



## **WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN NOVEL ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND BY LEWIS CARROLL AND MOVIE ALICE IN WONDERLAND BY WALT DISNEY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Word-formation is the study of words, dealing with the construction or formation rules of words in a certain language. This research paper is aimed to investigate word formation process used in "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*" novel by Lewis Carroll and "*Alice in Wonderland*" movie by Walt Disney. This research paper uses O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010) theories about word formation process. This study used qualitative approach with descriptive method. The writer found affixation as the dominant type used to form the words in the novel that occurred in 286 data or about 48,89%, and 15 data or about 30,61% cliticization as the dominant type to form the words in the movie script.

**Keywords:** *word-formation, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland novel, Alice in Wonderland movie.*

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Word is an important part of the language. Human language in the word is formed through the process called word-formation process. According to Lieber (2009:6), word formation or lexeme formation is a morphological study about the process of forming new words from old ones, which can change the category of a word and add important meaning, or only change the category of a word but not add important meaning, and vice versa. So, a word formation process can be defined as a process which is used to form a word by taking, adding, removing, or

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even changing the structure of word/words which can change the part of speech of a word and add essential meaning.

Alternatively stated, word formation process is a process of combining one morpheme with another or making a modification to its base form. To illustrate, *uncertainly* that prefix *un-*, meaning 'not', and the suffix *-ly*, meaning 'with' attach to adjective, *amazement* that suffix *-ment*, function as forming nouns expressing the means or result of an action *amaze*, and *disobey* that prefix *dis-*, meaning 'not' attaches to verb. It may say that a process is named "word formation process".

According to O'Grady (1997:117-138) and Yule (2010:53-60), there are 13 types of word formation process such as affixation, borrowing, coinage, compounding, cliticization, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, internal change, suppletion and multiple processes.

Any kind of word formation process above can be found both in written and spoken language in English. However, written language and spoken language are different. Spoken language is less formal than written language. In spoken language, people can speak directly to the listeners. So, there are no many regulations to speak as long as the listeners understand what is said. On the other hand, in written language, there are many writing regulations that should be followed by the writers in order to make the reader get the right information. So, it is assumed that the use of word formation in written and spoken language must be different too. In this paper, the writer tries to prove that assumption by investigating a novel entitled *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll and *Alice in Wonderland* movie by Walt Disney.

There are at least two reasons why word formation is chosen to be investigated by the writer. First, there are many kinds of word formation used in both *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel and movie. The types which are used in novel and movie script may be different even they are used in the same sentences or to explain the same situations. For example, the statement in the novel "Oh, you can't help that" said the cat. "we're all mad here. I'm mad. You're mad." Meanwhile, the statement in the movie "Oh, you can't help that. Most everyone's mad here. Ha ha ha! You may have noticed that I'm not all there myself." It can be seen the different usage of word formation between novel and movie. The words *can't*, *we're*, *I'm*, *you're*, *everyone's ha ha ha!*, and *noticed* are the examples of word formation found in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel and movie script. There are some words that are used differently in the movie script but describing the same thing in the novel and vice versa.

Second, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is phenomenal literary works. This novel is one of the bestselling novels that most of the people in the world have read. It can be seen from the number of translated version in more than a hundred languages in the world, and it has been adapted into several movies and TV series. It is a story about a lost girl in the magical world with many weird creatures through the rabbit hole. This is a fictional story written by British writer Lewis

Carroll. This is one of the most famous classic children novels in the world, its popularity gets along in all generations in the world.

This research was limited to the types of word formation process found in the novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll, a digital version by Project Gutenberg edition March 1994. It is limited to morphological aspects, especially the word formation found in chapter sixth *Pig and Pepper*. This chapter has the most number of pages and has a lot of complex words which is the point of discussion of this paper, to conduct or analyze the types of word formation process. To make the comparison balanced, the writer also collect the data from the scene on *Alice in Wonderland* movie script which is similar to the chapter from the novel. However, there are differences that between the film and novel. A certain scene from the book was cut from the film. To analyze the types of word formation processes, the writer used theories from O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010). This paper attempts to find out the various word formation process used in these interesting novel and exciting movie.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was kind of descriptive research because it described data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. According to Best in Pramudi (2009), descriptive research is a research method that tries to describe and interpret the object as it is. Descriptive research is also a study, in which the data collection to test research questions or hypotheses related to the state and current events. It reports the state of the object or subject under investigation as it is.

Based on the theory above, this research analyzed types of word formation, as one of the language phenomena, used in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel and *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Research Finding

Based on the analysis of this research, it was found out that the total data of types of word formation used in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel were 584. There were 286 data of affixation, 25 data of compounding, 55 data of cliticization, 26 data of internal change, 184 data of suppletion, and 8 data of multiple processes. Meanwhile, in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script it was found out that the total data of types of word formation were 48. They were 15 data of affixation, 2 data of compounding, 16 data of cliticization, 1 datum for each blending and clipping and 13 data of suppletion.

#### a) Data Analysis from Novel

##### 1. Affixation

Affixation is a process of attaching an affix(s) to the base of a word. There are two types of affixation: a derivational affixation and inflectional affixation.

a. Inflection

Whenever a word is attached by an affix and it is not changed whether the meaning and part of speech of the word where it is attached to, it is called inflection. For example: *looking*

*looking*

The suffix *-ing* on the word above has no syllable. If that element stood alone, it would be meaningless. So, it must be attached to another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the suffix *-ing* to the word *look* is called affixation, specifically, it is classified into inflectional affixation, because this process is not used to produce a new word, it does not even change the part of speech and meaning of the word. In this case suffix *-ing* is attached to the verb *look*. The affix in this word is used to indicate the grammatical function.

b. Derivation

There is another type of affixation which is used to form a new word, it is called derivational affixation. Derivation is a process of transforming an existing word into another word by means of affixation, it causes the differences of meaning and/or category of formerly word. For example: *perfectly*

*perfectly*

The elements *-ly* on the word above are classified into derivational affixation, because it is an affix which cannot stand alone, and it is used to form a new word with new meaning and part of speech from the original word that it is attached to. The word *perfectly* here stands as an adverb which is derived from an adjective *perfect* and attached by a suffix *-ly*. Later on, it caused the changes of meaning, and also the changes of part of speech of the word that it is attached to.

2. Compounding

Compounding is creating a word from two or more words, combining together to form a new word with new meaning. Compounding can happen in some word classes: a noun, a verb, an adjective, or a preposition. For example: *footman*

*footman*

The word *footman* above is constructed by two independent words which are a noun *foot* and a noun *man*. It means that compounding process is

applied to this word since it is created by connecting two separate words without eliminating each of the original words.

### 3. Cliticization

Clitics are the elements that must be attached to another word because they no longer constitute a syllable. For example: *there's*

*there's*

The elements –'s in the word above has no syllable. If that element stood alone, it would be meaningless. So, it must be attached to another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the elements to another word is called cliticization. As long as those elements are unable to stand alone, it was classified into clitics. In this case, cliticization occurs in the end of word. So, it belongs to enclitic type.

### 4. Internal change

Internal change is a process that replacing one non-morphemic segment for another. For example: *began*

*began*

The word *began* is created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. The word *began* comes from *begin* by substituting the vowel *i* to *a*. it means that internal change process was applied to this word since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. Furthermore, the changing occurs to indicate the grammatical contrast.

### 5. Suppletion

suppletion is a total changing of one word which has no phonological similarity to the other word. For example: *went*

*went*

The word *went* comes from verb *go*. This word is replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it formed by changing the entire word with a phonological unrelated form in order to indicate grammatical contrast.

### 6. Multiple processes

A word may be constructed by more than one word formation processes. Yule (2010:60) stated that it is not impossible to create a word from multiple processes. It means a word may be created from multiple word formation processes. For example: *footmen*

*footmen*

The word *footmen* above is created through two processes. They are compounding and internal change. It is combining two different word which is *foot* and *men*. The word *men*, in this case, have been created through an internal change process. It is substituting one non-morphemic segments for another. The word *men* comes from *man* by substituting the vowels *a* to *e*. it means that compounding and internal change process are applied to this words since it was created by combining two separate words, afterwards substituting one non-morphemic segments for another.

From the analysis above, it can be said that types of word formation used in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland novel were affixation, compounding, cliticization, internal change, suppletion and multiple processes. However, there was no coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms and onomatopoeia used in this novel.

**b) Data Analysis from Movie Script**

1. Affixation

Affixation is a process of attaching an affix(s) to the base of a word. There are two types of affixation: a derivational affixation and inflectional affixation.

a. Inflection

Whenever a word is attached by an affix and it is not changed whether the meaning and part of speech of the word where it is attached to, it is called inflection. For example: *wanted*

*wanted*

The suffix *-ed* on the word above has no syllable. Whenever that element stands alone, it will be meaningless. So, it must be attached to another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the suffix *-ed* to the word *want* is called affixation, this process is not used to produce a new word, and it does not even change the part of speech and meaning of the word because this is inflectional affixation. In this case suffix *-ed* is attached to the verb *happen*. The affix in this word is used to indicate the grammatical function.

b. Derivation

There is another type of affixation which is used to form a new word, it is called derivational affixation. Derivation is a process of transforming an existing word into another word by means of affixation, it causes the differences of meaning and/or category of formerly word. For example: *hatter*

*hatter*

The elements *-er* on the word above is classified into derivational affixation, because it is an affix which cannot stand alone, and it is used to form a new word with new meaning and part of speech from the original word that it is attached to. The word *hatter*, in this case, stands as a noun which is derived from a noun *hat* and attached by prefix *-er*. In this case, it does not change the part of speech of the word that it is attached to, it only creates a new word with new meaning.

## 2. Compounding

Compounding is creating a word from two or more words, combining together to form a new word with new meaning. Compounding can happen in some word classes: a noun, a verb, an adjective, or a preposition. For example: *something*

*Something*

The word *something* above is constructed by two independent words which are an adjective *some*, and a noun *thing*. It means that compounding process is applied to this words since it was created by connecting two separate words without eliminating each of the original words.

## 3. Cliticization

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

*that's*

The elements *-s* in the sentence above has no syllable. Whenever that element stands alone, it will be meaningless. So, it must be attached to another word in order to be meaningful. The process of attaching the elements to another word is called cliticization. As long as those elements are unable to stand alone, it was classified into clitics. In this case, cliticization occurs in the end of word. So, it belongs to enclitic type.

## 4. Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Differ from compounding; blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other words. For example: *slithy*

*slithy*

The word *slithy* comes from *slimy* + *lithe* which created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. The word *slithy* is formed from the first part of the word and the final part of another word. It means that blending process is applied to this word because it is accomplished by taking only the beginning part of the word and joining it to the end of other words.

5. Clipping

Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. For example: *mimsy*

*mimsy*

The word *mimsy* comes from *mimserable* which is created into a new word by reducing a word by removing one or more syllables. It means that clipping process is applied to this word because it is formed by cutting a word by deleting one or more syllables. In addition, it is reduced or shortened, however, it is not changing the meaning of the word.

6. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which is derived from the natural sound or the sound of a thing. Onomatopoeic sounds do not show the intrinsic connection between a word and its meaning. For example, *Ha ha ha* is a natural sound of human laugh. It can be concluded that onomatopoeia word formation type is applied to this word because it is formed by taking the natural sound of thing.

7. Suppletion

suppletion is a total changing of one word which has no phonological similarity to the other word. For example: *was*

*was*

The word *was* comes from *be*. This word is replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it formed by changing the entire word with a phonological unrelated form to indicate grammatical contrast.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that types of word formation used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script were affixation, compounding, cliticization, blending, clipping, and suppletion. Different from the novel, internal change, and multiple processes are not used in this movie script. However, it is found three types that are not used in the novel which is blending, clipping and onomatopoeia. The last, coinage, borrowing, backformation, and acronyms still did not use in this movie script just like the novel. So, it can be concluded that coinage, borrowing, backformation, and acronyms did not use both in novel and movie script.



## 2. Research discussion

This table shows the frequency and percentage of every word formation process types found both in novel and movie script.

**Table 3. Tabel of 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.	Affixation	286	49	15	30,61
2.	Coinage	0	0	0	0
3.	Borrowing	0	0	0	0
4.	Compounding	25	4,3	2	4,08
5.	Cliticization	55	9,4	16	32,65
6.	Blending	0	0	1	2,04
7.	Clipping	0	0	1	2,04
8.	Backformation	0	0	0	0
9.	Acronyms	0	0	0	0
10.	Onomatopoeia	0	0	1	2,04
11.	Internal change	26	4,4	0	0
12.	Suppletion	184	31,5	13	26,53
13.	Multiple processes	8	1,4	0	0
Total		584	100%	49	100%

From the findings above, it was found that the most frequent use of the type of word formation in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland novel was affixation with the percentage of 49%. Meanwhile, the most frequent use of the type of word formation in the movie script was cliticization with the percentage of 33.3%.

From the findings above, it can be seen the significant use of affixes in this novel. Almost half of the words in this novel are there because of processes of affixation. Since affixation is the most common type of word-forming in English words. As in O'Grady (1997:117) states "An extremely common morphological process in language is affixation, the addition of an affix".

Meanwhile, the most frequently used of the type of word formation in the movie was clitic. The uses of clitic words were to make the effectiveness during the conversation. In addition, the genre of the movie is fantasy adventure animation which is involved, young actors. Young people tend to use shorter terms rather than the complete one. In daily communication, there were many clitics that was used by people, and the movie always represents how people interact in their real life.

In this paper, it was also found a new finding. That is word *slithy* which was classified into blending. It became blending because the process is combining two separate forms and taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other words.

From the finding 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 used in the novel but not in the movie were internal change and multiple processes. Those types of word formation used in the novel because novel only has verbal language to communicate with the reader. So, the word which is used should be as clear as possible to make the reader understand and can dive into the story.

Meanwhile, blending and clipping are found in the movie but not in the novel. These types of word formation used in the movie because it is unnecessary to say everything just like in the novel since people can see it directly through the screen. So, people still can get the meaning of the story even they are not understood the meaning of words uses by the actors.

Based on the finding, the researcher compares the findings with Melisa Nova Nanda (2012) entitled "An Analysis of Word Formation Used in *Twilight* Novel by Stephanie Meyer and *Twilight* Movie Script Written by Melissa Rosenberg". In her result finding, the researcher found that the most frequently used of types of word formation in the *Twilight* novel was suppletion. Meanwhile, the most frequent use of the type of word formation in the movie script was cliticization.

According to the explanation above, the result of finding in the novel is different from recent research. There are two reasons why the researcher has different findings. First, the writer chooses different objects; the writer chooses children novel instead of a romance novel. Second, the writer used two theories from experts; O'Grady (1997) and Yule (2010). So, there is a type of word formation process that is not discovered by the recent researcher yet such as affixation and multiple processes. In other hands, the finding in the movie is similar since both are dealing with young actors, and representing how people communicate each other in their actual life.

Furthermore, the writer compares this research findings to Marzita (2013) research entitled "An analysis of word formation process of English slang in teenager movie scripts". The findings of this research are difference, since the previous researcher analyzed word formation process of English slang language found in two movies, *Camp Rock* and *Juno*. The previous researcher find out that the frequently used of type of word formation process in *Camp Rock* movie is clipping, whereas in *Juno* is coinage.

#### **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Word formation is the creation of new word in a 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 *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel and movie. In this research there are six types of word formation found in the novel, they are affixation (49%), compounding (4,3%), cliticization (9,4%), internal change (4,4%), suppletion (31,5%), and multiple processes (1,4%). Meanwhile, in *Alice in Wonderland* movie types of word formation used were affixation (30,61%), compounding (4,08%), cliticization (32,65%), blending (2,04%), clipping (2,04%), onomatopoeia

(2,04%), and suppletion (26,53%). It was known that the mostly used of the type of word formation in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel was affixation and the mostly used of the type of word formation in *Alice in Wonderland* movie was cliticization. So, it can be concluded that the dominant type of word formation which is used in the novel and movie script is different, however, they are the same stories.

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

**Notes:** This article is written based on the Sonia Rizki's paper under the supervision of Leni Marlina, S.S, M.A

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