

An Analysis of Word Formation Process in *I Am Malala* Novel by Malala Yousafzai

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find the used of the types and the most dominant types of word formation process in *I Am Malala* novel by Malala Yousafzai. This is a qualitative descriptive research by Miles and Huberman (2014). The words were analyzed by using O'Grady and Guzman (2010) theory. From the analysis, the writer found 12 from 14 word formation types process with the classifying. 33 of Borrowing (3,09%), 130 of Compounding (12,17%), 4 of Reduplication (0,37%), 318 of Inflection (29,78%), 34 of Suppletion (3,18%), 75 of Internal Change (7,02%), 5 of Coinage (0,47%), 5 of Onomatopoeia (0,47%), 53 of Acronyms (4,97%), 5 of Clipping (0,47%), 14 of Back Formation (1,31%), and 392 of Derivation (36,70%). Also found the most dominant type is Derivation. It has 36,70% of the total term. The total of Derivation is 392 words from total 1.068 words.

Keywords: word formation process, novel, i am malala.



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Analisis Proses Pembentukan Kata Pada Novel *I Am Malala* Karya Malala Yousafzai

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis penggunaan proses pembentukan dan jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling dominan didalam novel *I Am Malala* karya Malala Yousafzai. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif oleh Miles dan Huberman (2014). Kata-kata tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori O'Grady dan Guzman (2010). Dari hasil analisis, ditemukan 12 dari 14 jenis proses pembentukan kata dengan pengklasifikasian: 33 Borrowing (3,09%), 130 Compounding (12,17%), 4 Reduplication (0,37%), 318 Inflection (29,78%), 34 Suppletion (3,18%), 75 Internal Change (7,02%), 5 Coinage (0,47%), 5 Onomatopoeia (0,47%), 53 Acronyms (4,97%), 5 Clipping (0,47%), 14 Back Formation (1,31%), dan 392 Derivation (36,70%). Juga ditemukan jenis yang paling dominan yaitu Derivation yang memiliki 36,70% dari total data. Total Derivation adalah 392 kata dari total 1.068 kata.

Kata kunci: proses pembentukan kata, novel, *i am malala*.

INTRODUCTION

Richard & Schmidt (2002) explains that Linguistics as a system of human communication that study about language. Micro-linguistics and Macro-linguistics are the two branches of linguistics. Micro-linguistics covers the crucial elements of a language called theoretical linguistics. Theoretical linguistics is the language study in the grammar level. It includes Pragmatics, Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, Syntax. Macro-linguistics is a field of linguistics concerned with the way languages are developed, language various purposes, also how human's brain provide the purpose of language. Macro-linguistics is also as discipline such as sociology, psychology, etc. It divided into two namely interdisciplinary and applied linguistics.

Morphology is a branch of Micro-linguistics (theoretical linguistics), and it is a grammar-level language study. According to Adejumo & Bade (2014) morphology is a study of complex word formation process that employing free and bound morpheme. Morphology will help people to understand the structure of words, the meaning, also the connection between words. Morphology aims to describe the pattern of word formation and structures of words in a language. This research analyzed one of subject study in morphology that is word formation process. Since many new words created bases of other words, word formation process gives the

analysis of how it happened and showed the theory of how it created. According to Hacken (2013) word formation process is how to produce the new words based on the some rules. Furthermore, new expression or style of language is often written and used in novel. Novel is on of literary works that consist of millions of words, it makes many new words created in novel. Since it happened, writer analyze novel as object of this thesis to analyze word formation process found in the novel. According to Warren (1948) Novel is a literary work which formed in a narrative story and supposed to entertain the reader.

The similar research done by Mutmainnah (2016) with title “The Word Formation Processes In Minion Movie”. The differences between her research and this research are in theory, source of data used, and the types of word formation process. She used George Yule (2010) theory and this research use O’Grady and Guzman (2010) theory. Then, she used movie as source of data, while this research used novel as source of data. In addition, she analysed 11 types of word formation process, namely Borrowing, Compounding, Reduplication, Coinage, Onomatopoeia, Acronyms, Blending, Clipping, Back Formation, Conversion, Derivation. While, this research analysed 14 types of word formation process with addition in Suppletion, Internal change, and Inflection.

METHODS

This research used qualitative descriptive method which collect the data by analyzing documents and material culture that is novel I Am Malala. The writer used method by Miles and Huberman (2014). According to Miles & Huberman (2014) “Qualitative data are a source of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of human processes”. There are some steps in collecting data that the writer used. The first step is read the novel of I Am Malala Novel by Malala Yousafzai. Then, the writer identified the word experienced word formation process. The last, the writer collected the words in the table because the analysis is on the table. The writer calculated the percentage of each types of word formation process based on the following formula (Bungin, 2005:171), after got percentage from all types, then the writer found the dominant type of word formation process in this novel. Then, the writer used Miles & Huberman (2014) to analysis the data. Miles & Huberman (2014) divided data analysis into 3 parts namely: 1) Data condensation, 2) Data display, 3) Conclusion: drawing/verifying. There are selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting in data condensation. 1. Selecting is select the data they are words which experienced word formation process, 2. Focusing the data based

on two research questions. First research question, focusing the data based on the types of word formation process. Second research question, focusing the data based on the most dominant word formation process, 3. Simplifying is giving the code, 4. Abstracting is summaries are grouping into a smaller number of categories, theme, or constructs. Then in data display, Miles & Huberman explain that the word 'display' is refers to an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. The last is drawing and verifying conclusions, the writer drawing conclusion from the analysis and findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The objective of this research is to classify and analyze the types of word formation processes and then to find out the types of word formation is the most dominant used in "I Am Malala" Novel by Malala Yousafzai. The data of this research was taken from the first chapter to the end chapter of this novel. Here the writer presented some samples of English word formation of I Am Malala novel by Malala Yousafzai per each type.

FINDINGS

Based on the data and analysis, the writer found 12 types of word formation processes used in I Am Malala novel by Malala Yousafzai. They are Borrowing, Compounding, Reduplication, Inflection, Suppletion, Internal Change, Coinage, Onomatopoeia, Acronyms, Clipping, Back Formation, and Derivation. It was also found that 1.068 words contain word formation process in I Am Malala novel. There were found 33 words of borrowing, 130 words of compounding, 4 words of reduplication, 318 words of inflection, 34 words of suppletion, 75 words of internal change, 5 words of coinage, 5 words of onomatopoeia, 53 words of acronyms, 5 words of clipping, 14 words of back formation, and 392 words of derivation. Derivation is the most dominant type of word formation process used in I Am Malala novel.

DISCUSSION

The result of this research showed that there were 12 types of word formation process found in I Am Malala novel from the first chapter until the last chapter as follow:

A. Types of word formation process found in I Am Malala novel by Malala Yousafzai.

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a process of borrowed language from other language. There were 33 borrowing words found in the I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of borrowing word from the data as follow:

Table 1. Borrowing found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Source of Borrowing	Description
1.	Taboo	Tonga language	Taboo is a prohibition to do something, both words and actions that are considered disrespectful for a group, culture, and society. https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=taboo

2. Compounding

Compounding is the process of joining two separates words with the same or the different word classes to produce one new word. There were 130 compounding words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of compounding word from the data as follow:

Table 2. Compounding found in I Am Malala Novel

No.	Word	Word formation Process	Description
1.	Midnight	Mid (adj) + night (n)	Midnight is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. Midnight is in the twelve o'clock at night.

3. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process when part or all words are repeating to mark grammatical or semantic contrast. There were 4 reduplication words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of reduplication word from the data as follow:

Table 3. Reduplication found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Helter-skelter	Helter + S kilter	The word helter-skelter is a reduplication type because second rhyme is repeating the first rhymes. Helter-skelter mean is someone's activities that are carried out in a hurry.

4. Inflection

Inflection does not create a new word but change a word in terms of grammar. Inflection is dealing with change made to existing word. There were 318 words found in I Am Malala novel. There are 2 kinds of inflection using plural marker (-s) and using present progressive (-ing). Because the number of data is larger, so the writer analyzed inflection based on the kinds.

4.1 Inflection using suffix (-s)

There are 174 words inflection using suffix (-s), so the writer just present the general one of inflection using suffix (-s) as follow:

Table 4. Inflection using suffix (-s) found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Things	Thing + s	There is no word category change in the word "things", because suffix "-s" is to show plural marker.

4.2 Inflection using present progressive (-ing)

There are 145 words inflection using present progressive (-ing), so the writer just put 1 example of inflection using present progressive (-ing) as follow:

Table 5. Inflection using present progressive (-ing) found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Coming	Come + ing	The word "coming" is created by the inflection morpheme with present progressive "ing".

5. Suppletion

Suppletion is a process when a morpheme is replaced by an entirely different morpheme to indicate grammatical contrast. There were 34 suppletion words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of suppletion word from the data as follow:

Table 6. Suppletion found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Deeper	Deep + er	The morpheme "deeper" is derived from free morpheme "deep" and bound morpheme "-er". Bound morpheme "-er" in the data above shows the comparative marker.

6. Internal Change

Internal change is a process when non-morphemic segment is substituted for another segment to mark a grammatical contrast. There were 75 Internal Change words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of Internal Change word from data as follow:

Table 7. Internal Change found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Begun	Verb 3 = begin	The substitution of vowel "i" to vowel "u" in the word "begin" to be "begun" is to make grammatical contrast. It is because of one non-morphemic segment is substituting for another segment.

7. Coinage

Coinage is the invention process of new words. There were 5 Coinage words found in I Am Malala novel. The writer just presented the general one of coinage word from data as follow:

Table 8. Coinage found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	iPhone	A name of brand	It is one of the brand of smart phone.

8. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is one of word formation process dealing with the sound of the things. There were 5 Onomatopoeia words found in I Am Malala novel. The writer just presented the general one of onomatopoeia word from data as follow:

Table 9. Onomatopoeia found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Wah wah	Represent the thing sound	The sound to explain bravo

9. Acronyms

Acronyms is a process when taking the initial letters of (some or all) the words in a phrase or tittle and pronouncing them as a new word. There were 53 Acronyms words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of Acronym word from data as follow:

Table 10. Acronyms found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	It is a United States federal government intelligence agency.

10. Blending

Blending is a process when their non-morphemic components in the two words are mixed into one. In this research, the writer does not find the word categorized as blending word. From previous study, blending words could find in the field of social media, because people often blend words while using social media.

11. Clipping

Clipping is a process of shortening word by deleting one or more syllables. There were 5 Clipping words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of clipping word from data as follow:

Table 11. Clipping found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Cab	Taxicab	It included in fore clipping. Taxicab is one of the vehicles with driver. The passengers will pay in the end of the trip.

12. Back Formation

Back formation is a process of deleting a real or supposed affix from another word. There were 14 Back Formation words found in I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the writer just presented the general one of back formation word from data as follow:

Table 12. Back Formation found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1.	Imagine	Imaginatio n	Word "imagine" is obtained from the deletion of a real or supposed affix from word "imagination"

13. Conversion

Conversion is a process which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. In this research, the writer does not find the word categorized as conversion word. From the previous study, conversion word could find in the advertisement field or advertisement's type of text.

14. Derivation

Derivation is a process of addition affixes to forming a new word. There were 392 Derivation words found in I Am Malala novel. The derivational words in this novel used 2 kinds of affixes, namely suffix and prefix. Because the number of data

is larger, so the writer decided to just analyzed the data based on the position of affix.

14.1 Derivation using prefix

The writer found 60 derivational using prefix (un-, re-, dis-, in-, im-, mis-, non-, -pre). Because the number of data is large, so the writer just put 3 examples from 3 kinds of prefix. (un-, re-, dis-)

Table 13. Derivation using prefix found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Form
1.	Unconscious	Un + conscious	The word "unconscious" (adj) is derived from the word "conscious" (adj) and this word added the prefix "un-" before a root or word.
2.	Return	Re + turn	The word "return" (v) is derived from the word "turn" (v) and this word added the prefix "re-" before a root or word.
3.	Dislike	Dis + like	The word "dislike" (n) is derived from the word "like" (v) and this word added the prefix "dis-" before a root or word.

14.2 Derivation using suffix

The writer found 332 derivational using suffix (-d, -ed, -ly, -ness, -less, -ful, -ish). Because the number of data is large, so the writer just put 3 examples from 3 kinds of suffix (-d, -ed, -ly).

Table 14. Derivation using suffix found in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word	Word Formation Process	Form
1.	Created	Create + d	The morpheme "created" is derived from the addition of affix (suffix) "-d" in the morpheme "create". Then, the affix (suffix) "-d" shows past tense maker.
2.	Firmly	Firm + ly	The word "firmly" (adj) is derived from the word "firm" (adj) and this word added the suffix "-ly" after a root or word.
3.	Craziness	Crazy + ness	The word "craziness" (n) is derived from the word "crazy" (adj) and this word added the suffix "-ness" after a root or word.

B. The dominant type of Word Formation Process used in I Am Malala novel

From the data and analysis of I Am Malala novel revealed that 1.068 words consist of word formation processes. The result of analysis data represents 12 types of word formation processes. It is applied into percentage of formula as proposed by Bungin (2001). It is as follow:

1. The percentage of Borrowing used in I Am Malala novel

The total of borrowing is 3,09%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of borrowing is} = \frac{33}{1.068} \times 100\% = 3,9\%.$$

2. The percentage Compounding of used in I Am Malala novel

The total of compounding is 12,17%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of compounding is} = \frac{130}{1.068} \times 100\% = 12,17\%.$$

3. The percentage Reduplication of used in I Am Malala novel

The total of reduplication is 0,37%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of reduplication is} = \frac{4}{1.068} \times 100\% = 0,37\%.$$

4. The percentage of Inflection used in I Am Malala novel

The total of borrowing is 29,78%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of borrowing is} = \frac{318}{1.068} \times 100\% = 29,78\%.$$

5. The percentage of Suppletion used in I Am Malala novel

The total of suppletion is 3,18%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of suppletion is} = \frac{34}{1.068} \times 100\% = 3,18\%.$$

6. The percentage of Internal Change used in I Am Malala novel

The total of internal Change is 7,02%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of internal Change is} = \frac{75}{1.068} \times 100\% = 7,02\%.$$

7. The percentage of Coinage used in I Am Malala novel

The total of coinage is 0,47%. It is obtained:

$$\text{Percentage of coinage is} = \frac{5}{1.068} \times 100\% = 0,47\%.$$

8. The percentage of Onomatopoeia used in I Am Malala novel

The total of onomatopoeia is 0,47%. It is obtained:

Percentage of onomatopoeia is $= \frac{5}{1.068} \times 100\% = 0,47\%$.

9. The percentage of Acronyms used in I Am Malala novel

The total of acronyms is 4,97%. It is obtained:

Percentage of acronyms is $= \frac{53}{1.068} \times 100\% = 4,97\%$.

10. The percentage of Clipping used in I Am Malala novel

The total of clipping is 0,47%. It is obtained:

Percentage of clipping is $= \frac{5}{1.068} \times 100\% = 0,47\%$.

11. The percentage of Back Formation used in I Am Malala novel

The total of back formation is 1,31%. It is obtained:

Percentage of back formation is $= \frac{14}{1.068} \times 100\% = 1,31\%$.

12. The percentage of Derivation used in I Am Malala novel

The total of derivation is 36,70%. It is obtained:

Percentage of derivation is $= \frac{392}{1.068} \times 100\% = 36,70\%$.

Table 15. Total and percentage of word formation process in I Am Malala novel

No.	Word Formation Process	The number of data analysis	Percentage
1.	Borrowing	33	3,09%
2.	Compounding	130	12,17%
3.	Reduplication	4	0,37%
4.	Inflection	318	29,78%
5.	Suppletion	34	3,18%
6.	Internal Change	75	7,02%
7.	Coinage	5	0,47%
8.	Onomatopoeia	5	0,47%
9.	Acronyms	53	4,97%
10.	Blending	0	0%
11.	Clipping	5	0,47%
12..	Back Formation	14	1,31%
13.	Conversion	0	0%
14.	Derivation	392	36,70%
Total		1.068	100%

CONCLUSION

Based on the data and analysis, it found that 1.068 words contain word formation processes in I Am Malala novel in 12 types of word formation processes with classified of 33 words of borrowing, 130 words of compounding, 4 words of

reduplication, 318 words of inflection, 34 words of suppletion, 75 words of internal change, 5 words of coinage, 5 words of onomatopoeia, 53 words of acronyms, 5 words of clipping, 14 words of back formation, and 392 words of derivation. Derivation is the most dominant type of word formation process used in *I Am Malala* novel. It takes 36,70% of total words or 392 words from total 1.068 words. Derivation is the most dominant type because many parts of this novel tell about the story happened in the past, so the use prefix (-d) and (-ed) is become dominant. Based on the findings, there are 2 of word formation process types that were not found in *I Am Malala* novel, which are blending and conversion. From previous study, the type of blending word could find in the field of social media, and the type of conversion could find in the field of advertisement. This research was focus on identify the types of word formation process in *I Am Malala* novel. The writer suggests for future research beside identify the types of word formation processes, also give explanation about the correlation of the word formations and logical meanings behind the use.

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