

## **TYPES OF WORD FORMATION USED IN CHAPTER SIXTEEN OF *HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE* NOVEL WRITTEN BY J. K. ROWLING**

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### **Abstract**

Word formation is the process of creating new words based on the word itself, or the other words. It means the new words can be created by shortens the words itself, combining them to the other words, add affixes to give grammatical information, etc. The aim of this study is to know the types of word formation used in a literary work, in this case, a novel. The object of this study is chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling. The data were analyzed using O'Grady & Archibald theory about word formation. The result shows that 340 words have word formation process found in chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel. It is classified into five types, they are inflection, a process that adds grammatical information to existing words; suppletion, a total change of the root of words; derivation, a process that uses affixes to create new words with different meaning and/or category from its base; cliticization, a process of a word becomes a clitic; and compounding, a process of creating new words by combining two or more existing words.

**Key words:** Word Formation, chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* Novel

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Word formation is the process of creating new words based on the word itself, or the other words. It means the new words can be created by shortens the words itself, combining them to the other words, add affixes to give grammatical information, etc. Morphological processes that create new words are called word formation processes (Becker and Bieswanger, 2006:86). In the word formation process, the new words are made based on the word itself, or the other words. It means the new words can be created by shortens the words itself, combining them to the other words, add affixes to give grammatical information, etc.

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Word formation process can be found anywhere, for example in advertisements, articles, magazines, slang words, movie script, and in a literary work, in this case, novel. A novel is a literary work which has the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. In a novel, it can be found many examples of word formation process because it depends on the writer's creativity. For example, a novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* written by J. K. Rowling. From the word *Sorcerer's*, it can be seen that J. K. Rowling used one word formation process called inflection because the word *Sorcerer* combined with the possessive *-s*.

There are two reasons why word formation is chosen to be researched. First, usually the researchers do research of word formation in slang words, advertisements, articles, etc. For example, the writer found a research of word formation in articles done by Hanif (2015). The writer also found two researches of word formation in articles done by Anggraeni (2011), and Fauziyah & Saun (2018). The writer found six researches of word formation of slang words done by Novianti (2017), Wahyuni & Rosa (2013), Evadewi & Jufrizal (2018), Gemilasari, Jufrizal & Hafizh (2013), Wulandari & Ardi (2012), and Marzita, Syarif & Ardi (2013).

This paper has a similarity with the researches mentioned above, especially about the topic of the study that belongs to word formation. Nevertheless, this paper is different with the previous studies above in the choice of object of the study because the object of this paper is types of word formation used in the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* written by J. K. Rowling.

The second reason, the language use in a novel depends on the writer's creativity. Besides that, in the 16<sup>th</sup> chapter of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel mostly found the examples of inflection and suppletion, and this chapter has the most pages. Therefore, the writer is interested to find out more types of word formation used in this novel. The writer used O'Grady & Archibald (2016) theory about word formation to analyze the data.

## Review of Related Literature

### 1. Morpheme

Word is not the smallest language unit because a word can be separated into the smaller unit, called morpheme. According to Yule (2006:63), the morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. It is because morpheme is the smallest unit of a word and it cannot be divided into the smaller unit. The word *actor*, for example, consists of two morphemes: *act* (with the meaning to do something for a particular purpose) and *-or* (refers to someone who does action). A morpheme is not identical to a word because morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas word can stand alone. A morpheme is also not identical with a syllable. For example, a word *laptop* is a morpheme but consists

of two syllables, and a word *walked* consists of a single syllable but consists of two morphemes.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that morpheme is the smallest unit of a word and they can consist of the combination of free morpheme or the combination of free morpheme and bound morpheme.

### **1.1 Free Morpheme**

According to O'Grady and John (2016:102), a morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free morpheme. A free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone, has meaning, and not need to attach to other morphemes. We can use free morpheme without combining them with other morphemes. For example, the morpheme *book* is free morpheme because it can stand alone and have meaning without attaching to other morphemes. Free morpheme can stand alone by the morpheme itself and have meaning, and they do not need to attach to other morphemes to have meaning.

### **1.2 Bound Morpheme**

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone because it has to be attached to free morpheme to have its meaning. For example, the word *rainy* consists of free morpheme *rain* (which means drops of water from clouds) and bound morpheme *-y* (refers to full of rain). If free morpheme *rain* is deleted from the word *rainy*, then bound morpheme *-y* does not have meaning because bound morpheme cannot stand alone. All bound morphemes are affixes (Becker and Bieswanger, 2006:81). It is because affixes have to attach to other morphemes to have meaning.

## **2. Word Formation**

Processes that create new words are called word formation processes (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006:86). Word formation process is the way of creating new words by adding affixes and using the existing words. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), types of word formation are inflection, derivation, cliticization, suppletion, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms.

### **2.1 Inflection**

According to Becker & Bieswanger (2006:86), inflectional processes are the morphological processes that add grammatical information to existing words. It means inflection add grammatical information of a word such as past, present, progressive, future, singular, or plural. Inflection is most often expressed via affixation (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016:115). It is because inflection is one of the morphological processes that add affixes to a word without changing the word class and meaning.

For example, the free morpheme *bottle* combines with the bound morpheme *-s*, it becomes *bottles*. The bound morpheme *-s* in the word *bottles* does not change the word category, but it shows a plural marker.

## 2.2 Derivation

Derivation uses an affix to build a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016:107). In the derivation, a word that is attached to an affix will have change in the word meaning or the word category. For example, the free morpheme *advertise* combine with the suffix *-ment*, it becomes *advertisement*. The bound morpheme *-ment* in the word *advertisement* has changed the word category from a verb into a noun.

## 2.3 Cliticization

Cliticization is the word formation process of a word becomes a clitic. A clitic is another class of bound morphemes which may be appended to independent words (Katamba, 1993:245). It is because clitic cannot stand alone and have to be attached to other words. According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016:122), clitics that attach to the end of their host are called **enclitics**; those that attach to the beginning of their host are known as **proclitics**. The *'m*, the reduced form of *am*, in the sentence *I'm home* is an example of enclitic. Whereas *t'* in French sentence such as in *je t'aime*" (which means I love you) is an example of proclitic.

## 2.4 Suppletion

Suppletion is a total change of a word. According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016:120), suppletion replaces a morpheme with an entirely different morpheme in order to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means the word is irregular and the suppletive form is unrelated to the root. Suppletion usually only occurs in a few words of a language. In English, for example, the use of *better* as the comparative form of the adjective *good*, *went* as the past form of the verb *go*, and the use of *was* as the past form of *be*.

## 2.5 Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating the new word by combining two or more words. According to Yule (2006:54), compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Compound words can be in the form of one word as in *halfway*, hyphenated words as in *jewel-bright*, and separated by space as in *white house*. Compounding is even often regarded as the most productive process of the English word-formation (Štekauer in Štěrba, 2015:13). It is because compounding is a process of creating new words by combining two or more existing words. In English, most compound words are nouns, verbs or adjectives (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006:91). Compound words can be the combination of two or more words from the same classes or different classes. The

common resulting compound word is a noun such as *boyfriend*, an adjective such as *good-looking*, and a verb such as tapdance.

## 2.6 Conversion

According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016:122), conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. It means conversion is a word formation process in which a word has changed in the part of speech of without changing the form of the word. For example, the noun *water* in the sentence *I drink water* becomes a verb in the sentence *She waters the flowers*.

## 2.7 Blending

Blending is a type of word formation process that creates a new word by combining parts of two or more already existing words in the same language. According to Ari, Syarif, and Fitrawati (2015:20), blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other words. It means blending can be formed by combining the beginning of one word with the end of the other word such as in *brunch* (is a blend of *breakfast* and *lunch*), and the combination of the beginning of two words such as in *cyborg* (is a blend of *cybernetic* and *organism*).

## 2.8 Clipping

Clipping is a process that shortens words. According to O'Grady and John (2016:123), clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. Even though clipping shortens words but it does not change the meaning and part of speech of the word. Clipping does not only shorten single words but also phrases. For example, the clip word *ad* is clipped from the single word *advertisement*, and the clip word *zoo* is clipped from phrases *zoological garden*. Therefore, clipping can be said as an unpredictable formation.

## 2.9 Acronyms and Initialism

The acronym is an abbreviation in the form of the combination of initial letters or syllables in a phrase or a word, for example, *VIP* for *Very Important Person*, *UV* for *UltraViolet*, *SciFi* for *Science Fiction*, and *WiFi* for *Wireless Fidelity*. An acronym is the type of word formation which is common in organization names. The common examples include *NATO* for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, *ASEAN* for *Association of Southeast Asian Nation*, and *FIFA* for *Federation Internationale de Football Association*. According to O'Grady and John (2016:126), acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of (some or all) the words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word. It differentiates acronym from initialism, i.e. an abbreviation in the form of a phrase that consists of initial letters of a word. The initialism is written without spaces or periods between them and spoken letter by letter. Initialisms are pronounced as a series of letters rather than as a word (O'Grady and John, 2016:126). For example, *CNN*

for *Cable News Network*, *ATM* for *Automatic Teller Machine* and *DVD* for *Digital Versatile Disc*.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

The data of this study are words which have word formation process in a literary work, novel. The source of the data was taken from chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling. The instruments of this study are the writer herself, the writing equipment, and a laptop. The writer used three steps in collecting the data. The writer downloaded the e-book of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, then gave underline to the words which have word formation process, and collected the data and put them in the table based on their types. After collecting the data, the writer used three steps in analyzing the data. First, the writer decided the base form of words before has the word formation process, then the writer calculated the frequency of each word, and after that, the writer made the conclusion based on the finding.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Finding

After analyzing the types of word formation used in the chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling, the writer found 340 words have word formation process. The category of word formation found in chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel classified into inflection, derivation, compounding, suppletion, and cliticization. The percentage of word formation used in the chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel can be seen on the table below:

Table 2. The percentage of word formation types from the whole data.

No.	Word Formation Types	Total Words	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inflection	255	484	64.10%
2	Suppletion	3	104	13.80%
3	Derivation	38	57	7.50%
4	Cliticization	28	76	10.10%
5	Compounding	16	34	4.50%
	Total	340	755	100.00%

Table 2 shows the percentage of each word formation types used in the chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling. The frequency of inflection is 484 times (64.1%), suppletion is 104 times (13.8%), derivation is 57 times (7.5%), cliticization is 76 times (10.1%), and compounding is 34 times (4.5%).

## 2. Data Analysis

### a) Inflection

According to Becker & Bieswanger (2006:86), inflectional processes are the morphological processes that add grammatical information to existing words. It is because inflection adds grammatical information to a word such as past, present, progressive, future, singular, or plural. Inflection most expressed via affixation, in this process suffixes added to a word to give grammatical information. Suffixes used in inflection process in chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel are *-ed* preceded by verb; *-ing* preceded by verb, noun, and adjective; *-s* preceded by noun and verb; and *'s* preceded by noun.

*That was the **Devil's** Snare.*

The base of the morpheme *Devil's* is *Devil*. The morpheme *Devil's* is derived from free morpheme *Devil* and bound morpheme *'s*. Bound morpheme *'s* has no syllable and meaning, so it must be attached to other morphemes to have meaning. The meaning of bound morpheme *'s* in the morpheme *Devil's* is to show that the snare is belong to the Devil.

*What did the stranger you were **playing** cards with look like?*

The base of the morpheme *playing* is *play*. The morpheme *playing* is derived from free morpheme *play* and bound morpheme *-ing*. Bound morpheme *-ing* in the sentence above shows the past progressive marker. The past progressive marker is used to express an activity that is ongoing in the moment of speaking.

*The Bloody Baron has his own **reasons** for being invisible.*

The base of the morpheme *reasons* is *reason*. The morpheme *reasons* in the sentence above is derived from free morpheme *reason* and bound morpheme *-s*. Bound morpheme *-s* in the morpheme *reasons* shows the plural marker. If bound morpheme *-s* stands alone, it has no meaning, so it must be attached to other morphemes to have meaning. In the morpheme *reasons*, the meaning of the bound morpheme *-s* is to indicate that the Bloody Baron has many reasons for being invisible.

### b) Derivation

A derivation is the word formation process by adding affixes to a word. The affixes can change the word meaning or the word category. For example:

*Books! And **cleverness**! There are more important things.*

The base of the morpheme *cleverness* is *clever*. The morpheme *cleverness* is derived from free morpheme *clever* and bound morpheme *-ness*. Bound morpheme *-ness* has no meaning and has to be attached to other morphemes to

have meaning. Bound morpheme *-ness* in this morpheme has change the morpheme category from an adjective into a noun. The morpheme *cleverness* has a meaning ability to understand and learn quickly and easily.

*There might be something **useful**...*

The base of the morpheme *useful* is *use*. The morpheme *useful* is derived from free morpheme *use* and bound morpheme *-ful*. Bound morpheme *-ful* has no meaning and has to be attached to other morphemes to have meaning. Bound morpheme *-ful* in this morpheme changes the morpheme category from a verb into an adjective, and the morpheme meaning. The verb *use* has the meaning to put something to a particular purpose, whereas an adjective *useful* has the meaning effective and help people to do or achieve something.

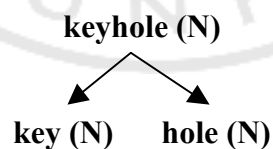
*"It's not that **unusual**"*

The base of the morpheme *unusual* is *usual*. The morpheme *unusual* is derived from bound morpheme *un-* and free morpheme *usual*. Bound morpheme *un-* has no meaning and need to be attach to other morphemes to have meaning. Bound morpheme *un-* in this morpheme is not change the morpheme category, but it changes the morpheme meaning. The morpheme *usual* has the meaning normal, whereas the morpheme *unusual* has the meaning different from others, or interesting.

### c) Compounding

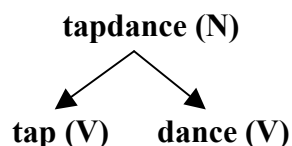
Compounding is the process of creating new words by combining two or more existing words. The examples of compounding found in the 16<sup>th</sup> chapter of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel are:

*keyhole*



The base of the morpheme *keyhole* is *hole*. The morpheme *keyhole* is the combination of two free morphemes *key* and *hole*. This combination process is called compounding. Free morpheme *key* means a piece of metal in special shape that is used for opening or closing a lock, starting the vehicles' engine, etc. whereas, free morpheme *hole* means an empty space in an object. On the whole, the meaning of the morpheme *keyhole* is a hole in a lock to put in a key.

*tapdance*





The base of the morpheme *tapdance* is *dance*. *Tapdance* is the combination of two free morphemes, *tap* and *dance*. Free morpheme *tap* means to hit something, often repeatedly, and making noises, whereas free morpheme *dance* means to move the body and the feet rhythmically to music. The morpheme *tapdance* means a type of dance in which rhythm is formed by the noise of the dancers' shoes on the floor.

#### d) Suppletion

Suppletion is the total change of base of a word. Suppletion usually only occurs in a few words of a language. The example of suppletion found in the 16<sup>th</sup> chapter of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* is discussed below:

- 1) *There **was** a loud bark from the dog.*
- 2) *You **were** the one who told me to stand up to people!*

The base form of *was* and *were* are *be*. *was* and *were* in the sentences above are the suppletive form of *be*, and in the past form. *was* and *were* are considered as suppletion because the word *was* and *were* are not attached by affixes, and it has a different form that is unrelated to the base word.

#### e) Cliticization

Cliticization is a process in which a word becomes a clitic. A clitic is a part of a word that cannot stand on its own so that it must attach to other words. For example:

*"**We're** nearly there," he muttered suddenly.*

The element *'re* is the reduced form of *are*. The element *'re* in the word *we're* has no syllable. If that element stand alone, it would be meaningless. So, it has to be attached to other words to have meaning. The process of attaching the element *'re* to the word *we* is called cliticization.

*If Snape gets hold of the Stone, **Voldemort's** coming back!*

The element *'s* is the reduced form of *is*. The element *'s* has no syllable and meaning, so it must be attached to other words to have meaning. Since the element *'s* unable to stand alone and has to be attached to the word *Voldemort*, it classified into cliticization.

***I'd** better go and took through my books.*

The element *'d* is the reduced form of *had*. The element *'d* has no syllable. If that element stands alone, it would be meaningless so that it must be attached to other words. The process of attaching the element *'d* to the word *I* is called cliticization.

### 3. Discussion

In this paper, the writer found five types of word formation used in the chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling. They are inflection, suppletion, derivation, cliticization, and compounding. Based on the finding of this paper, inflection is the most frequently used in the chapter sixteen of the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. It is found that it was used 484 times (64.1%) in that chapter. As we know, inflection is the word formation process by adding grammatical information to existing words. Besides that, the writer found that compounding is the less frequently used in the chapter sixteen of the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. It is found that compounding was used 34 times (4.5%) in that chapter. Compounding is the word formation process by combining two or more existing words to make a new word.

In this part, the writer discussed this paper and thirteen previous studies. This paper has similar finding with Adyaningtyas (2013) and Prayogo (2017) in which inflection becomes the word formation types that mostly found. This paper has a similarity with Nanda, Rosa & Ardi (2012) and Rizki & Marlina (2018) in the object of the study, in this case, novel. This paper has different object of the study with Adyaningtyas (2013), Hanif (2015), Anggraeni (2011), Fauziyah & Saun (2018), Novianti (2017), Wahyuni & Rosa (2013), Evadewi & Jufrizal (2018), Gemilasari, Jufrizal & Hafizh (2013), Wulandari & Ardi (2012), and Marzita, Syarif & Ardi (2013).

Inflection is the word formation process in which adding affixes to the words to give grammatical information. Inflection does not change either the syntactic category or the type of meaning found in the word to which it applies (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016:116). It is because inflection adds grammatical information such as plurality, past form, progressive form, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, etc. Inflection becomes mostly found in this paper and the two studies before because inflection can be said as the productive ways of forming a word. Inflection mostly found in the chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel because many sentences in this chapter written in the past and progressive form. Besides that, the total page also affected the frequency of appearance of word formation types used in chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel.

### D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Word formation is a process of creating new words by using existing words. Word formation can be found in the daily communication, or in the literary works such as the novel. In this paper, the writer found 340 words which have word formation process with the frequency of appearance 755 times in chapter sixteen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling. From 340 words which have word formation process, it is classified into five word formation types. They are inflection, a process that adds grammatical

information to existing words; suppletion, a total change of the root of words; derivation, a process that uses affixes to create new words with different meaning and/or category from its base; cliticization, a process of a word becomes a clitic; and compounding, a process of creating new words by combining two or more existing words. In the result of this paper, inflection is the word formation types that mostly found because infection can be said as a productive way to create a new word.

As a suggestion, the writer hopes that there will be further researches about word formation in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* novel written by J. K. Rowling because this paper only analyzing chapter sixteen of the novel. Hopefully, this paper can expand the readers' knowledge about word formation. The writer also hopes this paper can be used as a reference for anyone who interested in the study about word formation in other novel or in other different objects.

**Notes:** This article is written based on the writer's paper under the supervision of Fitrawati S.S, M. Pd.

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