WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: *THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ* PRODUCED BY LITTLE FOX YOUTUBE CHANNEL (2021)

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Abstract

This research paper aimed to investigate word formation process used in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* animation movie produced by Little Fox Youtube Channel (2021). This study used Yule's theory of word formation (2010). The data of this research were all sentences containing word formation in the selected chapters studied in the animation movie. This research was the descriptive qualitative method. The findings of this research showed that there were 29 data contained word formation in animation movie. They were 1 back-formation process, 1 blending process, 1 borrowing process, 10 compounding process, 15 derivation process and 1 multiple process. Children's literature in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* uses half types of word formation, there are five types of word formation out of ten types of word formation proposed in Yule's theory (2010). The most word formation process used in animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is derivation.

Key Words: *Word Formation, Children's Literature, Animation Movie*

A. INTRODUCTION

When using language in daily life, people frequently lack knowledge about the process of word formation and how created words are used, produced, or formed in a language. Lieber (2009:6) defines word formation as creating new words from existing ones. This procedure may modify a word's category while adding substantial meaning or vice versa. In the meantime, Hacken and Thomas (2013:2) define the word-formation process as the method through which new words are created according to certain norms. When humans use language to generate new

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words, it's a process known as "word formation". Among the ten types of word formation processes outlined by Yule (2010:53) are conversion, coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, acronyms, derivation, compounding, back-formation, and multiple processes.

The process of word development is present in both young adult and children's literature. Young adult literature, according to Donelson and Nilsen (1989:7), refers to works created for readers between the ages of twelve and eighteen. Meanwhile, children's literature consists of high-quality trade publications for children from birth through adolescence, addressing age-appropriate topics through prose, poetry, fiction, and nonfiction (Chasanatun 2014). As a result, word formations in young adult and children's literature differ. The words used will change to fit the reader so that they are easily understood. This thesis looked into how words are formed in children's literature in the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.* As a result, the way words are put together in young adult literature and children's literature differs. The words used will adapt to the reader's needs, making it easier for the reader to understand. The writer examined how words are formed in new children's literature in this thesis.

In a variety of fields, including young adult literature (novel and film) children's literature (novel and film), online dictionaries, music videos, advertisements, and children's books, numerous researchers have examined the process of word formation. The word formation process in children's literature movie has been carried out by Rizki and Marlina (2018); The process of word formation in children's literature novel has been carried out by Haqqi (2020). The process of word formation in young adult literary films has been investigated by (Irma, Merina, and Theresia (2018); Baiti, Triana, and Fogli (2021); and Rosa, Nanda, and Ardi (2013)). In young adult literature novel, the process of word formation has been studied by Fatmawaty and Anggraini (2019); Rosydah and Ariyanti (2015); and Setiawan, Deliani, and Dewi (2019)). Furthermore, the word-formation research in online dictionaries has been studied by Ratih and Gusdian (2018). The word formation process in music video has been done bye Mutiah, Hidayat, and Alek (2021). Research on the process of word-formation in advertisement has been investigated by Fauziyah and Saun (2018). In children's books, word-formation research has been studied by Huan (2020).

There are several reasons why this study chose to examine the formation of words in the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is an important story to study because it has many fans and 786 thousand people watching the animation movie on Little Fox YouTube channel, so it is important to conduct research on how the word formation process is formed and what word formation processes are contained in the animation movie so that readers can understand the meaning of the word.

This study focused on the many sorts of word formation shown in the animated film *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz,* which was created by the Little Fox Youtube Channel. This research is divided into twelve chapters. This research took

up half of the chapters and contained many complex words, which are the focus of this thesis's discussion to carry out or analyze the word-formation process. The writer applied Yule theories to examine the various types of word formation processes (2010).

The writer identified, categorized, and evaluated the various types of word formation seen in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* in this study. For data analysis, the writer decided on a morphological theory. The researcher decides that the subject of the study will be the English word development process in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The writer hopes that this study explains how words are made in the animation movie from a theoretical point of view *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. This study conclusion is expected to be useful for other academics interested in researching the same aspect of the word formation process.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative descriptive method used in this study. This study was descriptive in nature because it described data and characteristics of the population or phenomenon under study. According to Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is a study that works with data analysis by characterizing the topic of the investigation. This is a definition that comes from qualitative research. In addition, Bagdan and Taylor said that descriptive data gathered from persons or observed behavior might be created in either written or spoken form (as cited in Moleong, 2002: 31). Data were collected from the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* produced by Little Fox Youtube Channel. The writer obtained data from all sentences containing word formation in the selected chapters studied in the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. They are some instruments that writers used to collect the data, they are Youtube platform, video downloader, Microsoft word, and the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
a) Data Collection

After collecting the data, the writer found that there were 29-word formation processes collected from the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. There were 1 back-formation process, 1 blending process, 1 borrowing process, 10 compounding process, 15 derivation process and 1 multiple process. The writer analysed the types of word formation process based on Yule's Theory (2010).

No	Word Formation Process	Data
1	Back Formation	Doctorate
2	Borrowing	Cyclone
3	Compounding	Landscape
		Outside
		Someting
		Goodbye
		Everyone
		Breakfast
		Scarecrow
		Stepmother
4	Blending	Munchkin
5	Derivation	Lonely
		Violently
		Darkness
		Colorless
		Brightly
		Powerful
		Careful
		Brainless
		Nervously
		Sweetly
		Brightness
		Unhappy
6	Multiple Process	Gatekeeper

b) Data analysis

1. Back Formation

According to Yule (2010:57), back formation is frequently exemplified by the reduction of a word belonging to one category (typically a noun) in order to generate a term belonging to a different category (usually a verb). Therefore, the act of forming a new word by eliminating a component of an existing word is referred to as "back-formation," which is also the name of the term.

Doctorate

The Word 'Doctorate' is reduced from the word 'doctoration. Doctoration [noun] is reduced to another sort of term, 'doctorate' [verb].

2. Borrowing

According to Yule (2010:54), that one of the most prevalent sources of new English words is borrowing, which is when two or more words are merged to generate a new term that takes over words from other languages. Borrowing is a popular method new words enter English. Borrowing occurs when words from one language are used in another.

Cyclone (Dialogue: 0.57)

The word "cyclone" is borrowed from the Greek word "kyklon". The meaning of "kyklon" is moving in a circle, whirling around. At this time, people are more familiar with typhoons than "cyclones". A cyclone, as defined by the Oxford Dictionary, is a severe tropical storm that is characterised by the circular movement of powerful winds.

3. Compounding

Yule (2010:55) defines compounding as combining two words into one. This creates a new phrase. Compounding creates a new word by combining two or more lexemes.

Landscape (Dialogue: 1.27)

The words "land" and "scape" are where the English term "landscape" originates from. There are two distinct meanings associated with that one word after it has been split up into two distinct terms. The meaning of land, based on Oxford Dictionary is surface of earth, it different from scape; a view or scene of. Whereas *anything* is everything that can see when look across a large area of land.

Outside (Dialogue: 147)

Outside is derived from the words "out" and "side." This word has two distinct meanings when separated into two separate words. The meaning of out, based on Oxford Dictionary is away from the inside of a place or thing, it different from side; either of the two halves of a surface, an object or an area that is divided by an imaginary central line. Whereas outside is not in a room.

Something (Dialogue: 3.12)

Something is composed of the words 'some' and 'thing'. This word has two distinct meanings when separated into two separate words. The meaning of some, based on Oxford Dictionary, when the quantity or number is not stated, it is used with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns to signify 'an amount of' or 'a number of', it different from thing; an object whose name people do not use because people do not need to or want to. Whereas *something* is a thing that is not known or mentioned by name.

Goodbye (Dialogue: 4.51)

The word "goodbye" is composed of the words "good" and "bye." This word has two distinct meanings when separated into two separate words. The meaning of good, based on Oxford Dictionary is high quality, it different from bye is a word exclamation. Whereas *goodbye* is used when you are leaving somebody or when somebody else is leaving.

Everyone (Dialogue:5.54)

Everyone is derived from the words "every" and "one." This word has two distinct meanings when separated into two separate words. The meaning of every, based on Oxford Dictionary is sed with singular nouns to refer to all the members of a group of things or people, it different from one; the number 1. Whereas *everyone* is every person.

Breakfast (Dialogue: 9.41)

The term "breakfast" is derived from the word "break" and "fast." When that word is broken into two words, it has two separate meanings. The meaning of break, based on Oxford Dictionary is to be damaged and separated into two or more parts, as a result of force; to damage something in this way, it different from fast; moving or able to move quickly. Whereas *breakfast* is the first meal of the day.

Scarecrow (Dialogue: 9.47)

The word 'scarecrow' comes from the words 'scare' and 'crow.' When that word is broken into two words, it has two separate meanings. The meaning of scare, based on Oxford Dictionary is to frighten somebody, it different from crow; a large bird, completely or mostly black, with a rough unpleasant call. A scarecrow, on the other hand, is a figure clothed in old clothing and placed in a field to scare away birds.

Stepmother (Dialogue: 13.54)

The term "stepmother" is derived from the words "step" and "mother." When that word is broken into two words, it has two separate meanings. The meaning of step, based on Oxford Dictionary is in series/process, it is distinct from mother; a female parent of a kid or animal; a person acting in the capacity of a mother to a child. A *stepmother* is a woman who is your father's wife or partner but is not your biological mother.

4. Blending

Blending, according to Yule (2010:55), is the process of integrating two separate forms to generate a single new word. Blending is performed by connecting the beginning of one word to the end of another.

Munchkin (Dialogue: 1.55)

The word "Munchkin" is an Old English word derived from "kin" + "monchen" (meaning small bites). According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary "munchkin" is a small person or a child.

5. Derivation

According to Yule (2010:58), the derivation is performed through the use of a huge number of different small 'bits' of the English language that are not typically included individually in dictionaries. As a result, derivation refers to the process of creating a new term by altering the meaning of the base word or by attaching other affixes to it.

Lonely (Dialogue: 0.31)

The term "lonely" comes from the words lone [adj] + suffixes -ly lonely [adj]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ly was inserted at the end of the original word lone. It also changes the meaning of the term.

Darkness (Dialogue: 0.50)

The word 'darkness' is derived from the word dark [adj] + affixes -ness → darkness [noun]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ness was inserted at the end of the original word dark. It also changes the word's class from adjective to noun.

Violently (Dialogue: 1.15)

The word 'violently' is derived from the word violent [adj] + suffixes -ly → violently [adv]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ly was inserted at the end of the original word violent. It also changes the word's class from adjective to adverb.

Colorless (Dialogue: 1.27)

The word 'colorless' is derived from the word color [noun] + affixes -less → colorless [adj]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -less was inserted at the end of the original word color. It also changes the word's class from noun to adjective.

Brightly (Dialogue: 1.35)

The word 'brightly' is derived from the word bright [adj] + suffixes -ly → brightly [adv]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ly was inserted at the end of the original word bright. It also changes the word's class from adjective to adverb.

Powerful (Dialogue:3.06)

The word 'powerful' is derived from the word power [noun] + affixes -ful → powerful [adj]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ful was inserted at the end of the original word power. It also changes the word's class from noun to adjective.

Careful (Dialogue: 4.31)

The word 'careful' is derived from the word care [noun] + affixes -ful → careful [adj]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ful was inserted at the end of the original word care. It also changes the word's class from noun to adjective.

Brainless (Dialogue: 9.16)

The word 'brainless' is derived from the word brain [noun] + affixes -less → barinless [adj]. It is included in affixes since the original word brain has the morpheme -less appended at the end. It also changes the word's class from noun to adjective.

Nervously (Dialogue: 15.57)

The word 'nervously' is derived from the word nervous [adj] + suffixes -ly → nervously [adv]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ly was inserted at the end of the original word nervous. It also modifies the word's class from adjective to adverb.

Sweetly (Dialogue: 24.49)

The word 'sweetly' is comes from the word sweet [adj] + suffixes -ly → sweetly [adv]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ly was inserted at the end of the original word sweet. It also modifies the word's class from adjective to adverb.

Brigthness (Dialogue: 34.41)

The word 'brightness' is derived from the word bright [adj] + affixes -ness → brightness [noun]. It is included in affixes because the morpheme -ness was inserted at the end of the original word bright. It also changes the word's class from adjective to noun.

Unhappy (Dialogue: 49.27)

The word 'unhappy' is derived from the word affixes -un + happy [adj] → unhappy [adj]. It is included in affixes since the original word happy has had the morpheme -un inserted at the beginning of the term. It also changes the definition of the word.

6. Multiple Process

Multiple processe is a method of creating a new word in which more than one process is at work (Yule 2010:60). Words are formed through the combination of multiple word formation processes known as the "multiple process."

Gatekeeper (Dialogue: 43.23)

The word 'gatekeeper' come from the word gate + keep as the compounding process and the suffix-er is subsequently inserted as part of the derivation process.

From the analysis above, the types of word formation used in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* were back-formation, borrowing, compounding, blending, derivation, and multiple process. However, there was no coinage, acronyms, conversion, back-formation, and multiple process.

2. Discussion

The writer discovered a result based on Yule's idea (2010). The writer discovered that not all sorts of word formation occurred in the data analysis based on the data analysis. Six of the ten types of word formation processes are represented in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* animation movie. Borrowing, compounding, blending, back-formation, derivation, and multiple processes are examples. While the animation movie does not include the sorts of word formation coinage, clipping, acronyms, and conversion.

No	Word Formation Process	Animation Movie	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Back-formation	1	3,4
2.	Coinage	0	0
3.	Borrowing	1	3,4
4.	Compounding	10	34,4
5.	Blending	1	3,4
6.	Clipping	0	0
7.	Conversion	0	0
8.	Acronyms	0	0
9.	Derivation	15	52
10.	Multiple Processes	1	3,4

Total	29	100

From the findings table above, it was found that 3,4 % back-formation process, 3,4 % borrowing process, 34,4 % compounding process, 3,4 % blending process, 52 % derivation process, and 3,4 % multiple process. Derivation was the type of word formation that appeared in The Wonderful Wizard of Oz animation film 52% of the time, making it the type of word formation that was used most frequently.

Hudson (2000:257) says that derivation may be the most common way for English words to take on new meanings. It is clear from the findings above that derivation is used significantly in this movie. In this animated movie, about half of the words may be traced back to processes of derivation.

Based on finding, the writer compares the findings with Huan (2020) entitled *"Word Formation Process of the Giants' Names in the BFG- a Children Book Written by Roal Dahl"*. In Huan's research shows that there are three of word formation processes used by Dahl to create his giant's characters' names they are an acronym, compounding, and multiple processes and the most types of word formation used in this research is multiple processes.

In this research, something new was also found. That is the word "munchkin," which was put in the blending group. Because the procedure includes fitting together two different forms by combining the beginning of one word with the end of another, it was given the name "blending."

Borrowing, compounding, blending, and derivation are all techniques prevalent in animation films. According to Xhina (2013), the word production process in English has two common processes: derivation and compounding. According to Harley (2006), new words are words that are created by rearranging existing words. She also argued that new words are created by processes such as affixation, blending, and compounding, which are more productive. Word formation is the process by which new words emerge in a language (Yule, 2006:52).

Back-formation, blending, and several processes are uncommon word formation processes in the animated movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. According to Katrin (2008), the less productive process of word formation is essentially various types of shortening, such as back-formation, blending, acronyms, and clipping. According to Aronoff (2011), backformation is the process of forming words that is not constructive.

According to Nurgiyantoro (1992:6), children's literature is defined as writing that is psychologically accessible to children and can be comprehended by them. Additionally, children's literature tends to veer away from concrete facts and be easy to envision. So, in children's literature, use simple language so that children can understand what is being conveyed.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The study of producing or developing new words from other languages or morphemes is known as word formation. In both young adult and children's literature, it is possible to find word formation. In general, the word formation utilized in the language of young adult literary works will differ from that of children's literary works based on the reader's age. In this study, word formation is used in the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. In this study, six types of word formation processes were discovered in an animated movie, and they are as follows: back-formation 3,4 %, borrowing 3,4%, compounding 34,4%, blending 3,4%, derivation 52%, and multiple process 3,4%. So, based on the study data, the writer may infer that derivation is the most common sort of word formation utilized in the animated movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

The process of word formation derivation, compounding, and borrowing is an important type of word formation. So, it is normal if this type of word formation is found in the two objects of children's literature, namely the novel and the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Furthermore, back-formation, blending, and multiple process are types of word formation that are rarely used in children's literature in the animation movie *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

The researcher suggests that the next person choose a topic about how English words are made and different things. The researcher suggests the process of word formation in comics, children's books or short stories. Because of this, there will be a lot of research papers about how English words are made with different things. It will make people, especially those who are learning a language, want to learn about morphology and maybe even do a study on English morphology. The researcher hopes that this study will help people who want to learn more about morphology, especially the way English words are made in children's books.

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