The Analysis of Word Formation of Boxing Terms in live Script
Commentary Between Floyd Mayweather Versus Manny Pacquiao

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


It is research of morphological phenomenon which focuses on the process of word formation on boxing terms in the script of live commentary. The researcher took twelve articles in one year different edition of The Jakarta Post, for the corpus. Conceptual morphology is used by the researcher to analyze the words which experience word formation process and classify the types of word formation on the boxing terms. The researcher began the analysis by reading the articles, next classifies the boxing terms which exist in the texts. After that, the data is outlined in a description which includes morphological process, identifying morpheme, analyze the word formation process, morphophonological process, and last is dictionary meaning.

From the analysis it can be said that there are seventy two data, found in the script live commentary of boxing in Smh.com.au, fifty one inflections, five derivations, eleven compounds, four initialisms, and one clipping. Moreover form the sample there is no acronym, reduplication, borrowing, coinage, blending and back formation found in the development of boxing term in this analysis.

Keywords: Word formation, Morphology, Live Commentary.
APPROVAL SHEET

The Analysis of Word Formation of Boxing Terms in live Script
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A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata I

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and
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been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata
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Jakarta, July 19th, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to be the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, 17 May 2017

Syatriya Wani
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Syatriya Wani
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human as social beings, need other people to fulfill their needs. For this purpose, communication is one of important tools for humans to get their need. Humans use language as communication tool. Language has some units that are used for expression or opinion. Language is used for more than one purpose (Barber, 25). Person who hits their thumb with a hummer and utters a string of curses is using language for an expressive purpose: they are relieving their feelings, and need no audience but themselves. However, animals also have system to communicate each other of their species, but only humans a language which allows them to produce and understand every message.

Furthermore, as a communication or interaction tool, language has some units that are used to express an idea or write something. Sometimes when a great idea come it possible become a worst idea, because he could not deliver his idea in language. Therefore all ideas, opinions, and all the works of the mind will not be known if they do not have a good language.

From the explanation above, language is very important. Now look at the definition of language by linguist. According to Edward Sapir, language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbol (Marckwardt, 79).
Ferdinand de Saussure stated that language is a system of signs correlated in such a way that the values of each of them are conditioned. A language system is in fact based on oppositions (Ivic, 127).

In linguistics, the study to discuss about the process of words is called morphology. Morphology is the study of the forms of words, and the ways in which word are related to other words of the same language. Formal differences among words serve a variety of purposes, from a creation of new lexical items to the indication of grammatical structure (Stephen, 9). Morphology is divided into several types, depending on the role played in grammar by a given formation. The most basic division is between inflection and word formation.

In English language, for example *employee* can be analyzed as being composed of the verb *employ* and the ending –ee, the adjective *unhappy* can be analyzed as being derived from the adjective *happy* by the attachment of the element un-. That can thus decompose complex words into their smallest meaningful units. These units are called morphemes (Plag, 13). Such morphemes are called bound morphemes, in the contrast to free morphemes, which do occur on their own. They also use a rule of word-formation. Informally, word-formation forms new words. It involves the productions of new lexemes. There are derivation, compounding, blending, acronym, borrowing, and many more.

Word formation is one of the concerns of morphology which is included by the ways new words are coined in the language in the world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences (Lieber, 2). For
this purpose mass media, such as magazines always use this rule of language to make their advertisement and news such as the word *fanzine* (fan + magazine), *UFO* (Unidentified Flying Object) and *radar* (radio detection and ranging).

In this case, the researcher is very interested to analyze the form of new words. Especially in the script commentary which contain many new words inside. Then, the researcher wants to apply the morphological studies related to the rules of word formation and chooses the words that appear on live script commentary of boxing match. The purpose of this research is to understand the word more; better so that when people use new word, they will understand. Furthermore, this research does not only wants to analyze but also wants to explore and describe what rules of word formation that they use.

From the fact that is told above this research will focus on analyzing word formation process such as compounding, derivation, blending, reduplication, acronym, initialism, borrowing, coinage, inflection, creation de novo and back formation. Moreover, this research will analyze the process of word formation in live script commentary of boxing match. In analyzing process, this research will use the dictionary that will show the result of word formation process.

**B. Focus of the Study**

As told above, this research is focused on the formations of words in the disciplines of morphology. The word formation process that will be analyze such as compounding, derivation, blending, reduplication, acronym, initialism, borrowing, coinage, inflection, creation de novo and back formation. The objects
of studies are the words used on the live script commentary, especially in *Smh.com.au* that live script commentary of boxing match between Floyd Mayweather versus Manny Pacquiao.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the issues to be examined in these studies are;

1. What kind of word formation process that appears on *Smh.com.au*?
2. How does the structural morphology theory explain the word formation process?

D. Significance of the Study

This research is believed will be useful in supporting knowledge, in order to develop a concept of morphology on the formation of a new word. Moreover, the researcher hopes that people can understand meaning of a word more, not only for linguist but also all of others who never study or know about linguistics before. The research is expected to give a deeper understanding to get the real meaning of the terms occurring in *Smh.com.au* live script commentary.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

The objectives of this research are stated in the following:
a. Identifying and classifying the kind of word formation process that appears on Smh.co.au.

b. Analyzing how the structural morphology theory explains the word formation process.

2. The Method of Research

This research uses qualitative method, by analyzing and describing the corpus that is used in the live script commentary on internet. It is related to study of words formation in morphology. Subroto says that qualitative method commonly used in humanities sciences to make a description of situation and interpret a phenomenon (Subroto, 9). While the data that use a qualitative method may come from words, pictures, sounds, visual images or objects.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

This research will analyze the data qualitatively based on the theory of morphology which employed the following steps:

a. Searching the data in Smh.co.au live script commentary.

b. Collecting the data from Smh.co.au that contains the new form of word.

c. Writing the relevant data on data card.

d. Finding the new and interesting words on the live script commentary.

e. Analyzing the new word based on word formation theory.

f. Comparing the new words and specify the kinds of word formation rules.
4. The Instrument of the research

This research uses the data cards as main instrument to get qualitative data when analyzing word in live script commentary of boxing match. Data cards is a relevant data that written in the card (Subroto, 34). Then, the data card is focused on data description then analyzed them in the data analysis. This research also makes notes, and chooses the theory which is relevant with the words and used the dictionary.

5. The Unit Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the live commentary from smh.com.au in 2015, the researcher uses boxing match between Floyd Mayweather versus Manny Pacquiao commentary which is used by the commentator in that match.
CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

This research is not the only one which analyze word formation phenomenon. There are some previous studies which have concerned and related to this topic. In this section, five previous studies will be reviewed in this research.

The first research made by Mega Arisanty, *An Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In Instagram Of Simple Plan, One Direction, Maroon 5 and The Jonas Brother Band* (Arisanty, 2014). The purpose of this research is to analyze the kinds of word formation which is applied on Instagram. The data is analyzed by using the theory of morphology which contains the kinds and the process of word formation. To find the word change, it has been selected 75 words from instagram photos and comment from the instagrams account picture of *Simple Plan, One Direction, Maroon 5 and The Jonas Brother Band*. From the analysis by using the theory of word formation process which occur based upon the analysis on the third chapter which using the theory of word formation and Websters Third New International Dictionary, the word formation processes which occur in Instagram are *compounding, inflection, derivation, initialism, clipping, acronym, creation de novo* and *blending*.

The second research is written by Mia Setianingsih, *An Analysis of Word Formation in Posters Published in 2011 by Orangpintar Wordpress Blog*
This research is aimed to know the types of Word Formation that are used in poster published in 2011 by OrangPintar Wordpress Blog. The purpose is to find and know the process of formation words. Mia uses descriptive qualitative method, by analyzing and describing the corpus that is used in the posters. To support the analysis Mia uses some dictionaries, namely Oxford Learner Dictionary (2000) and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (1998). Finally the researcher finds fifteen posters that follow the rules of word formations and from the analysis, Mia concludes that most of the word formations process that are used in the analysis are blending, clipping, acronym and compounding.

From the two previous studies above, this research specifically focuses on sport terminology, boxing in terminology which is not found in the research conducted before.

B. Concept

1. Morphology

Etymologically, the word morphology is derived from the word ‘morf’, ‘shape’ and the word ‘logi’ which means ‘science’ (Chaer, 3). Morphology is unusual amongst the sub disciplines of linguistics, in that much of the interest of the subject derives not so much from the facts of morphology themselves, but from the way that morphology interacts with and relates to other branches of linguistics, such as phonology and syntax (Spencer, 10). Francis Katamba states that morphology as the study of word structure (Katamba, 19).
Rochelle Lieber also support what Katamba says about the morphology as follows: (Lieber, 2). The study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined in the language of the world, and the way form of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Also the study of how words are put together. Whereas in an Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Keith Brown states that morphology is concerned with the relationship between the form of a word and its meaning and morphology is interested in the forms of word (Brown, 25).

Form the kind of definition above, there is no difference. Among one definition and another are complementary. Therefore morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studied the changes of words, both grammatically and semantically. Furthermore, it also concentrates on how morphemes operate to be words that contain basic meaningful elements.

2. Theories of Morphology

There are two types of morphology, first is structural morphology and second is generative morphology. Structural morphology refers to what a speaker says. In other words, this theory tends to be applied to a language which has been produced (Ba’dulu, 25). Different with structural morphology, generative morphology only focuses to the competence theory. According to Chomsky (1965) in Muis Ba’dulu and Herman (2005), assumptions or principles constitute generative structure of transformational in general (Ba’dulu, 25). This research
will only use the structural morphology because the data has already produced, not assumptions or principles.

Structural morphology has its own organization in analyzing. It has four components, namely, list of morpheme, word formation process, morphophonological process, and dictionary (Ba’dulu, 17). The first task is identifying all morphemes, from the data that had been collected. Second task is word formation, which explains how morphemes of a language arranged in a group to form a word in a language. The third task is morphophonology process, which is a mechanism of morphophonology, namely, the changes which occur in the merger of morpheme, such as assimilation, release, addition, replacement, and permutation. And the last component is dictionary.

Structural morphology has its organization in analyzing. It has four components, namely, list of morpheme, word formation, morphophonological process, and dictionary.
3. Morpheme

a. Morpheme

The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. Morphemes are the atoms with which words are built (Katamba, 20), as the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in a word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. According to Lieber morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words (Lieber, 32).

As same as definition above, morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning and the smallest units of grammatical analysis in the language (Finch, 176). Adding a morpheme on to an existing stem will always change the meaning in some way (even if it’s only ‘grammatical’ meaning).

In addition, morpheme is a short segment of language that meets three criteria (Stageberg, 93):

1. It is a word or part of a word that has meaning
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless reminders.
3. It recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning.

From the definition above, there are the same characteristic about the definitions of morphemes, it is the words that have meaning and it is the smallest part of word. It cannot be divided into small units of language. If the word *book* is
examined in the light of these criteria, it will indicate that is morpheme. The word
book is recognized as a word and it is listed in any dictionary. Of course it can be
divided into smaller units of words. Morphemes are possible to be classified into
free morpheme and bound morpheme.

b. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone without meaning
(Stageberg, 97). Francis Katamba also state that, those morphemes that are
allowed to occur on their own in sentences as words are called free morpheme
(Katamba, 27). For example: men, book, tea, and sweet, bet, very.

Lieber briefly explains that free morpheme is can stand alone as words:
wipe, head and bracelet (Lieber, 33). Moreover, it is understood that free
morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word. It doesn’t need other
morphemes.

c. Bound Morpheme

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone (Lieber, 33).
Finch also state that, these small units – able, y, ship, ant, ily, wards – which are
bolted on to the root word are called bound morpheme. They are detachable and
can be added on to a variety of word, but cannot stand alone as words in their own
right (Finch, 177).
4. English Word Formation

Most new words are created by some innovative manipulation of an already existing word or words (Harley, 90). Words can divided as a unit of language that carries meaning consists of one or more morphemes which are linked more or less tightly together. Whereas Norman says that word is the smallest segment of speech that can be used alone (Carstairs, 18).

Every language is in need of new words – borrowed, derived or otherwise formed – simply because new things need new words. Formation of words is divided by the rules of word formation. Rule can explain the process of formation of the word. There are some kinds of word formation, these are;

a. Compounding

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that does not denote two things, but one and that is pronounced as one unit (Wagner, 4). New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concepts, and one of the most straightforward ways of doing this is to simply combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of a new idea. There are four kinds of compound words:

1. Endocentric compound: A(modifier) + B (head) = a special kind of B (sea power)

2. Excocentric compounds : A+B = compound with an unexpressed semantic head (paleface)
3. Copulative compounds: A+B = the ‘sum’ of what A and B denote (bittersweet)

4. Appositional compound: A+B = different descriptions for a common referent (singer-songresearcher)

b. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding morphemes to stems (Yule, 57). These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like un- or dis- usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, such as –ness or –action, usually do. If taken the examples happy → unhappy and happy → happiness, it is obvious that because of the suffix –ness the lexical category of happy has changed. The meaning is always slightly changed, but in the way that the final word is still closely related to the former word.

Norman also say, derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound bases with existing words (Stageberg, 95). In addition Martin states that derivational morphemes are added to forms to create separate words (Haspelmath, 22). -er is a derivational suffix whose addition turns a verb into a noun, usually meaning the person or thing that performs the action denoted by the verb. For example, drive + -er creates driver, one of whose meanings is someone who drive.
c. Blending

Definitions of blends in the morphological literature differ a great deal, but most treatments converge on a definition of blends as words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words (Plag, 150), usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one. So new words like spork (spoon + fork), fanzine (fan + magazine), bromance (brother + romance) are created. There are of course other ways to create a blending: for example, you can take both beginning of a word (cybernetic + organism) cyborg or take a whole word and combine it with a part of other one (guess + estimate) guesstinate.

d. Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant (Stageberg, 133). Katamba observed that nothing is more natural than the prevalence of reduplication, the repetition of the base of a word in part or in its entirety (Katamba, 54). He observed that though rare, reduplication is found in English, it is attested in words such as: pooh-pooh, sing-song, roly-poly or harum-scarum. Moreover, Katamba in his book, mention Bauers statement about reduplication. That is the most significant property of reduplicatives (words formed by reduplication) is that word-formation is driven by phonological factors. There are two main types of reduplicatives: rhyme motivated compounds and ablaut motivated compounds (cf. Bauer 1983). Rhyme means what it means in poetry:
the vowels and any consonant(s) that appear after it in the last syllable are identical while ablaut means a change in the root vowel. Usually ablaut signals a change in grammatical function (Katamba, 54).

e. Acronym & Initialism

Acronyms and initialisms are shortenings, built from the initial letters in a phrase or name. While acronyms are pronounced as single words (NASA, AIDS), initialisms are pronounced “as a sequence of letters” (DNA, USA) (Finegan, 48). Some acronyms even become words of our everyday language, such as laser or zip code. But the most famous word based on a shortening is the initialism OK, whose origins are fairly argumentative. Most linguists call initialism an abbreviation. Initialism and acronyms can be sub-divided into a few groups:

1. Acronyms containing non-initial letters (Interpol – International Criminal Police Organization)

2. Pronounced as a combination of initialism and acronym (CD-ROM, JPEG)

3. Recursive initialisms, in which the abbreviation refers to itself (PHP – PHP hypertext pre-processor)

4. Pseudo-initialism, which consists of a sequence of characters that, when pronounced as intended, invoke other, longer words (IOU – I owe you, CU – See you) this kind of initialism is frequently seen on the internet.

5. Initial whose last abbreviated word is often redundantly included anyway (PIN number).
f. **Borrowing**

Borrowing is the process of actually borrowing words from foreign languages. The English language has been borrowing words from nearly a hundred languages in the last hundred years (Finegan, 51). French loan words are especially popular. The other way round, many countries also have taken many English words into their dictionaries, such as the well-known *OK* or *internet*. While most of the loan words are nouns, only some of them are verbs or adjectives. Mostly, the borrowed nouns are later changed or 'made conform' (Finegan, 52) to fit the verbal forms of the language, in speech and in writing. For example, *risk*, originating in Italia, was actually a noun when borrowed, but later, in need of a verb, it was converted: to risk.

g. **Coinage**

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms (Yule, 64). The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any version of that product. Examples are *aspirin, nylon, zipper* and *Vaseline*. Nowadays, many corporations practice it to create a unique of their products and this name is widely known because of the massive advertising of it. Word *google* that widely used in expression today mean to use the internet to find information.
h. Inflection

The notion of inflection rests on the more basic notion of lexeme. A lexeme is a unit of linguistic analysis which belongs to a particular syntactic category, has a particular meaning or grammatical function, and ordinarily enters into syntactic combinations as a single word, in many instances, the identity of the word which realizes a particular lexeme varies systematically according to the syntactic context in which it is to be used (Spencer, 1). Inflection in English include the genitives; the plural –s; the third-person singular –s; the past tense –d, -ed; the negative particle ‘nt; -ing form of verbs; the comparative –er; and the superlative –est.

i. Back formation

Words are analogically derived by deleting a suffix (or supposed suffix), a process called back-formation (Plag, 48). An example of such a back-formation is the verb edit which was derived from the word editor by deleting -or on the basis of a proportional analogy with word pairs such as actor - act. Another example of back-formation is the verb escalate, which occurs with two meanings, each of which is derived from a different model word. The first meaning can be paraphrased as ‘To climb or reach by means of an escalator. To travel on an escalator (OED), and is modeled on escalator. The second meaning of escalate is roughly synonymous with increase in intensity’, which is back-formed from escalation which can be paraphrased as ‘increase of development by successive stages.
j. Clipping

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump (Katamba, 124). Clipping is divided into two parts, first Fore-clipping such as, plane: aeroplane, bus: omnibus and van: caravan. Second is Back-clipping info: information, disco: discotheque, and lab: laboratory.
CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data Description

From all the boxing terms that have already been collected and identified, this research classifies them in a table based on the types of word formation. The following is the table of data analysis which has been listed in data card by the researcher.

Table 3.1
Classification of Boxing Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Time Script Commentary</th>
<th>Types of Word Formation</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1:16 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Overseeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1:22 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Fights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1:27 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Anthems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>MGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:28 pm</td>
<td>Inflection Boxing Gloves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:32 pm</td>
<td>Derivation Fighters</td>
<td>Movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:38 pm</td>
<td>Clipping Mic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:41 pm</td>
<td>Inflection Boxing Touches</td>
<td>Compound Superstar Footage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:51 pm</td>
<td>Inflection Undefeat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:53 pm</td>
<td>Inflection Rounds Tactics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:56 pm</td>
<td>Inflection Battling Introduced Initialism KO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:01 pm</td>
<td>ROUND ONE Inflection Setting Scoring Ropes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:06 pm</td>
<td>ROUND TWO Inflection Chasing Ropes Ducks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Match Description</td>
<td>Technique/Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2:10 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Races</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND THREE</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Killer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2:14 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Throwing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND FOUR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Punches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2:17 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND FIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Countering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2:22 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Chasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND SIX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ropes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppercut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2:26 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Looping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND SEVEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Backpeddling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Bouncing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROUND EIGHT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Punches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Action 1</td>
<td>Action 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:34 pm</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Scoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Racking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:38 pm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Ducks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:42 pm</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ropes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:46 pm</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jabbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:50 pm</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Defeats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Punching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:53 pm</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Derivation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this chapter, the data will be identified in data card to classify the data from the script commentary from Smh.com.au based on each types of word
formation. This research only focuses on the boxing terms from the script commentary from Smh.com.au. Then, the data which focuses on boxing term will be analyzed with structural morphology and classified based on word formation concept.

Furthermore, the data which have been collected are gathered into a table. To support this research, the researcher will also engage some English dictionary, mainly, Oxforddictionaries.com and another dictionaries as references of every word or terms information part of speech and meaning of the word contained in the script, and also the other dictionaries to support another information of the data. In the end, the researcher will interview the reader for more information regarding the analysis.

B. The Data Analysis

This research aims to apply the structural morphology in examining the development of the formation of word which only focuses on the boxing term on the script commentary from Smh.com.au. Therefore, this research will describe deeply about the internal structure of each term. Moreover, every word formation, sentences in this chapter will be abbreviated to ‘WF’ in the details of each data in this analysis. Since this analysis also uses the purpose random sampling to analyze the data, thus the researcher put the sampling data which will be analyzed in a table bellows:
Table 3.2

Sample Data that will be Analyze

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Word Formation</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inflection</td>
<td>Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Killer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Undefeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Handmade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mouthguard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppercut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>MGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Mic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The principals of morphology structural can be propounded into four steps in organizing the process of developing a word:

- Identifying Morpheme
- Word Formation
- Morphophonological Process
- Dictionary
1. Inflection

The notion of inflection rests on the more basic notion of lexeme. A lexeme is a unit of linguistic analysis which belongs to a particular syntactic category, has a particular meaning or grammatical function, and ordinarily enters into syntactic combinations as a single word, in many instances, the identity of the word which realizes a particular lexeme varies systematically according to the syntactic context in which it is to be used (Spencer, 1).

**Data 1**

Word : Gloves  
Sentence : Roach overseeing Mayweather getting his gloves on now (1:16 pm)  
WF : Inflection (from singular into plural)

The word gloves considered as a word which have more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are glove+s. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme which cannot stand alone with meaning. While glove is the root of the word gloves which is kind of free morpheme. It can be stand alone with meaning by itself.

The suffix –s can also be called inflectional morpheme, because when the two affixes attached to the root of word. Suffix –s do not change the part of speech of the root but, it gives a ‘plural’ sense to the affix.
The process affects the pronunciation of the base word, because the voiceless fricative consonant in the singular alternates with its voiced counterpart in plural. It means the word gloves is a plural form from glove. Then, this plural form is added by possessive form which signified by suffix –s. Furthermore, this inflective has not already been collected in dictionary because it do not list a plural term. Boxing gloves are cushioned gloves that fighters wear on their hands during boxing matches and practices. The glove is a piece of clothing that is worn on the hand and wrist for warmth or protection, with separate parts for each finger (dictionary.cambridge.org). The reader understood the meaning of gloves as a plural form of glove.

**Data 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Judges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Judges had it 118-110 116-112 116-112. Just a beautiful exhibition of counter-punching in the end. All class in the ring, not matter what you think of the guy. (2:50 pm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Inflection (from singular into plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word judges considered as a word which have more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are judge+s. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme which cannot stand alone with meaning. While judge is the root of the word judges which is kind of free morpheme. It can be stand alone with meaning by itself.
The suffix –s can also be called inflectional morpheme, because when the two affixes are attached to the root of word. Suffix –s do not change the part of speech of the root but, it gives a ‘plural’ sense to the affix.

The process is affects the pronunciation of the base word, because the voiceless fricative consonant in the singular alternates with its voiced counterpart in plural. It means the word judges is a plural form from judge. Then, this plural form is added by possessive form which signified by suffix –s. Furthermore, this inflective has not already been collected in dictionary because it do not list a plural term. The root word of judges is judge, judge means the person who officially decides who is the winner of a competition (dictionary.cambridge.org). In other meaning a person who decides the results of a competition or watches for infractions of the rules (oxforddictionaries.com). The reader understood the meaning of judges as a plural form of judge.

2. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding morphemes to stems (Yule, 57). These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like un- or dis- usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, Norman also say, derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound bases with existing words (Stageberg, 95).

This research will apply the theory of structural morphology to analyze the process of word formation bellow:
**Data 3**

**Word**: Killer

**Sentence**: Mayweather warned for using the elbow there... and just misses a killer right cross. (round three)

**WF**: Derivation

The word Killer is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are kill+er. Kill is the root of the word killer which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to suffix –er that is bound morpheme.

Suffix –er can also be called derivational morpheme because when the an affix attach to the root of word, it changes the paradigm of it. It changes the meaning and change the part of speech. Suffix –er do not change the part of speech of the root but, it gives a ‘subject’ sense to the affix.

The process does not affect the pronunciation of the base word. There is no morphophonological process in developing the word. Furthermore, this derivation has already been collected in oxforddictionaries.com which has a meaning of very impressive or effective excellent. Killer is something that destroys something (dictionary.cambridge.com). The readers understood the word formation above. It is easy to know the meaning of killer, it is a well-known word. Usually, killer used to describe the power of punch in boxing.
**Data 4**

Word : Undefeated

Sentence : Floyd Mayweather Jnr defeats Manny Pacquiao and remains undefeated in his career, which now stands at 48-0. (2:50 pm)

WF : Derivation

The word undefeated is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are un+defeat+ed. The prefix un- is a free morpheme which can not stand alone. While defeat is the root of the word undefeated which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to suffix –ed that is bound morpheme.

Prefix un- and suffix –ed can also be called derivational morpheme because when the two affixes attach to the root of word, it changes the paradigm of it. It changes the meaning and change the part of speech. Prefix –un in undefeated changes the part of speech if added by root, from positive to negative. Moreover, suffix –ed do not change the part of speech of the root but, it gives a ‘subject’ sense to the affix.

The process does not affect the pronunciation of the base word. There is no morphophonological process in developing the word. Furthermore, this derivation has already been collected in dictionary which has a meaning of in sports, undefeated is having won every game (dictionary.cambridge.org). In another word, undefeated is not defeated, especially in a battle or other contest
The readers understood the word formation above. It is a well-known word, usually used for someone who is not easy to be defeated in boxing.

3. Compound

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that does not denote two things, but one and that is pronounced as one unit (Wagner, 4). New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concepts, and one of the most straightforward ways of doing this is to simply combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of a new idea.

**Data 5**

Word: Handmade

Sentence: Handmade Grant gloves... Pacman still warming up but has the wraps done (1:16 pm)

WF: Compound

The word handmade is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are hand and made, the parts which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves. Moreover, they cannot divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. So, both can be stated as the morpheme of the word. It can be concluded that the word handmade consist of two morpheme.
In this case, the word hand is a free morpheme which is joined together with the other free morpheme made and creates a new word handmade. This can be proved by the meaning of this word, handmade is made by hand, not by machine, and typically therefore of superior quality (oxforddictionaries.com). The word handmade is used to describe a good quality gloves in boxing.

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation. The two components of morpheme is not affected by the development of the word. Therefore, the pronunciation of the word handmade is still the same as when it was a separated word hand and made. In English this word has already been confirmed as an official word since it is listed in English dictionary. The readers understood about the word formation above. handmade is a famous word, it is often affiliated with a good quality of things.

Data 6
Word : Mouthguard
Sentence : And apparently Mayweather's mouthguard is worth $25k. (1:28 pm)
WF : Compound

The word mouthguard is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are mouth and guard, the parts which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves. Moreover, they cannot divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. So, both
can be stated as the morpheme of the word. It can be concluded that the word mouthguard consist of two morpheme.

In this case, the word mouth is a free morpheme which is joined together with the other free morpheme guard and creates a new word mouthguard. This can be proved by the meaning of this word, mouthguard is a plastic shield held in the mouth by an athlete to protect the teeth and gums (oxforddictionaries.com). It is used by the boxer during the fight.

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation. The two components of morpheme is not affected by the development of the word. Therefore, the pronunciation of the word mouthguard is still the same as when it was a separated word mouth and guard. In English this word has already been confirmed as an official word since it is listed in English dictionary. The readers understood about the word formation above. Mouthguard is often affiliated to protect the boxers mouth.

Data 7

Word : Uppercut

Sentence : Good work to the body from Manny before Floyd returns with the uppercut. (round six)

WF : Compound

The word uppercut is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are upper and cut, the
parts which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves. Moreover, they cannot divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. So, both can be stated as the morpheme of the word. It can be concluded that the word uppercut consist of two morpheme.

In this case, the word upper is a free morpheme which is joined together with the other free morpheme cut and creates a new word uppercut. This can be proved by the meaning of this word, uppercut is a punch delivered with an upward motion and the arm bent. It is a specific move that often used by boxer (oxforddictionaries.com).

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation. The two components of morpheme is not affected by the development of the word. Therefore, the pronunciation of the word uppercut is still the same as when it was a separated word upper and cut. In english this word has already been confirmed as an official word since it is listed in english dictionary. The readers understood about the word formation above. Uppercut is a famous word, it is a popular move in boxing.

4. Initialism

Initialisms are pronounced as a sequence of letters (Finegan, 48). Some acronyms even become words of our everyday language, such as laser or zip code. But the most famous word based on a shortening is the initialism OK, whose origins are fairly argumentative.
Data 8

Word : PPV

Sentence : But I repeat... delays as they try to fix a PPV issue in the US due to enormous demand for this event. (1:27 pm)

WF : Initialism

From the extension of initialism PPV, it can be seen that there are three morphemes build this abbreviation word. However, this word confirmed that it has six morphemes in the formation. The four free morphemes are Pay-Per-View.

The process of this word formation is when the long word that consists of three morphemes shortened by taking some of the first letter to represent the word. In this case, the initialism PPV is shorten from the Pay Per View. The first letter P is representing the Pay word, the second letter P representing the Per word, and the letter V representing the View word.

Moreover, for the morphophonological process of this word formation is how to pronounce this new word PPV. Since it is an initialism, it should be pronounced by each alphabet in the abbreviation. This word is listed in English dictionary, pay-per-view means a system in which television viewers are charged for the length of time that they watch programs (oxforddictionaries.com). The reader understood the word formation above. PPV is a well-known initialism among paid sport program.
Data 9

Word : KO

Sentence : Pacquiao the first man introduced.... He's 57-5-2 with 38 KO. (1:56 pm)

WF : Initialism

From the extension of initialism KO, it can be seen that there are two morphemes build this abbreviation word. However, this word confirmed that it has two morphemes in the formation. The two free morphemes are Knockout.

The process of this word formation is when the long word that consists of two morphemes shortened by taking some of the first letter to represent the word. In this case, the initialism KO is shorten from the Knockout. The first letter K is representing the Knock word, the letter O representing the Out word. Moreover, for the morphophonological process of this word formation is how to pronounce this new word KO. Since it is an initialism, it should be pronounced by each alphabet in the abbreviation. Although this word is not listed in English dictionary, it is still used in boxing term in refer to weaken opponents. It means to make someone unconscious, especially in boxing (dictionary.cambridge.org). The reader understood the word formation above. KO is a well-known initialism in boxing match.
5. Clipping

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump (Katamba, 124). Clipping divided into two parts, first fore-clipping and second is back-clipping.

Data 10

Word : Mic

Sentence : Here we go... Jimmy Lennon Jnr on the mic and this show is about to get off the road. (1:38 pm)

WF : Clipping

This clipping consists of one free morpheme as the unit in developing the formation. The formation of this clipping word happens when the microphone word is reduced to become mic. It is part of back-clipping because it uses a first syllable as a word. The pronunciation of this formation is not the same with the main word in the first syllable. The word mic is an instrument for converting sound waves into electrical energy variations which may then be amplified, transmitted, or recorded (oxforddictionaries.com). The reader understood the meaning of word formation above. Mic is usually used in boxing especially by the host.
A. Conclusions

The researcher concludes that live script commentary of boxing match between Floyd Mayweather versus Manny Pacquiao in *Smh.com.au*. The researcher also analyzes and classifies the type of those words such as compound, initialism, clipping, etc. The researcher uses a random sampling in analyzing the data. However, not all the types of word formations occur in the data analysis. From ten types, there are five types which are not found in the research. Those are borrowing, coinage, reduplication, back formation and inflection. The researcher found seventy two word formations in the articles and analyzes only ten word formations process.

There are four steps in structural morphology to analyze word process. Those are identifying morpheme, word formation, morphophonological process and dictionary. However, not all the changes have in the process of word formations through all the steps. Other than that, some word formations that are analyzed before have no morphophonological process or no changes in pronunciation.
B. Suggestion

The researcher suggests to the readers to enrich the knowledge about developing the new kind of words in any aspects. In fact, each presence of words can be a major influence in a language. Since language is arbitrary, it is necessary to conduct continuous research in order to increase the knowledge about phenomena of word formation. Finally, it is very important to have a further understanding about words and its form.

For the object of this research the researcher use choose a written language to be analyzed. For further analysis, the researcher suggests to do further research on the spoken language as in movie, song and dialogue.
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Marckwardt Albert H., *Introduction to English Language*, (New York: Offord University Press, 1900)


**Dictionaries:**

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[http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/)

**Web:**

Roach overseeing Mayweather getting his gloves on now. Handmade Grant gloves... Pacman still warming up but has the wraps done. Deep breaths from Manny. Anticipation just going through the roof now.

Reports this fight will be delayed a little as they sort some cable issues in the US. Can't beat the fights.

Still some formalities to go.... ring walks, anthems... there's my man Magic Johnson in the house as well. Jesse Jackson, PARIS HILTON. Sting (the singer, not the wrestler)... Drew Barrymore. Decent night out at the MGM. Let's get this show on the road.

But I repeat... delays as they try to fix a PPV issue in the US due to enormous demand for this event.

For boxing nerds, the gloves used by tonight's fighters are made by premium companies Grant (Mayweather) and Cleto Reyes for Pacquiao. And apparently Mayweather's mouthguard is worth $25k.
- 1:32pm on 3 May 2015

Five minutes to go folks before we get some movement ahead of this main event...

- 1:38pm on 3 May 2015

Here we go... Jimmy Lennon Jnr on the mic and this show is about to get o the road. Five years in the making... at least... and we start with the national anthem of.... Mexico?

It's cinco de mayo weekend.

- 1:41pm on 3 May 2015

Michael Buffer... does he have a cold? Didn't warm up the vocal chords. Anyway, here's footage of Pacman going through the final touches with Roach as he hears the national anthem of the Phillipines. And Jamie Foxx with the Star Spangled Banner. He's an 'entertainment superstar'. But everyone is a superstar in boxing.

- 1:44pm on 3 May 2015

Anthems done.... and we are ready to roll. Love this part.... let's get ready to welcome the fighers to the ring. BRING IT ON.

- 1:47pm on 3 May 2015

Mark Wahlberg and Diddy on the big screen to background the combatants. And HERE COMES Manny to the sounds of our very own AC/DC’s Thunderstruck.

No Bieber for him... but there is Late Night host Jimmy Kimmel in his entourage. This is absolute gold.
• 1:49pm on 3 May 2015

Manny now approaching the ring to his very own tune. How good is that. Looks very relaxed, really ready to go here. This is his defining night... defining for both men undoubtedly. In he climbs to the ring. We wait for Floyd.

• 1:51pm on 3 May 2015

Here comes Mayweather.... and Bieber. Dear oh dear. Anyway, here comes Money Mayweather and the MGM is about to go ballistic. Snakeskin vest and the TMT hat. Looks calm, relaxed, draped in bling. Never been defeated as a professional. If he wins tonight, he goes 48-0. And he's getting plenty of boos there as well. Wow.

• 1:53pm on 3 May 2015

Manny two years younger but gives away height and reach to Mayweather. How does he get past that jab, how does he avoid that cobra right hand of Floyd? That's the real key to this fight. Has to make his presence felt early but not overcook this. Tactics a huge watch in the early rounds.

• 1:56pm on 3 May 2015

Kenny Bayless the referee for this one as the legendary Michael Buffer says.... LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE. And he's battling a cold. Pacquiao the first man introduced.... He's 57-5-2 with 38 KO. The crowd loves this guy.... clear favourite.
• 1:57pm on 3 May 2015

Lennon intro for Mayweather and the boos are audible. He's 47-0 with 26KOs. A truly great fighter and this is a huge test for Pacquiao. An 11-time world champion... Floyd Mayweather. Uncle Roger loving this.... he's ready to roll. Bayless about to address the fighters and we'll go round-by-round folks unless there is a stoppage.

WE ARE HERE. FINALLY.

• 2:01pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND ONE

Mayweather clearly the bigger body there as they feel things out. Mayweather already looking good with that lovely jab. Manny in then out with that one-two, then eats a neat right from Floyd. Mayweather the busier man on the back of that jab, all about setting up that right down the pipe. And there it goes! Big right from Floyd! Manny not too shaken but that was a big scoring punch from Mayweather. Manny tries for a flurry on the ropes to finish but that's round one to Mayweather.

• 2:06pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND TWO

Manny rushes in to start round two, maybe a blast from Roach to up the temp here. And he's chasing Mayweather around the ring now and lands some on the ropes. This is better stuff from Pacquiao and he can't let Mayweather just fight at
his comfortable tempo. Floyd with a pair of right leads that just brush the chin. Now Manny goes to the body and that's probably a decent game plan here. Crowd right into this now as Floyd comes back with another lovely right. Not hard but hits home. And again... off first and just so, so accurate. Backpeddles then ducks a hook. I'd give that one to Mayweather as well.

- 2:10pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND THREE

Low blow from Mayweather to start the third but Bayless says fight on fellas. Manny doing his best to be the aggressor but he can't catch Floyd here.... Mayweather an absolute defensive master. He can't get reckless here, Pacquiao, as Mayweather goes for the clinch as soon as Manny gets busy. Mayweather warned for using the elbow there... and just misses a killer right cross. Good left from Manny and that's his best of the fight! Mayweather returns with a right and we are off to the races now. Close round... maybe Pacquiao.

- 2:14pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND FOUR

Manny again throwing good volumes of punches as he bails Floyd into the corner. Mayweather absorbs them on the gloves and arms but just a hint here that Manny has got his tail in the air a touch. Works the body to start a burst of punches and lands a scoring left. And a big left! Mayweather back on the ropes and Pacquiao moves in to the body! Unleashes and the crowd on their feet here. Floyd staying
very calm and he’s been stung I think... closing the guard and now returns with a right of his own. Great round here and Manny should get another one. Mayweather survives that assault but he’s got a job on his hands alright. I have it two rounds each through four.

- 2:17pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND FIVE

Out they come. Mayweather will be desperate to take control again here and fight back in his comfort zone. Manny rushing forward again and he has to keep this up I think, keep taking Floyd out of his game plan, to win this fight. Mayweather’s corner told him he was 'fighting like he was scared' but that's a gee up. Now Mayweather lands a strong right! Manny not hurt but this is right in the pocket for Floyd... boxing from centre ring, working the jab, countering with the right. That's his bread and butter. Mayweather with lovely feet to scoot out of that corner as Manny was about to give his some suger. Much better round for Mayweather... back in control. I have him up 3-2 through five

- 2:22pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND SIX

Mayweather starts with a neat right to keep Pacquiao at range. Chasing Floyd around now and this is the sort of aggression he needs to show. Good work to the body from Manny before Floyd returns with the uppercut. Neither man hurt. Great intensity in this fight... absolutely compelling. Manny landing now... Mayweather
shaking his head saying none of this hurts. But he's on the ropes.... Manny again with the left to the body. NO LOVE LOST out there. Brilliant fight. I have it three each through six, although the third was very tight.

- 2:26pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND SEVEN

Mayweather got a bake from his corner. "I don't know what's wrong with you, man" says Floyd Snr. Now Mayweather Jnr comes out with some aggression and starts with a looping right that thuds off the Pacquaio gloves. Manny with the jab though and picking his shots before he eats a jab of his own. Desperately close contest. Floyd on his bike again, steadies up and leads with the right. He loves that move. A minute left and Manny just slowing the tempo a touch... needs to get moving to win this round I think. SUPER combo from Pacquiao to send Floyd backpeddling... left and right, the same type that ended Hatton. Pacman looking more and more comfortable... I think he gets the round and maybe takes a slender lead through seven.

- 2:30pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND EIGHT

Pacquiao starts with some heavy stuff in round eight as Floyd can't evade a strong left, then a left to back it up. Mayweather reverting to the shoulder roll defence and the jab but he needs to do more now. Manny bouncing around out there and he doesn't look scared of the Mayweather power. Sweet left hooks from
Mayweather... times two... and that's his best few punches for a couple of rounds. That will do the confidence a world of good. this fight living up to the hype for mine. Floyd back on terms now as we count down to the end of the eighth. I've got it all square. Suspect a few judges would have Floyd a round or two up.

- 2:34pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND NINE

Andre Ward at ringside has Mayweather up 5-3. Floyd misses with the big left hook as they come together and tap the back of each other's head. Floyd with the jab, Manny fires back with the straight left to the chin. Manny tagged there from Floyd as he tries to move in and bang away at the body. Mayweather with another scoring right... less is more for Money. And another right from Mayweather! He's racking up the rounds now you suspect. Manny not looking desperate but the right getting away from him a touch now.

- 2:38pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND 10

Not enough angles from Pacquiao I don't think. Needs to position himself for that left uppercut and mix things up. He's getting tagged on the counter - he ain't the first to cop those from Floyd. The energy and aggression just dipping now from Manny although he tees up that sharp left and just misses. That's his KO punch folks. Mayweather backed away into the corner but nothing of note landed as
Floyd ducks and then scoots his way back to safety. I'd give that to Mayweather as well. Red alerts here for Manny... still full of beans but just can't tag his man.

- 2:42pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND 11

Floyd comes out firing to start this round.... big left and rights. That's put Pacman on alert and Floyd clearly wants to score early here to put the judges on notice. Super uppercut from Mayweather as he dances out from the ropes again. Pacquiao wants that left but needs to bring that right hook into play. He's losing this round as well and just can't get busy enough. Floyd with all of the clean shots in the 11th and Manny Pacquiao will need to STOP Floyd Mayweather in the last round to win this fight.

- 2:46pm on 3 May 2015

ROUND 12

Here we go... I have Floyd a few rounds in front but hey, it's boxing. Floyd just jabbing and already a minute gone. Pacman has to be far more aggressive here but he can't get past that jab. Manny with the left, Floyd boxing strongly as this fight comes to an end. Manny just gassed out at some point in the past few rounds. Just cannot catch Mayweather at all... he has 30 seconds for a miracle. Mayweather salutes as the final bell rings and I think that's justifiable. If there's any justice, he wins this fight. We wait for the decision.
Mayweather wins

There's the decision. And the right call as well. Floyd Mayweather Jnr defeats Manny Pacquiao and remains undefeated in his career, which now stands at 48-0. Judges had it 118-110 116-112 116-112. Just a beautiful exhibition of counter-punching in the end. All class in the ring, not matter what you think of the guy.

Here's what Mayweather had to say (as the crowd boos)...

"He's a hell of a fighter. I take my hat off. Now I see why he's one of the guys at the pinnacle. I knew he was going to win some rounds but I kept him on the outside. We do what we had to do tonight," Mayweather said.

"I'm a calculated fighter. He's a tough competitor. My dad wanted me to do more but he's an awkward fighter."