

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION USED IN *TWILIGHT* NOVEL
BY STEPHENIE MEYER AND *TWILIGHT* MOVIE SCRIPT WRITTEN
BY MELISSA ROSENBERG**

Melisa Nofa Nanda¹, Rusdi Noor Rosa², Havid Ardi³
Program studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
email: nandanof3@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas pembentukan kata yang terdapat dalam novel “*Twilight*” karangan Stephenie Meyer dan skrip film “*Twilight*” yang ditulis oleh Melissa Rosenberg. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis- jenis pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam novel dan skrip film “*Twilight*”. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori O’Grady (1997) mengenai jenis-jenis pembentukan kata. Penelitian ini termasuk ke dalam kajian morfologi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6572 data pada novel dan 796 data pada skrip film.

Kata Kunci : *morphology, word formation, Twilight novel, Twilight movie.*

A. Introduction

Language plays an important role in our daily communication. People use it to communicate each other in order to express their ideas, thought and feeling. Language is also used to establish the relationship among people. According to Croft (2000:87) language is a fundamentally social interactional phenomenon. It means that people need language to share their thought to others in order to have a good relationship among them. As a social interactional phenomenon, it is always developed along with people’s mind. Language changes and develops day by day based on people who use it. One of language development is creating new word by using existing words.

As a medium of communication in expressing ideas, thought, and feeling, language can be used both in written and spoken communication. Spoken language is less formal which is not as complicated as written language. In spoken language, people can speak to the listeners directly. So, there are no many regulations to speak as long as the listeners understand what is said.

¹ Mahasiswa penulis Skripsi Prodi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris untuk diwisuda periode September 2012.

² Pembimbing 1, dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang.

³ Pembimbing 1, dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang.

On the other hand, in written language, people use the media to print out their ideas in order to be able to be read by the reader. It means that between the writer and the reader there is indirect relationship in sharing ideas. Moreover, written language is more formal than spoken. The writer has to follow many writing regulations in order to have good information to share to the reader and easy to be understood.

One language development is creating new words by using word formation. Word formation can be used both in written and spoken language. Because written and spoken language are different, it is assumed that the uses of word formation in written and spoken language are different too. In written language, one of the media to share the ideas is novel. In this research, *Twilight* novel written by Stephenie Meyer and *Twilight* movie script written by Melissa Rosenberg will be used as the source of data.

This research studies about one of language development, word formation, both in spoken and written language. Language always develops along with the users. So, there are many new words that they created in their daily communication - mostly in spoken language. Word formation can create new words and also can enrich the vocabulary of the language that people used.

There are at least two reasons why word formation is chosen to be researched. First, in the preliminary research, there are many kinds of word formation used both in *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie script are used in different types eventhough they are in the same sentences. For example, the statements in the novel "Hello," said a quiet, *musical* voice. "My name is Edward Cullen," he continued. "I didn't have a chance to introduce myself last week. You must be Bella Swan." Meanwhile, the statements in the movie, Hello, *I'm* sorry, I didn't get a chance to introduce myself last week. *I'm* Edward Cullen. *You're* Bella? It can be seen the difference usage of word formation between novel and movie. The words *musical*, *I'm*, and *you're* are the examples of word formation used both in *Twilight* novel and the *Twilight* movie script.

Second, *Twilight* is such a phenomenal literary works. *Twilight* is a story about young-adult vampire-romance which is written into a novel by author Stephenie Meyer. This novel introduces seventeen-years-old Isabella "Bella" Swan, who moves from Phoenix, Arizona to Forks, Washington and finds her life in danger when she falls in love with a vampire, Edward Cullen. This is such an interesting novel because the story is really amazing. This novel is also one of best selling novels that, of course, most of teenagers have read it. Thus, it is such an interesting study to be researched.

However, there are differences that exist between the film and source material. Certain scenes from the book were cut from the film. Some descriptions of places or activities are cut. The way of saying something is also different between *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie. Some word formations are involved in the conversation of novel but not in movie and vice versa (Wikipedia:2011).

There are four series of *Twilight* novel, they are *Twilight*, *New Moon*, *Eclipse*, and *Breaking Dawn*. The researcher chooses the first series because reading serial novel must be started from the beginning one. To read the next

novel, the reader must read the previous one first. That is why the researcher chooses the first series of Twilight novel series as the written language data.

The research will use O'Grady (1997) theory about types of word formation to analyze the data. This research is conducted to know the types of word formation used in *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie script.

B. Research Method

This research was a kind of descriptive research because it described data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. Furchan in Erna (2008) explained that descriptive research is a descriptive study designed to obtain information about the status of a phenomenon when research is conducted.

Descriptive research had characteristics as proposed Furchan in Erna (2008) that (1) descriptive research tends to describe a phenomenon as it is by reviewing on a regular basis-tight, giving priority to objectivity, and done carefully. (2) the absence of a given treatment or controlled, and (3) there is no of hypothesis testing.

Based on the theory above, this research analyzed types of word formations, as one of language phenomena, used in *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie script.

C. Discussion

The data of this research were of 6572 data from novel and 796 data from movie script. All of these data were classified into several types of word formation. They were cliticization, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, conversion, clipping, blends, backformation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, and coinage. In this research, it can be said that the types of word formation used in the novel were cliticization, internal change, suppletion, conversion, clipping, blends, backformation, acronyms, and coinage. Meanwhile, types of word formation which were used in the movie script were cliticization, internal change, suppletion, conversion, clipping, blends, onomatopoeia, and coinage. The tables below show the description about types of word formation found in the *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie script. The more complete data can be seen in the appendix 1 and appendix 2.

Table 1. The Examples of Word Formation Used in the Novel

Types	Data	Frequency	Word formation
Cliticization	Is Cullen's	1	Cullen + 's
	He's	14	He + 's
	Are They're	18	They + 're
	We're	14	We + 're
	Had I'd arrived	1	I'd + V3 74
	I'd confused	1	
	possessive angela's	1	Angela + 's
	car's bumper	1	Car + 's bumper
Internal change	Became	21	Become → became
	Began	56	Begin → began
Suppletion	Better	613	Good → better
	Was	2637	Be → was
Conversion	Stop (N)	1	Stop (V) → Stop (N)
	(a) scream (N)	1	Scream (V) → (a) scream (N)

Table 2. The Examples of Word Formation Found in the Movie

Types	Data	Frequency	Word formation
Clipping	Babe	1	Baby → babe
	Bella/bells	68	Bella → isabella
Blending	Internet	1	Inter + network → internet
	Motel	1	Motor + hotel → motel
Onomatopoeia	(birds chirping)	2	(birds chirping)
	(school bell ringing)	2	(school bell ringing)

1. Data Analysis from Novel

a. Cliticization

Clitics are the elements that must be attached to another word because they no longer constitute a syllable. For example;

"She looks a lot like me, but **she's** prettier," I said.(page:52)

The elements –'s on the sentences above had no syllable. If that element

stood alone, it would be meaningless. So, it had to be attached with another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the elements to another word is called cliticization. As long as that elements are unable to stand alone, it was classified into clitics.

Then, the genitive –'s is also regarded as a good example of such a clitic. For example;

"Indeed." **Carlisle's** voice was still cool.(page:179)

The element –'s in that words was classified into cliticization because it was unable to stand alone. Since the element –'s is unable to stand alone and has to be attached to another word in order to have meaning, it is classified into cliticization.

b. Internal change

Internal change is a process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another. For example;

I recognized the reasonable-but-firm tone of voice from talks I'd had with her about **men**.(220)

The data on the sentence above was *men*, that word was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. The word *men* comes from man by substituting the vowel a to e. It means that internal change process was applied to this words since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another.

c. Suppletion

Suppletion is a morphological process whereby a root morpheme is replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. For example;

And it was **worse** because Edward Cullen wasn't in school at all.(16)

The words *worse* come from bad. This words was replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it is formed by replacing by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

d. Conversion

Conversion is a process that assign an already existing word to a new syntactic category. It is called zero derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. For example;

"Bella," I corrected him, with **a smile**.(13)

The word *smile* was categorized into verb because it shows the action or activity. Meanwhile, the word (*a*) *smile* was categorized into noun because it was signed by noun marker (a). Since the word *smile* had changed in the form of category and meaning but did not change the word itself, it was classified into conversion process.

e. Clipping

Clipping is a word formation process by shortening a polysyllabic word through deleting one or more syllables. For example;

I dressed slowly in my most **comfy** sweats and then made my bed — something I never did.(64)

The words, *comfy* on the sentence above come from *comfortable*. that word was clipped by shortening one or more syllables. In this case, the word *comfortable* was deleted into *comfy* by deleting some syllables at the end and adds the letter y. It means that clipping process was applied to this word because it was formed by shortening words through deleting one or more syllables.

f. Blending

Blending is the process of word formation that is created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. It is formed from the first part of word and the final part of the second one or the first part of word and the first part of another word. For examples;

The desk now held a secondhand computer, with the phone line for the **modem** stapled along the floor to the nearest phone jack. (page 6)

The word *modem* comes from *modulator* + *demodulator* which created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. The word *modem* is formed from the first part of word and the final part of the second one or the first part of word and the first part of another word. It means that blending process is applied to this word because it is formed from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items.

g. Backformation

Back formation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. For example, the word *enthuse* in the sentence:

"I love them," I **enthused**, making an effort to smolder at him.(60)

The word *enthuse* comes from *enthusiasm* which is created into a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. It means that backformation process is applied to this word because it is formed by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language.

h. Acronym

Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately. For example, the word *FBI* and *radar* in the sentence:

Charlie won't call the **FBI** on your family.(182)

The word *FBI* comes from *Federal Bureau of Investigation* which is created from taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately. In this case, the word *FBI* is read separately and written in capital letters. It means that acronym process is applied to this word because it is formed by from taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately.

i. Coinage

Coinage is a process of creating new word from scratch. Coinage is common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product. For examples, the word *toyota* and *volvo* in the sentence:

Lucky for the **Toyota**, I stomped on the brake in time.(26)

The word *toyota* comes from the name of city in S.Honshu, Japan and become brandname of one of welknown vehicle product. It means that coinage process is applied to this word because it is formed from scratch and commonly become an attractive name for a product.

From the analysis above it can be concluded that word formation which was used in *Twilight* novel were cliticization, internal change, suppletion, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage. However there was no reduplication used in this novel. It happened because there was no reduplication word in common sentences in English language. If there is, it was only occur in a particular sentence like to ensure someone about something or others.

2. Data Analysis from Movie Script

a. Cliticization

Clitics are the elements that must be attached to another word because they no longer constitute a syllable. For example, the words I'm, it's, you're, he'll, and I've + V3 in the sentence:

Edward : What if **I'm** the bad guy?

The elements –'m had no syllable. If that element stood alone, it would be meaningless. So, it had to be attached with another word in order to be meaningfull. The process of attaching the element to another word is called cliticization. As long as those elements unable to stand alone, it was classified into clitics.

Then, the genitive –'s is also regarded as a good example of such a clitic. For example, the words human's, father's, and world's in the sentence:

Edward : I've never wanted a **human's** blood so much in my life.

The element –'s in those words was classified into cliticization because it was unable to stand alone. Since the element –'s unable to stand alone and had to be attached to another word in order to have meaning, it was classified into cliticization.

b. Internal change

Internal change is a process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another. For example;

Daddy : Guess it **grew** out again.

Those words *grew* was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. The word *grew* comes from *grow* by substituting the vowel o to e. It means that internal change process was applied to this words since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another.

c. Suppletion

Suppletion is a morphological process whereby a root morpheme is replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. For example, the words *was*, *had*, *went*, *would*, *worse*, and *better* in the sentence;

Bella : And that **was** the first night I dreamt of Edward Cullen.

The words *was* was the past form of *be*. It was replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it is formed by replacing by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

d. Conversion

Conversion is a process that assign an already existing word to a new syntactic category. It is called zero derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. For example, the word *hunt* and *will* in the sentence:

Edward : **The hunt** is his obsession.

The word *hunt* was categorized into verb because it shows the action or activity. Meanwhile the word *(the) hunt* is categorized into noun because it was signed by noun marker *(the)*. Since the word *hunt* had changed in the form of category and meaning but did not change the word itself, it was classified into conversion process.

e. Clipping

Clipping is a word formation process by shortening a polysyllabic word through deleting one or more syllables. For example, the words *mom*, *Jess*, *van*, and *phone* in the sentence:

Daddy : Your **mom** called again.

The words *mom* comes from *mommy*. this word was clipped by shortening one or more syllables. In this case, the word *mommy* was deleted into *mom* by deleting the end of the syllable. It means that clipping process was applied to this words because they were formed by shortening words through deleting one or more syllables.

f. Blending

Blending is the process of word formation that are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. It is formed from the first part of word and the final part of the second one or the first part of word and the first part of another word. For examples, the words *motel* and *internet* in the sentence:

Eric : And I don't just surf the **internet**.

The word *motel* comes from *motor* + *hotel* which created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. The word *motel* is formed from the first part of word and the final part of the second one or the first part of word and the first part of another word. It means that blending process is applied to this word because it is formed from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items.

g. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a natural sound of things which represents its thing. For examples, (*car horn honks*) and (*school bell ringing*) are the natural sound things which represent the things. It can be concluded that onomatopoeia word formation type is applied to this words because it is formed by taking the natural sound of things which represent the things.

From the explanation above, it can be said that types of word formation used *Twilight* movie script were cliticization, internal change, suppletion, conversion, clipping, blending, onomatopoeia, and coinage. Different with novel, acronym, backformation, and coinage were not used in this movie script. The last, reduplication still did not used in this movie script just like novel. So, it can be concluded that reduplication did not used both in novel and movie script.

Based on the analysis of this research, it was found out that the total data of types of word formation used in the *Twilight* novel were 6572. They were 564 data of cliticization, 1732 data of internal change, 3589 data of suppletion, 24 data of conversion, 547 data of clipping, 9 data of blending, 86 data of acronym, 1 datum of backformation, and 20 data of coinage.

Meanwhile, in the *Twilight* movie script it was found out that the total data

of types of word formation were 796. They were 465 data of cliticization, 96 data of internal change, 66 data of suppletion, 17 data of conversion, 132 data of clipping, 3 data of blending, and 17 data of onomatopoeia.

The tabel below represented the percentage of the finding of the types of word formation used in the Twilight novel and movie script.

Table 3. The Percentage of Types of Word Formation in the Novel and Movie Script

No	Types of Word Formation	Novel		Movie Script	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Cliticization	564	8,6	465	58,42
2.	Internal change	1732	26,35	96	12,06
3.	Suppletion	3589	54,6	66	8,3
4.	Reduplication	0	0	0	0
5.	Conversion	24	0,36	17	2,13
6.	Clipping	547	8,32	132	16,58
7.	Blending	9	0,13	3	0,38
8.	Backformation	1	0,02	0	0
9.	Acronym	86	1,3	0	0
10.	Onomatopoeia	0	0	17	2,13
11.	Coinage	20	0,3	0	0
	TOTAL	6572	100%	796	100%

From the findings above, it was found that the most frequent used of type of word formation in the Twilight novel was suppletion. Meanwhile, the most frequent used of type of word formation in the movie script was cliticization.

In this research, it was also found some new findings. First, there was one word which underwent two types of word formation. They were *Chevy* and *Volvo*. *Chevy* comes from *chevrolet* which was classified into clipping. It became clipping because the process is shortening a polysyllabic word through deleting one or more syllable. It was classified into clipping since it fulfills the characteristics of clipping type of word formation as O’Grady et al (2007) said. Another type of word formation is coinage. Since *chevy* is known as brandname of a product as O’Grady et al (2007) stated, *chevy* is classified into coinage.

Another word was *volvo* which stands for *very odd looking vehicle owners*. O’Grady et al (2007) stated that acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as word. So it was classified into acronym since it fulfills the characteristics of acronym type of word formation. Another type of word formation is coinage. Since *volvo* is known as brandname of a vehicle product as O’Grady et al (1997) stated, *volvo* is classified into coinage.

Second, based on O’Grady et al (1997) theory onomatopoeia is a natural sound of things which represents its thing. In the previous study, *riiiiing* and

byuuur were the examples of onomatopoeia. *Riiiiing* represents the sound of the bell ringing, and *byuuur* represents the sound of something falling into the water. These words were classified into onomatopoeia because they represent the natural sound of things. In this research, the example of onomatopoeia is written as a word, not the sound. But since they fulfill the characteristics of onomatopoeia, they were included into onomatopoeia. The examples were (*car horn honks*), (*school bell ringing*), and (*birds chirping*). One of the sources of data is audiovisual, so the examples were taken as written and the sound can be heard.

From the findings above, it can be said that there were 1980 data created from the suppletion process which were used in the *Twilight* novel. This type became the most frequently used type of word formation used in the novel. Then, the type of word formation the most frequently used in the *Twilight* movie was cliticization. There were many clitics that were used by people in their daily communication.

From the findings above, it was also found that there were some types of word formation which were used in the novel but not in the movie, and vice versa. Types of word formation which were used in the novel but not in the movie were backformation, acronym, and coinage. Those types of word formation were used in the novel because the novel only had verbal language to communicate with the reader. So, it used verbal language to share everything and describe something. For example, to introduce a vehicle that is used by a character, it is described what kinds of the vehicle and what was the brandname of that vehicle. Then, the brandname of cell phone and electronics that they use also need to be known by the reader. The names mentioned above were the examples of types of word formation which were not found in the movie.

In the movie, it could not be said everything just like in the novel because people can see it directly through the screen. It was not important to explain everything except it was the main point of the conflict. Otherwise, there was no type of word formation which was used in the movie but not in the novel. All of the types of word formation used in the movie were also used in the novel.

In this research, the most frequently used type of word formation in the movie was clitic, meanwhile in the previous study stated that acronym was the most frequently used type of word formation. In this study, the uses of clitic words were to make the effectiveness during the conversation. Then, the genre of the movie is romance. So, the uses of clitics may occur in every conversation between the actors. Romance movies mostly involved young actors. So, young people tend to use shorter terms rather than the complete one. Meanwhile, in the previous study, Diniati (2008) had done the research entitled "The Study of Word Formation in *Bring it on 3: All or Nothing and Stealth*". Acronym words were used to sign the polite form of anger expression. All of the acronym words were written in capital letters and pronounced separately. The genre of this movie was musical drama where the conversation mostly takes place in the hall. They did the dance activity there and made the conversation freely but using acronyms to show their anger expression in a polite way because they were still in the school environment. So, they used acronyms to show their anger expression in a polite way during their conversation.

Then, another movie was “Stealth” with genre war (anti war) movie. In this situation the actors used acronym because in serious activity such as war, a fast and brief decision is required. Besides, many terms or names in army environment are too long to pronounce. Thus, the speakers within army field are usually making shorter terms, names, or codes among themselves.

D. Conclusions and Suggestions

Word formation is the creation of new word in a particular language. Word formation can be found in the daily communication, in the novel language, or in the conversation in the movie. In this research, word formation is used in the *Twilight* novel and *Twilight* movie script. From the research, it was found that types of word formation used in *Twilight* novel were cliticization (8,6%), internal change (26,35%), suppletion (54,6%), conversion (0,36%), clipping (8,32%), blending (0,13%), backformation (0,02%), acronym (1,3%), and coinage (0,3%). Meanwhile, in the *Twilight* movie script types of word formation used were cliticization (58,42%), internal change (12,06%), suppletion (8,3%), conversion (2,13%), clipping (16,58), blending (0,38%), and onomatopoeia (2,13%). It was known that the mostly used of type of word formation in *Twilight* novel was suppletion and the mostly used of type of word formation in *Twilight* movie script is cliticization.

As suggestion, it is expected for the future researches will analyze about word formation not only the types but also the meaning. the future researches can continue this analysis more deeply and elaborate each types of word formation and also the meaning of each of types of word formation. The writer hope to get valuable suggestion as well as advice form the reader in order to repair to be more accurate and complete in the future.

Notes: This article is written based on the Melisa Nofa Nanda’s thesis under the supervision of Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S, M.Hum., 1st advisor, and, Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum., 2nd advisor.

Bibliography

- Batubara, Gabriel. 2012. “Unsur Intrinaik dan Unsur Ekstrinsik Novel”. Retrieved on June 2012 from <http://gabrielbatubara.blogspot.com/2012/06/unsur-intrinsik-dan-unsur-ekstrinsik.html>.
- Croft , William. 2000. *Explaining Language Change: An Evolutinary Approach*. London: Longman.
- Erna F.A.S., 2008. *Penelitian Deskriptif*. Retrieved on November 2011 from <http://ardhana12.wordpress.com/2008/02/27/penelitian-deskriptif/>.
- Irni, Diniati. 2008. “The Study of English Word Formation in Bring it on 3: All or Nothing and Stealth”. *Unpublished Thesis*. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

O'Grady, W., Michael D., and Francis K. 1997. *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Longman.

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 2011. "Twilight (2008 film)". Retrieved on November 2011 from
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twilight_%282008_film%29

Wohl, Michael. 2008. "The Language of Film". Retrieved on April 2012 from
http://www.kenstone.net/fcp_homepage/language_of_film.html.