



**The Use of Clipping and Borrowing Words in Rupi Kaur's
*The Sun and Her Flowers***

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Abstract

The Sun and Her Flowers is a collection of poems which was written by Rupi Kaur in for this research is the subject of this qualitative study in morphology and word formation study which aims to analyze the author's usage of borrowed and clipped words. This study uses a close reading approach to examine the themes and styles of Kaur's poetry through the lens of these language methods. This study used theories and terms in Morphology within word formation like the use of borrowing, clipping, or word reduction, is examined for the way it makes the poetry more approachable and relatable by establishing an emotional urgency and conversational tone. Cultural representation and emotional depth are explored through the lens of borrowing, which incorporates terminology from Kaur's Punjabi heritage. Clipping aids in presenting an honest and personal voice, according to the research, while borrowing terms provides cultural and emotional depth. By shedding light on the novel ways in which modern poetry can use language to enhance theme expression, this study reveals how these linguistic methods represent Kaur's identity and strike a chord with readers.

Keywords : *Clipping, Borrowing, The Sun and Her Flowers*

A. Introduction

Words and language are interdependent and constitute a fundamental framework for expression and communication. Words are the primary sign and symbol in a language system that allows for the transmission of meaning (Plag 2003). The way words are used and utilized shapes their related meanings, which are formed by sound combinations (or written symbols) in each word. Words add depth to language by their meaning, cultural importance, and emotions; they are not mere objects. Speakers and writers can alter perceptions, provoke emotions, and express complicated ideas through the strategic arrangement and choice of words. Words and their meanings are constantly evolving, which allows for more nuanced expression and better communication in different circumstances.

Poetry delves deeper into the intricate web of word-language relationships. Poetry is an art form that poets utilize to convey several meanings, emotions, and mental images via the selection of words. Thanks to their inventive and exact word choice, poets are able to evoke strong feelings in readers by delving into and expressing both abstract ideas and personal experiences. Metaphor, symbolism, and sonic patterns are some of the linguistic tools at a poet's disposal for heightening the work's aesthetic and affective impact. The intentional use of words to establish rhythm, conjure images, and communicate deeper meaning exemplifies the intimate relationship between language and words in molding the poetry experience. Because language influences human cognition and imagination, the connection between words and language is crucial to creative expression and clear expression of ideas.

As stated by Kaur, herself, *The Sun and Her Flowers* explores universal and intimate themes including love, sorrow, healing, and self-discovery. "Wilting," "Falling," "Rooting," "Rising," and "Blooming" are the five parts of the book that represent the stages of emotional growth and resilience. Kaur's minimalist approach, with its spare but expressive text and images, manages to convey the finer points of one's connections and experiences. Kaur uses cultural references and shortened words to make the text more meaningful and emotive by incorporating parts of her Punjabi background.

It is the delicate relationship between Rup Kaur's words and poetry in *The Sun and Her Flowers* that determines how poetry is transmitted and how it is understood. Poetry written by Kaur is characterized by its spare and potent language, which enables her to convey a wide range of thoughts and emotions. Readers are able to effortlessly engage with complex topics such as love, sadness, and healing thanks to Kaur's use of direct language and intelligent word choice, which produces an intimate and personal experience for the reader. In addition, the poetry written by Kaur is characterized by a cultural and emotional depth that is achieved through the utilization of truncation and borrowing. She employs abbreviated words and Punjabi phrases, which makes each individual word more significant and memorable. It is because of this connection that the words in *The Sun and Her Flowers* are able to perform a dual function: they not only contribute to the structure and aesthetics of the poem, but they also delve into and communicate profound human emotions. Poetry written by Kaur is the consequence, and it is poetry that is both approachable and profound.

In this study, the theory of word formation developed by George Yule 2023 is utilized to conduct an analysis of the clipping and borrowing of words that are found in Rup Kaur's novel *The Sun and Her Flowers*. According to Yule (2010), word formation is the process by which new words are formed in a language. This process encompasses a variety of mechanisms that increase and enhance vocabulary. Word formation is a term that refers to the linguistic process. This process of word generation is vital to the dynamic growth of language, which enables speakers to adapt and innovate in their expressions in order to suit the needs

of communicative communication and to reflect changes in cultural norms. According to Yule (2023), there are nine different ways that words can be formed. These include borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, neologism, etymology, derivation, and procedures that involve multiple stages.

Borrowing and clipping are more than just language tricks; they are integral to the collection's emotional and thematic threads. This study seeks to shed light on the techniques used by Kaur in order to determine their impact on the reader's interaction with the text. The use of borrowed words adds cultural and emotional depth that reflects Kaur's background and life experiences, while clipping words provide the poem a conversational tone and make it feel more immediate. By delving into these elements, one can better grasp the creative language choices made by Kaur and their impact on modern poetry discourse.

Within the context of this study, the researcher examines the poetry *The Sun and Her Flowers* from the perspective of clipping and borrowing words. The researcher will provide further explanation regarding the factors that lead to the practice of clipping and borrowing words. Additionally, both theoretical and practical goals are included in the scope of this investigation. Practically, the results of this study have the potential to serve as both a source of information and a method of education, particularly for students who are enrolled in morphology or literary classes. Practically, the readers are able to examine or recognize the process of clipping and borrowing words as a component of the construction of words and phrases.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study takes a qualitative approach by using content analysis to probe Rupi Kaur's *The Sun and Her Flowers* for instances of word-clipping and borrowing. Reading the poem carefully and paying special attention to the lines that use borrowed or cut words is the first step in the process.

A thorough content analysis is performed on the transcribed texts, identifying and coding instances of clipping and borrowing. These words are sorted into several kinds by the coding process. This analysis delves into the ways in which borrowed words add cultural and emotional depth to the poetry, while cut phrases create a more conversational and personal tone.

Therefore, content analysis as proposed by Lswell and Berelson needs the coding is used and the application of the theories of morphology within the umbrella of word formation, such as borrowing and clipping.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this step, the thesis writer classifies clipping and borrowing word based on the types of

word formation in every poem. The researcher will also explain why the words are called clipping and borrowing.

1. Finding

From the poem *The Sun and Her Flowers*, 3 clipping and 7 borrowing types of word formation were found. The following table is a classification table of the clipping and borrowing word in each poem :

Poem	Clipping	Borrowing
Wilting	-	✓
Falling	✓	-
Rooting	✓	✓
Rising	-	✓
Blooming	-	✓

Based on the research, the researcher found clipping and borrowing in the poem *The Sun and Her Flowers*. The table above contains the poems or the chapters. Clipping and borrowing word found in *the The Sun and Her Flowers* have been grouped based on the poems or chapters in the table above. Based on the table above, it can be seen that not all poems in *The Sun and Her Flowers* contain clipping and borrowing word types. Clipping word is only found in Falling and Rooting, while borrowing word is found in all poems except Falling.

2. Discussion

In this chapter, the researcher will describe examples of clipping and borrowing words that appear in *The Sun and Her Flower* and explain them.

a) Clipping

According to Yule (2023), the process of clipping occurs in language when a word is reduced in length by deleting syllables or phonetic components, leaving behind a shorter version that is nonetheless legible and understandable within the language's context. As a result, commonly used phrases may take on more informal or colloquial forms as a result of this process. Word beheading can happen for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to: pronunciation ease, communication effectiveness, and the impact of habitual speech patterns. As a dynamic aspect of language development, clipping reveals how speakers adapt language to suit their needs and wants and frequently aids in the emergence of novel linguistic conventions and phrases.

DATA 1 (Poem *Falling*, stanza 48, line

16) Word : Math

Sentence : When I should be learning science and math instead In accordance with the word formation theory, the word "math" is regarded as an example of clipping. In the instance of the word "math," it is derived from the more extensive word

"mathematics." Hypocorism is one of the types of clipping that can be done. For the purpose of conveying a sense of warmth, familiarity, or informality, hypocorisms are words that have been modified further. The use of these terms as nicknames or shorter variants, which imply a deeper or more familiar relationship with the topic or person they refer to, is common. Because it is an abbreviated, loving, or informal variant of the word "mathematics," the term "math" is considered to be an example of a hypothetical expression. It is utilized in situations where a term that is shorter and more casual is preferable over the more official and comprehensive term "mathematics." Taking the word "mathematics" and removing the suffix "-ematics" leads to the word "math." The use of clipping forms is frequently observed in colloquial or informal language usage, which places a premium on brevity. It is common practice to use the term "math" in ordinary conversation and informal writing in order to refer to the field of mathematics in a manner that is more succinct. As a conclusion, the term "math" is considered to be a clipping form since it is created from the larger word "mathematics" by truncating it. This is done in order to create a phrase that is shorter and more handy, while still keeping the fundamental meaning that is associated with the area of mathematics.

DATA 122 (Poem Rooting, stanza 38, line

3) Word : Photo

Sentence : Smaller than passport-size photo

According to Yule's theory of word formation, the word "photo" is a clipping type hypocorism. This is because the word represents a photograph. Because it is produced from a lengthier word by shortening it, the word "photo" is regarded to be a clipping according to the laws of linguistics. In its earliest form, the term "photo" was formed from the words "photograph" or "photography." In order to express a sense of closeness or informality, hypocorism is sometimes employed as a shorter or modified form of larger terms. Because it is a casual and abbreviated form of "photograph" or "photography," the word "photo" works as a hypocorism because it implies a relationship with the concept that is less formal or more familiar. Because it is a shortened form that is frequently used in everyday language and informal circumstances, the word "photo" is considered to be something that falls under the concept of hypocorism. The core meaning of the word "photograph" is preserved, but it is shortened and less formal than the original word. This makes it simpler and more expedient to use in informal writing

or speech. Due to the fact that it is generated from "photograph" or "photography" by the process of clipping, the word "photo" is considered to be a clipping type hypocorism. Additionally, it fulfils a familiar or informal role in language use, indicating a sense of affection or closeness towards the subject matter.

DATA 3 (Poem Rooting, stanza 40, line

1) Word : Tarmac

Sentence : As the wheels of the plane touched tarmac.

In accordance with Yule's theory of word formation, the word "tarmac" is considered to be an example of a clipping type hypocorism to be used in the construction of words. "Tarmacadam" is a more comprehensive word, although the name "tarmac" is a shortened version of the word "tarmacadam." The word "tarmac" can be created by deleting the remaining portion of the phrase "tarmacadam," specifically the "tar-" component of the word. This will result in the creation of the term "tarmac." The term "tarmac" is considered to be an example of a hypocorism due to the fact that it is a shorter version that is widely used in everyday English in many informal situations. Despite the fact that the word "tarmacadam" (which refers to a material that is used for road surfaces) has been abbreviated, it has retained its original meaning. Ultimately, Yule's hypothesis says that the word "tarmac" is an example of a clipping type hypocorism. This is the conclusion that the theory reaches. The reason for this is that it is derived from the word "tarmacadam" through the process of clipping, which is the mechanism that drives it.

b) Borrowing

Borrowing word or loanwords is a term of word that is borrowed from another language and used in another, frequently with little to no change in shape or meaning (Durkin, 2014). The process of incorporating foreign words into one's own vocabulary happens when native speakers of a language come across new ideas, things, or events that are better described using terminology from another language. There are varying degrees of adaptation that can be involved in borrowing, ranging from keeping the original spelling and pronunciation to making phonetic or grammatical alterations to fit the new language situation. This phenomena showcases the ever- changing nature of language exchange while simultaneously

expanding the borrowed language's vocabulary. It also represents historical interactions, trade, migration, and more.

DATA 9 (Poem Wilting, stanza 18, line

9) Word : Pizza

Sentence : Who likes eating frozen pizza for breakfast

According to the word formation hypothesis that Yule (2023) proposed, the term "pizza" is considered to be a borrowing from another language. On account of the fact that it was borrowed from another language, specifically Italian, this is the case. It was originally from the Italian language that the word "pizza" was translated. In the process of its introduction into the English language, the word "pizza" managed to preserve both its form and its pronunciation from the language from which it originated. The classification of words is based on the processes that led to their formation and origin, according to the idea that was proposed by Yule (2023). Borrowings are one category, which includes phrases that are borrowed from other languages rather than being derived or produced inside the language itself. Borrowings are a type of borrowing. A form of borrowing is referred to as a borrowing. Due to the fact that the term "pizza" was taken from Italian and then translated into English without suffering any significant alterations, it is considered to be a member of this category.

DATA 15 (Poem Wilting, stanza 23, line

6) Word : Aisle

Sentence : Appear at the end of an aisle at the bookstore

In the case of the term "aisle," it is derived from the Old French word "ele," which originates from the Latin word "ala," which means "wing." However, the word "aisle" was adopted from the Old French word. Initially, the phrase was used to refer to the lateral divisions that are seen within a church, which are comparable to the wings of a structure. As time went on, the meaning of the phrase evolved to include any short pathway that can be found between rows of seats or shelves, such as those found in a store or a public theater. This process of borrowing is consistent with Yule's theory since it exemplifies how languages absorb and adapt terms

from other languages in order to communicate notions or ideas that may not have a precise equivalent in their original lexicon.

DATA 125 (Poem Rooting, stanza 44, line

5) Word : Mustard

Sentence : Surrounded by acres of mustard

"Mustard" is a borrowing word because it comes from Old French. The Old French word "Moustarde" is derived from the Latin "mustum ardens." "Mustard" referred to a condiment created by combining crushed mustard seeds with vinegar or wine.

DATA 126 (Poem Rooting, stanza 44, line

7) Word : Kohl

Sentence : The black kohl caressing her eyelids

The term "kohl" is considered to be a borrowing in accordance with the word formation hypothesis that was proposed by (Yule, 2023). This is due to the fact that the phrase was directly borrowed from another language and then subsequently absorbed into the English language. In Arabic, the word "kohl" originates from the word "kuḥl" (كحل), which refers to a dark powder that is

commonly employed for the purpose of applying eye makeup. The word "kohl" was borrowed from Arabic by the English language, and it did not undergo any substantial modifications in either its form or its pronunciation during this process. To indicate the specific cosmetic product that is more frequently known in Arabic culture, the name "kohl" was adopted into the English language. This was done in order to designate them. A conclusion that may be drawn from Yule's theory is that the term "kohl" is deemed to be a borrowing. This is because it was imported from Arabic into English to symbolize a particular cultural and cosmetic object, while maintaining its original form and meaning from the language from which it came.

DATA 150 (Poem Rising, stanza 10, line

14) Word : Violin

Sentence : Like fingers on a violin string

Poem : Rising

Type : Borrowing

Due to the fact that it was borrowed from another language and incorporated into the English language, the term "violin" is regarded to be a borrowing in the English language. The word "violin" comes from the Italian word "violino," which is derived from the Medieval Latin words "vitula" (which means "stringed instrument") and "vitulari" (which means "to dance" or "revel"). The name "violin" originally came from the Italian word "violino." It was in Italian that the term "violin" was first used to describe a musical instrument that was played with a bow and had four strings. The name "violin" originated in Italy.

DATA 163 (Poem Rising, stanza 23, line

22) Word : Mediocre

Sentence : Is only mediocre

The term "mediocre" is classified as a borrowing or loanword in English, as it was assimilated from the French language. The term "mediocre" was adopted into the English language directly from French. The French word "mediocre" maintains its Latin origins from "mediocris," which signifies "ordinary" or "middling." When the word "mediocre" was borrowed from the French language into English, it preserved its original form and meaning without any alterations. This method of borrowing is typical of lexical borrowing, in which a word from one language gets assimilated into another language with minimum modification. Thus, the term "mediocre" is considered a loanword from French since it was directly adopted into English from French, preserving its original form and meaning derived from Latin.

DATA 183 (Poem Blooming, stanza 14, line

9) Word : Masala Chai

Sentence : Sipping on steaming glasses of milky masala chai.

It is possible to break the word "masala chai" down into two distinct morphemes. They are known as tea and masala. According

to the taxonomy of word formation, the word "Masala Chai" is regarded to be a word form that was borrowed from another language. Specifically, this is due to the fact that the word was taken from the Indian language. One of the reasons why the practice of borrowing words is necessary is due to the fact that the word in question is not initially derived from the English language; rather, it is derived from the Indian language. The term "masala chai" is used to describe a traditional Indian tea beverage that is spiced with spices. This beverage is referred to in the dictionary.

CONCLUSION

Rupī Kaur utilizes the techniques of clipping and borrowing words in her poetry collection *The Sun and Her Flowers* to enhance her artistic expression and establish a connection with a wide range of readers. Kaur's use of clipping, which involves condensing language into more easily understood and relevant forms, is seen in her utilization of abbreviated words and phrases that mirror current speech patterns and convey a sense of emotional urgency. This method not only brings her work in line with contemporary language but also intensifies the emotional resonance of her poems. Concurrently, Kaur's deliberate incorporation of borrowed words, frequently sourced from diverse cultural and linguistic origins, enhances the complexity and inclusivity of her subjects, enabling readers from varied language and cultural backgrounds to connect with her work. Through the combination of these strategies, Kaur not only demonstrates her mastery of language but also connects other cultures, resulting in poetry that is more encompassing and representative of a worldwide society. The interaction between clipping and borrowing in "The Sun and Her Flowers" highlights the poet's skill in creating a voice that is simultaneously deeply personal and widely relatable. This demonstrates the dynamic and ever-changing character of language in modern literature. So that, from the research conducted, it was found that in Kaur's poem there are 3 clipping words and 7 borrowing words.

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