It’s designed
to drive us nuts”

The meaning :

- Aech feel the challenge was impossible to win.

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Upgradable

The dialogue :

- **WADE:** “Your avatar was fully upgradeable, but that took experience. And money”.

The meaning :

- Wade said to Delorian that is avatar had max level

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Using

The dialogue :

- **AECH :** She could be using you, in fact SHE could actually be a HE. Think about that.

The meaning :

- Aech warned Parzival about Artemis

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Walked

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : The first gamers in the Oasis walked around blowing each other away right in front of everyone else.

The meaning :

- in this scene Wade explained what did the first gamer do in the oasis

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Walking

The dialogue :

- **ANORAK** : You're walking through a desert and come upon a tortoise...

The meaning :

- Anorak said to Parzival a clue to get another key

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Wanted

The dialogue :

- **PARZIVAL**: I thought Halliday wanted us to do it alone, but that's only how he would've done it.

The meaning :

- Parzival think that halliday wanted the player to find the clue alone

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Wants

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : IOI wants you, Parzival.

The meaning :

- Sorreto ask Parzival to joint with him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Watched

The dialogue :

- **NUMBER SIX** : I watched her get the key.

The meaning :

- in this scene Number Six said that he watcher Artemis got the key

Context : linguistic context

Word :

- Weapons

The dialogue :

- **SORRENTO** : You'll have all of our company's vast resources at your disposal. Money, weapons, magic items, ships, artifacts. You name it. And I haven't even gotten to how well this job pays.

The meaning :

- Sorreto tried to persuade wade to joint wih him

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Wins

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : Thank you, I've told him a million times we'd be better off working together. But Z thinks the only way someone wins is solo.

The meaning :

- Aech said that better to working together than solo

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Wondered

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : I wondered if anyone would find it.

The meaning :

- Vendor said that he wonder who could ind the keys

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Wondering

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : At this point, you're probably wondering why a nobody, me, is telling you his life story.

The meaning :

- Wade said to Artemis about Halliday's life storie

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Working

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : I'm working...

The meaning :

- Aech said that he is working

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Worried

The dialogue :

- **AECH** : Z! I was worried about you, man.

The meaning :

- Aech so worried to Parzival

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Years

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : Five years went by and no one came close to beating it.

The meaning :

- Wade said that none could win for 5 years

Context : linguistic context**j. Multiple process**

A particular word is possible to have more than one process. Multiple processes happen when one word is needed another process just in case to configurate a new word.

Word :

- Multiplayer

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : “When Halliday first built the Oasis, it was an open-world, massively-multiplayer online game.Over time it grew into way more than that.”

The meaning :

- Wade said the first game that Halliday made was an open-world multiplayer game and it grew over time.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Beefjugglers

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : "I wondered if anyone would find it. He would have been happy to see someone like you holding this, instead of those IOI beefjugglers."

The meaning :

- Vendor guess halliday's feeling when he saw Parzival find the egg , he would had been happy to see someone like Parzival holding it, instead Parzival was proletar.

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Heartwarming

The dialogue :

- **VENDOR** : "Where is my Giant Robot, Aech?. From the movie Iron Giant, a heartwarming tale about a friendship between a human boy and a Giant Robot?"

The meaning :

- Vendor looked for the giant robot that had relationship with human like on the movie

Context : linguistic context**Word :**

- Weightlifter

The dialogue :

- **ARTEMIS** : "There you go, a little less Olympic weightlifter".

The meaning :

- Artemis showed Parzival her arms

Context : linguistic context

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher presented the discussion of results provided on finding. Along with the kind of this research, descriptive study, the researcher described the things found by the researcher throughout several steps early. First, by analyzing the document in order to find the word formatin process on Ready player one movie's script, in this step the documents are English script that the researcher used to make a complete list of Word formation process expression after the researcher read the script. Second, continued by the use of context to rendered the meaning of Word formation process expressions.

1. Word formation process which appeared in ready player one movie's script

By analyzing the documents in form of subtitles, the researcher completely collected the data that was needed, the Word formation process in ready pplayer one movie's script. In the field, the researcher found 10 kinds of word formation process expressions, based on George Yule theory. So, word formation process expressions which consisted by coinage, borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, affixes and multyple process were going to be discussed in this section.

a. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms in a word⁵¹. Coinage as a process when a new word is needed but no exact word to express. Coinage happens when a new word is needed. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any versions of that product. Examples: 'kleenex' for tissue, 'Indomie' for instant noodles, and many more.

Based on finding , there was 1 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Nintendo*" , this word was a comercial product by a brand of game console that use for presented name of car in ready player one movie's script.

b. Borrowing

Yule said that borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages⁵². Borrowing actually is the process of borrowing words from foreign languages. Hatch and Brown said that every language is borrowing from other languages. Throughout history, the English language has adopted of words from other languages, including Arabic, French,

⁵¹ *Ibid*, Yule, George. Page. 53

⁵² *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 54

Dutch, Italian, German, and so on. Example of borrowing words: in Japan, *besiboru*, is borrowing words from English which means 'baseball'.

Based on finding , there was 1 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Amigo*" which has meaning that "*Rick said "Amigo" means "Friend" , its borrowed from spainese language*"

c. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.⁵³ Compounding is the result and the process of merging the basic morphemes, whether free morpheme or bound morpheme, thus forming a construction that has a different or a new lexical identity. Common English compounds are *bookcase, doorknob, fingersprint, sunburn, textbook, etc.*

Based on finding , there was 18 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Bullshit*" which has meaning that Rick didnt believe on parzival words.

d. Blending

The word formation process in which there are two root words merge into one. Blending is the combination of two

⁵³ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 55

separate forms to produce a single new term. Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are “less than” compound. Usually, blending is only taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Examples: *smog* from the word *smoke* and *fog*, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*.

Based on finding , there was 7 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script “*Gonna*”, this words was blended of two words, they were “ going “ and “to”.

e. Clipping

Clipping process happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form⁵⁴. Clipping is one way in which we change the words. We may shorten *dormitory* to *dorm*, we use the longer term if the situation is formal and use the shorter one if the situation is informal. Clipping is especially popular speech of the students where it has yielded the new form. Other common examples are phone from telephone, ad from advertisement, condo from condominium, flu from influenza.

⁵⁴ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 56

Based on finding , there was 1 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script “*em*” , this word was a short form by “ them”

f. Back Formation

Back formation is the process when a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)⁵⁵. A process that creates a new word by deleting a real affixes from another word in the language. A good examples for back formation are, the noun television became the verb televise, donate from donation, housekeep from housekeeper, etc.

Based on finding , there was 1 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script “*Locate*” this word formed by “ location”, it made by deleted a affix , it was “ ion”

g. Conversion

Conversion is a process of a changing the function of a word without any reduction⁵⁶. Conversion is process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. This process usually changing a noun becomes

⁵⁵ *Op cit*, Yule, George, page. 56

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 57

a verb. For example, nouns such as bottle, butter, vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verb: We *bottled* home-brew last night; Have you *buttered* the toast?; they're *vacationing* in Florida.

Based on finding , there was 5 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Cheating*" which has meaning that "*Rick feel angry to parzival because he think parzival is cheating*"

h. Acronym

Every acronym is an abbreviation because acronym is a shortened word or phrase. Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words that pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO⁵⁷. Actually, there is another type of abbreviation that is Intialism, this type is the shortening from the initial letters of each word and can be read with spelling of each letter. The examples are, BFF for Best Friends Forever, USA for United State of America.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*, Yule, George page. 58

Based on finding , there was 5 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script “*HQ*” which has meaning that it was a short form by “ High Quality”

i. Affixation

1. Derivational affixes

Derivational affixes is a process when one word added by affixes and form in which meaning and categories are different from the basic word. ⁵⁸This process is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process makes clear the word class assignment of the word to make it into adjective, adverb or another part of speech. Examples:

- Verb to Noun : sing + er = singer
- Adjective to adverb : happy + ly = happily.
- Noun to Verb : vaccine + ate = vaccinate

Affixes have to be added with the word in case forming the new word. Some affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes (e.g. un- and mis-). Another affixes that

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, Yule, George, page. 59

have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -ly, less) are called suffixes. The third type of affixes is called infixes, morphemes that are inserted into other morphemes. The most common infix in America is the word fuckin and all the euphemism for it, such as friggin, freaking, flippin. In Britain, a common infix is bloody.

2. Inflectional affixes

Inflectional affixes is a process of forming of words by referring to and giving extra linguistic information about the already existing meaning of a word (e.g., *number, person, gender, case, etc.*), expressing syntactic relations between words (e.g. *possession, comparison*), among others.

For instance, the different forms of the verb speak are all considered to be verbs too, namely, speak, spoken, speaking. In a like manner, the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective strong are also adjectives, namely, stronger, strongest. In English, there are only eight inflections. They are -(e)s (third person singular marker of verbs in present tense), as in speaks, teaches; -(e)s (regular

plural marker) as in books, oranges; 's (possessive marker) as in John's house; -(e)d (regular past tense marker) as in helped, repeated; -en(past participle marker) as in spoken, eaten; -ing (present participle marker) as in eating, studying; -er (comparative marker) as in faster, happier; and -est (superlative marker) as in fastest, happiest.

Based on finding , there was 5 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Biggest*" which has meaning that Halliday's had the best idea that tyied an avatar into player's DNA, using proprietary software.

j. Multiple Processes

A particular word is possible to have more than one process. Multiple processes happen when one word is needed another process just in case to configurate a new word⁵⁹.For example, the term deli seems to have become a common American English expression when it is actually a borrowing word from German delicatessen and then clipping that borrowed form.

Based on finding , there was 5 expression that fitted this category, like statement in this script "*Multiplayer*" ,

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, Yule, George ,page. 60

this word had a meaning the game could be played more than 1 player.

2. Analysis meaning of word formation process on ready player one movie's script

Based on the finding, it briefly shown the number of meaning of word formation process which the researcher found in ready player one movie's script. The meaning in this research which have explained in chapter two, the reseacher focus in analyze implied meaning in sentences which use word formation process. The researcher analyze the meaning of word formation process by looking at the context. According to Crabtree and Joice in Mey stated that to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, people must also understand the context in which it was uttered.

Context can be divided into 3 categories, the first is linguistics context. Linguistics context would encompass the words, phrases, sentences, even paragraphs. This type is need dictionary for render the meaning. It is usually use for translator who translate language from source language into target language. In this research, the researcher does not translate source language into target language. For example, the word "Amigo". We can not understand the exact meaning of the sentence "That is bull pucky, Amigo" without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. First, the translator have to

know the exact meaning of the word and look at the context in discourse before interpret the meaning.

Second, Cultural context. Cultural context refers to the culture, customs, and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. The translator have to know about the culture of the language before analyze the meaning of the sentence. The term address employed by a person of one sex speaking to an older person, may differ from those which would be employed in otherwise similar situations by people of the same sex or of the same age.

The last, linguistic context. Linguistic context refers to environment, time and place. Linguistic context entails anything to do with the immediate situation and the socio-cultural background in which the language event takes place. The researcher use this context to analyze the meaning of word formation process. An example the dialogue of multyples process that occur in ready player one movie's script .

The dialogue :

- **WADE** : “When Halliday first built the Oasis, it was an open-world, massively-multiplayer online game.Over time it grew into way more than that.”

The meaning :

- Wade said the first game that Halliday made was an open-world multiplayer game and it grew over time.

The sentence “*When Halliday first built the Oasis, it was an open-world, massively-multiplayer online game. Over time it grew into way more than that*”, the meaning is . The first game that Halliday made was an open-world multiplayer game and it grew over time . resesarcher can interpret this meaning by looking at the context, the researcher look at the situation in the scene which occur in Ready player one movie’s script.

Based on discussion above, it can be conclude that to analyze the meaning of word formation process. The researcher use linguistic context , based on the indicators of linguistic context as provided by Crabtree and Joice in Mey’s theory about the context. The first, the researcher read the dialogue of the movie’s script which use word formation process. Then, the researcher watch the scene which happen in the movie to get the information. The last step, the researcher interpret the meaning of word formation process from all the information.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher concluded the results of the research by answering the research questions and then giving some points of suggestion for the parties involved.

A. Conclusion

Based on the formulated problems in this study to finding kinds of word formation process on ready player one movie's script and interpret the meaning each word formation process. The researcher concludes that:

The kinds of word formation process found in the ready player one movie's script. There are 10 word formation process expression which is used in ready player one movie's script. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, back formation, blending, conversion, acronym, affixes and multiple process.

Based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher finally concluded that:

1. Word formation process expressions which appeared in ready player one movie script were: Affixes with 154 expressions, Compounding with 18 expressions, Acronym and Blending with 7 expression , Multiple process with 4 expression , Coinage, Borrowing, clipping and back formation with 1 expression. which appear in ready player one movie's script.

2. The meaning of the figurative language found is mainly using linguistic context, The first, the researcher read the dialogue of the movie's script which use word formation process. Then, the researcher watch the scene which happen in the movie to get the information. The last step, the researcher interpret the meaning of word formation process from all the information

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, to an analysis of word formation used in ready player one movie's script. The researcher suggest to :

1. Teacher

The researcher hopes this research can help to teacher using English movie as an alternative technique in teaching word formation process to improve the student's understanding and student's motivation in language learning, and also to given alternative of the material of English learning because from movie there are so many knowledge that can help student for learning.

2. For students

Movie can really be a means to study word formation process as a part of morphology and literature, the students would not stuck in the old styled of word formation expressions. The researcher suggest that movie can be an excellent means to study word formation process for they will be adaptive with the growth of generation.

Exactly, by movie, student will get some new information. Such as, nature, culture, education, even just for entertain themselves. The researcher hope that students can see the possitive side and take it to imply in their life.

3. To English department program

The researcher hopes this research used as reference to the next research. So, that they can more understand to comprehend about word formation process.

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KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH

Nomor : 10 Tahun 2020

Tentang

PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING I DAN 2 DALAM PENULISAN SKRIPSI
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- Menimbang** a. Bahwa untuk kelancaran penulisan skripsi mahasiswa, perlu ditunjuk dosen Pembimbing I dan II yang bertanggung jawab dalam penyelesaian penulisan yang dimaksud ;
- b. Bahwa saudara yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan mampu serta memenuhi syarat untuk diserahi tugas sebagai pembimbing I dan II ;
- Mengingat** 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional ;
2. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 24 Tahun 2018 tentang Institut Negeri Islam Curup,
3. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor : 30 Tahun 2018 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup,
4. Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional RI Nomor 184/U/2001 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan Pengendalian dan Pembinaan Program Diploma, Sarjana dan Pascasarjana di Perguruan Tinggi,
5. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor B.II/3/15447,tanggal 18 April 2018 tentang Pengangkatan Rektor IAIN Curup Periode 2018-2022.
6. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Nomor : 3514 Tahun 2016 Tanggal 21 oktober 2016 tentang Izin Penyelenggaraan Program Studi pada Program Sarjana STAIN Curup
7. Keputusan Rektor IAIN Curup Nomor : 0047 tanggal 21 Januari 2019 tentang Pengangkatan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan**
- Pertama** 1. **Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd** 19780224 200212 2 002
2. **Sarwo Edy, M.Pd** 19160601008

Dosen Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Curup masing-masing sebagai Pembimbing I dan II dalam penulisan skripsi mahasiswa :

N A M A : **Wiranata**
 N I M : **15551050**
 JUDUL SKRIPSI : **An Analysis of Word Formation Process on Ready Player One Movie.**

- Kedua** : Proses bimbingan dilakukan sebanyak 8 kali pembimbing I dan 8 kali pembimbing II dibuktikan dengan kartu bimbingan skripsi ;
- Ketiga** : Pembimbing I bertugas membimbing dan mengarahkan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan substansi dan konten skripsi. Untuk pembimbing II bertugas dan mengarahkan dalam penggunaan bahasa dan metodologi penulisan ;
- Keempat** : Kepada masing-masing pembimbing diberi honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku ;
- Kelima** : Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya ;
- Keenam** : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak ditetapkan dan berakhir setelah skripsi tersebut dinyatakan sah oleh IAIN Curup atau masa bimbingan telah mencapai 1 tahun sejak SK ini ditetapkan ;
- Ketujuh** : Apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini, akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya sesuai peraturan yang berlaku ;

Ditetapkan di Curup,
 pada tanggal , 07 Januari 2020
 Dekan,

Imbudi Nurma

- Tembusan
1. Rektor
 2. Bendahara IAIN Curup,
 3. Kabag Akademik kemahasiswaan dan kerja sama,
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan,



IAIN CURUP

KARTU KONSULTASI PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI

NAMA : WULANITA
 NIM : 1011050
 FAKULTAS/URUSAN : TEKNIK / Edukasi (anggot)
 PEMBIMBING I : SARUO EDI, M.Pd
 PEMBIMBING II : ANIKUL KURNIA, M.Pd
 JUDUL SKRIPSI : Analisis Efektivitas Pemasaran Proses
 : On - Line Store dan Mobile Store

* Kartu konsultasi ini harap dibawa pada setiap konsultasi dengan pembimbing 1 atau pembimbing 2:

- Dianjurkan kepada mahasiswa yang menulis skripsi untuk berkonsultasi sebanyak mungkin dengan pembimbing 1 minimal 2 (dua) kali, dan konsultasi pembimbing 2 minimal 5 (lima) kali dibuktikan dengan karbon yang di serahkan;
- Agar ada waktu cukup untuk perbaikan skripsi sebelum diujikan diharapkan agar konsultasi terakhir dengan pembimbing dilakukan paling lambat sebelum ujian skripsi.



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 PEMBIMBING I : SARUO EDI, M.Pd
 PEMBIMBING II : ANIKUL KURNIA, M.Pd
 JUDUL SKRIPSI : Analisis Efektivitas Pemasaran Proses dan
 : On - Line Store dan Mobile Store

Kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi ini sudah dapat diajukan untuk ujian skripsi IAIN Curup.

Pembimbing I,

SARUO EDI, M.Pd
 NIP. 197402142002120012

Pembimbing II,

SARUO EDI, M.Pd
 NIP. 197402142002120012



IAIN CURUP

NO	TANGGAL	Hal-hal yang Dibicarakan	Paraf Pembimbing I	Paraf Mahasiswa
1		Pembahasan Bab 1	[Signature]	[Signature]
2		Ku. bab I	[Signature]	[Signature]
3		Pembahasan bab II	[Signature]	[Signature]
4		Ku. bab II	[Signature]	[Signature]
5		Pembahasan bab III	[Signature]	[Signature]
6		Ku. bab III	[Signature]	[Signature]
7		Ku. Essay	[Signature]	[Signature]
8				



IAIN CURUP

NO	TANGGAL	Hal-hal yang Dibicarakan	Paraf Pembimbing II	Paraf Mahasiswa
1		Pembahasan bab IV	[Signature]	[Signature]
2		Ku. bab IV	[Signature]	[Signature]
3		Pembahasan bab V	[Signature]	[Signature]
4		Ku. bab Essay	[Signature]	[Signature]
5		Pembahasan bab VI	[Signature]	[Signature]
6		Ku. bab VI	[Signature]	[Signature]
7		Ku. Essay	[Signature]	[Signature]
8				