POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL EXPRESSION IN BLOCKING SYSTEM (MORPHOLOGY STUDIES)

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Abstract

This research was intended to explore the productivity morphologically. In term of forming of word, it was produced two expressive included actual and potential. The technique of collecting data was descriptively and it was analyzed by blocking theory. The theories were stated by Aronoff (2011) and Bauer (2004). The result of this study was to show that blocking occurred whereby the productivity of word forming itself not acceptable or unused by English native speaker, therefore, there was being a previous form that more simply to express their form, function, and meaning. It means that blocking was occurred due to productivity of morphology. The word forming itself produced two expression in use, whether it was acceptable or not acceptable.The two characteristics as well occurred in lexicon or phrase of sentence level. The lexicon undergoes blocking wherein morphology processing result has potential which was blocked by other actual lexicons. The actual lexicon was to represent its form, function, and meaning so that it was more simply. The word forming phenomenon was occurred by some factors, there were phonology lexicalization, morphology lexicalization, semantic morphologically, and syntactic productivity.

Key words: potential expression, actual expression, blocking

[1]**STIMIK-STIKOM Bali**

I. Introduction

Philosophically, language is a centralization for understanding the human wants. Therefore, the paradigm, thinking systematic, arguments, intelligence and psychology someone are known by their languages. Accordingly micro, there is a morphology studies as one of disciplines that is concerned as a research by scientists. It deals with word formation based on their role and in use.

In phenomenon, in term of lexicon, there are many things maybe occur in word formation studies and morphology process by affixation. The productivity of morphology result coin some new lexicons i.e. actual and potential. This is occurred based on observation in morphology area of study. Where in morphology itself was emphasized on forming of languages.

Empirically, there are two assumptionswhen the same thing are able to represent the others idea. Commonly, affixation will be involve in processing of morphological, the new form will be realized by adding some new morpheme in the base or root of lexicons. Specifically, the base form tends to be an actual or potential with affixation in English language. The actualization merely examines with in deep observation if an experiment design so that it is a form caused of morphology productivity toward productive.

Pragmatically, the level of morphological productivity is not absolute. The morphological process is to form two categories i.e. productive and not productive. Both of them seems well based on shared reference with which lexicon is more productive than others (Bauer, 2004: 126). There are some constraints that limits productivity and contribution that determines to the form of part level of productive. Those constraints are: phonology, morphology, syntactic, semantic, and *blocking*. The last constraint i.e. blocking will be discussed on this research by the basic assumption, how to potential is blocked by actual lexicon or expression.

II. Research Method

The data were descriptively presented in this research in term of blocking and those were observed based on understanding of its theory that proposed by Aronof (2011) and Bauer (2004). Blocking involves two expression that are actual or potential. In one hand, it is determined on potential expression when its expression existence is distorted or blocked so that it was other expression more simply to imply the form, function, and meaning. It is almost not all

potential expression can be formed to be used. In other hand, there is limitation or blocking in morphological process (Aronoff, 2011).

Aronoff (1976: 43) defines blocking as a form that is unacceptable or inexistence because the other form which is more simply before. Aronoff (1994: 373) explicitly explained that blocking is a comparing between actual and potential, in order to imply the lexicons undergoes blocked as potential has a low level to be used. Commonly, no one doubt there are some factors in processing of morphological whereby its criteria seems fill in. For instance, the previously lexicons and expression has been already used and is able to master the meaning on lexicons formed (Aronoff, 1976). It can be illustrated. It is occurred on predicate lexicon of *cut*.

*That is used to cut food is a **cutter***

In regarding to morphology concept, the free morpheme *-er* is added result occurred a category change form verb becomes noun, therefore, the lexicon *cut + -er* will become *cutter, whereas, this lexicon is potential because it is blocked by the lexicon of *knife*. There has been already thus *-er* suffix towards cut was blocked by *knife*, except there is a new other tools that is used for cutting (Aronoff, 2011: 235). Katamba (1993) stated that as well blocking is occurred because new lexicon that is formed is already used previously for meaning and other function. Accordingly, Aronoff (2011) classifies that blocking system is occurred by some factors, those are phonology, morphology, semantic, and syntactic. Those will be discussed base on the collected data to be analyzed.

III. Analysis

There are some factors that involved in formation lexicon of actual and potential. The actual and potential are formed by processing of morphological, even, it is caused by derivational or inflectional base on their meaning and function. It can be illustrated as follows;

3.1 Phonological lexicalization

Blocking is occurred as well to be formed in accordance of observation those phonologically thinking. Siegel (1974) and Halle (1973) researched about *verb* that has inchoative meaning, in term of this study, it implies to the verb forming caused to undergo affixation morphological process. The affixation includes prefix and suffix, one meaning for

expressing in doing something, it can be done by adding a bound morpheme *me-* prefix and *-an* suffix. Its form process is illustrated as follows.

The verb that has *-en* suffix is formed form by adjective in English language, the all productivity step merely *stem* that fricatives whereby is ended with consonants or namely *coda/t/* and */d/* are able to form a verb from *stem* of its adjective category. For instance:

(1)	Adjective	Verb	Lexical Meaning of Verb
	Neat	*Neaten*	Make (something) tidy
	Quite	*Quieten*	Make or become quiet and calm
	Smart	*Smarten*	Smarten up or smarten someone/thing up
	Tight	*Tighten*	Make or become tight or tighter
	Strength	*Strengthen*	Make or become stronger

(2)	Adjective	Verb	Lexical Meaning of Verb
	Bad	**Badden (Worsen)*	*Make or become worse*
	Deft	**Deften (Deafen)*	*Cause (someone) to lose the power of hearing permanently or temporarily*

The data above are to show that *–en* suffix has productive contribution in word forming of verb from adjective, wherein the inchoative is able to be formed of adjective which is mono syllabic, *onset* that has to obstruent i.e. stop, fricative, even affricative likely are preceded with sonorant (for example: *nasal*) or approximant for instance */l/* or */r/*. Data (1) has criteria, they are mono syllabic role and obstruent consonants therefore those expression are categorized as actual. Data (2) shows that is not fulfillment a coda although it has mono syllabic role.

In English language, adverb commonly is formed by free morphine addition includes *-ly* suffixation. Its free morpheme is a lexicon that categorize as adjective. Despite, adverb is likely formed by *-ly* suffix addition towards adjective words, however, as well as the result obtain two, there are potential and actual. There are several adverbs that categorized as productive and actual.

(3)	Adjective	Verb	Lexical Meaning of Verb
	Sweet	*Sweetly*	*In a sweet manner*
	Clear	*Clearly*	*In a clear manner*
	Loud	*Loudly*	*In a way that produces much noise*
	Slow	*Slowly*	*At a slow speed; not quickly*
	Neat	*Neatly*	*In a neat way*

(4)	Adjective	Verb	Lexical Meaning of Verb
	Silly	**Sillily*	
	Friendly	**Friendlily*	

In regarding to data (3) adverb is formed by adjective in actual expression, thus, the phonological constraint is allowed and acceptable, however, the data (4) show that there is occurred *blocking*. It implies that there is a blocking as phonological constraints toward the lexicon of **sillily* in English languages, and/or in other words, it is a very worse to add *-ly* suffix to the lexicon that ends by *-ly* syllable. Then, *(I)/lily/* is blocked. Likely, there are distinction upon linguist to the structure in one language.In addition to phonological factors above, it is occurred blocking in English language, i.e. the word that is formed by diminutive suffix, wherein inflectional process is occurred which meaning undergoes simply form of its base form. In French language, *-et* suffix that categorized masculine and *–ette* suffix has feminism. The diminutive mostly is used in English languages in forming a lexicon. Data (5) is a noun that formed by adding *-et / -ette* morphemes;

(5)	Noun	Noun
	Pig (old pig)	*Piglet (A young pig)*
	Book (a normal size of book)	*Booklet (A small, thin book with paper covers, typically giving information on a particular subject)*
	Suffragist (A woman seeking the right to vote through organized protest)	*Suffragette (A woman seeking the right to vote through organized protest)*

(6)	Noun	Noun
	Carrot (A tapering orange-colored root eaten as a vegetable)	**Carottette (blocking)*

-et/-ette suffixes in data (6) is blocked therefore the last consonant of free morpheme including the alveolar plosive, */t/* and */e/*. Then, the lexicon **carottette*is not acceptable commonly based on its form.Itis to form a potential expression due to inacceptable used. Data (5) shows that the form has been already previously as well it has been acceptable in using, thus, it can be categorized as actual expression.

3.2 Morphological lexicalization

Repetition ismuch avoided in English language, in order to state whether it is plural, it can be done by adding some free morphemes, included *-s* suffix to the base form. Commonly,

this suffix can be added towards noun categorize. However, it is occurred a blocking in term of this way. It can be illustrated as follows;

(7)
Singular Form	Plural Form
Cat	*Cats*
Dog	*Dogs*
Chair	*Chairs*

(8)
Singular Noun	Plural Noun (potential)	Plural Noun (actual)
Mango	**Mangos*	*mangoes*
Volcano	**Volcanos*	*volcanoes*
Cockroach	**Cockroachs*	*cockroaches*
Box	**Boxes*	*boxes*
Dish	**Dishs*	*dishes*
Glass	**Glasss*	*glasses*
Bus	**Buss*	*buses*
Quiz	**Quizs*	*quizzes*

Data (7) is to show the plural is formed that its productivity is actual, and data (8) describes that the plural is formed by adding *-s* is blocked with lexicon that ends of 'o' vocal. The last phoneme of 'o' towards a lexicon should be added by *-ess*suffix. In term of this, as well as it is occurred in some of consonants includes /*s/, /x/, /z/, /ch/,* and/*sh/*, it implies that *-s* suffix addition is blocked by lexicon which ends of /*s/, /x/, /z/, /ch/,* and/*sh/*. Thus, those lexicon are not acceptable to be used.

Blocking as well is occurred towards some irregular nouns, whereby, free morpheme addition includes *-s/-ess* suffixes not apply caused there was a simply form already existence and it was generatively acceptable. Those lexicons can be illustrated as follows;

(9)
Singular Form	Plural Form (potential)	Plural Form (actual)
Man	**Mans*	*Men*
Woman	**Womans*	*Women*
Child	**Childs*	*Children*
Tooth	**Tooths*	*Teeth*
Foot	**Foots*	*Feet*
Mouse	**Mouses*	*Mice*
Ox	**Oxes*	*Oxen*
Goose	**Gooses*	*Geese*

Blocking is also occurred of word formation by adding *-s/-es* suffixes way. This blocking likely is occurred to the irregular verbs. For instance, potential or actual lexicon are shown in data (9).

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i.e. *oxes* lexicon is undergone a blocking with *oxen* that is specifically common formation, wherein the *stem* itself is *ox* added *-en* whereas *-es* which *oxen* is a simply form and acceptable by user. So that, the lexicon *oxen* is blocked by *oxes*, though commonly bound morpheme addition includes *-s* suffix as productive in case of plural marker.

The word formation from two lexicons as well are to show blocking, which is free morphemebase in one time is not behavior as same as other morpheme. One of them, *-hood* suffixation that is able to be added in root or base form. It is two result of morphological in processing, those are actual and potential. *–hood* suffix is able to change concrete noun becomes abstract noun to identity 'becomes state', the illustration bellows in morphological inflectional;

(10)	Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun
	Brother	*Brotherhood*
	Child	*Childhood*
	Neighbor	*Neighborhood*

(11)	Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun
	Director	*Directorhood*
	Teacher	*Teacherhood*

A certain suffix in English language like *-hood* merely can be attached toward base form that has suffixation. Data (10) describes that concrete nouns are able to change into abstract nouns, for instance the lexicon *neighbor* occurs a changing form from concrete to abstract. It implies that those are actual, however, data (11) shows *directorhood* and *teacherhood* lexicons are potential because those were not used by English language user generally.

3.3 Morphological semantics

Semantic constraints imply the level of word formation productivity. Blocking is not only occurred in word formation of constraints, but also it is occurred towards word form in meaning level, i.e. one meaning in one form is blocked by other expression. Blocking in morphological productivity involves the potential and actual expression. In term of this, it is occurred in adverb categorized at lexicon or phrase level. It is illustrated as bellows;

(12)	Adverb (Indonesia Languages)	AdverbActual	AdverbPotential
	Pagi ini	*This morning*	
	Siang ini	*This afternoon*	
	Sore ini	*This evening*	
	Malam ini	*Tonight*	*This night*

Data (12) shows that meaning is formed by word formation includes *this morning, this afternoon,* and *this evening* are categorized as a form that has actual meaning, whereby their form, meaning, and function already. However, in order to express **this night* has blocked by *tonight*. Based on above phenomenal, in one hand, **this night* is blocked by *tonight*, in other hands, *this night* was acceptable when the second meaning is blocked by previously expression. For instance, *why is this night different from all other nights?* Wherein *this* is used to express in term more natural demonstratively. The assumption of blocking is explained that *this night* is blocked by *tonight* which *this night* phrase is an expression of potential because really a little speaker uses it carry out the meaning of *malam ini/tonight*. The other examples are illustrated at Data (13);

(13)	Adverb (Indonesia Languages)	Adverb Actual	Adverb Potential
	Kemarin	*Yesterday*	**The day before today*
		The day before	
	Besok	*Tomorrow*	**The day after today*
		The following day	

Data (13) is illustrated that there are several expression meaning that is blocked therefore a meaning is already with a more simply way. Potentially, **the day before today* and **the day after today* unused, in term of this is caused by other expression that already use recently. They are *yesterday* and *tomorrow*.

Semantically consideration as well influences toward word formation process. The morphological role can be blocked by semantics. One meaning is coined from adjective that nuance positively is able to change its meaning become negative nuance and this is conducted by morphological process. This process can be done by adding a bound morpheme includes -*un*prefix. In one hand, it will be produced a logic meaning in actual, and in other hands, it will be occurred a potential expression. The word formation based on meaning as follows;

(14)	Adjective (actual)	Adjective (potential)
	Unclear	**Undirty*
	Untrue	**Unfalse*
	Unwell	**Unill*
	Unsafe	**Undengrous*

Data (14) is to show that adjective is categorized as actual expression, therefore, it is formed in consideration meaning aspects at those lexicons. The formation of negative meaning is able to be done by adding *-un* prefix and this merely is added to the adjective of positive nuance meaning and it will be potential if *-un* prefix is attached in adjective that has a negative nuance. In order to express a negative condition won't be acceptable by the expression, e.g. *I feel **un**hill* therefore it is already expression to implies that someone is not well, that expressions is *I feel **un**well*. This elaboration is to prove that bound morpheme of *-un* which implies the meaning "not/no" it morphological process merely is acceptable in positive nuance and *-un* prefix is not acceptable in their meaning if it is attached in negative nuance. There are some examples which in right column that a result of morphological productivity is potential.

3.4 Syntactic productivity

Morphological process is done based on syntactic, it has influenced to the productivity. Morphological structure will be produced by this process that has categorized as actual and potential expression. The expression will be actual if it has standardization of syntactic role in accordance with synchronic grammar. The main type of syntactic constraint in word forming is depending on its base form, even *stem* or *root* which has a certain lexical categories. Some affixation in English are able to attach towards noun, and as well it is added to noun and adjective. In English Language, it has *-re* prefix, commonly, prefix in English Language can be attached into noun, verb and adjective categories. It can be illustrated as follows;

(15)	Verb	Adjective	Noun
	React	**Rewhite*	**Represident*
	Reapply	**Rehappy*	**Restudent*
	Relocate	**Redengrous*	**Recomputer*
	Rewrite	**Regood*	**Reschool*

Morphological productivity is acceptable shown in data (15) and the actual expression is shown in verb column. Its formation is already exist previously, the use is more simply whereas *-re* prefix that is attached on adjective and noun category. Blocking is occurred towards syntactic constraint formation i.e. **represident* (someone that is chosen again to the next president election), the lexicons of **represident* and **rewhite* impossible are used due to its syntactic constraints which the second affixation merely is attached into lexicon of transitive verb. Thus, the syntactic constraints formation is as potential expression.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the data and its elaboration, there are some conclusions can be drawn that blocking is occurred therefore morphological productivities, the word formation itself is to produce two expression or lexicon that is acceptable or not acceptable in use. The lexicon that is categorized blocking therefore the result of morphological process is potential wherein blocked by other actual lexicons. The actual lexicon has been already exist previously to carry out the form, meaning and its function more simply. Thus, blocking is coined by word formation phenomenon to the some factors, those are phonological, morphological, semantic and syntactic.

Acknowledgments

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