

# An Analysis of Word Formation In Animated Movie Smurf– The Lost Village

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## Abstrak

Studi ini mengkaji proses pembentukan kata benda melalui komposisi dan afiks derivatif. Pembentukan kata benda adalah proses menciptakan kata-kata baru yang digunakan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dengan fokus pada proses pembentukan kata benda yang disajikan dalam naskah film "Smurf: The Lost Village." Analisis ini didasarkan pada teori George Yule.

Kata kunci : kata benda komposit; afiks derivatif; film; pembentukan kata benda; Smurf: The Lost Village

## 1. BACKGROUND

We live in a world of language. Whatever else people do when they get along – whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles – They talk. Language is the source of human life and power (Fromkin et al. 2018 : 2). Therefore, using language can be easier to communicate and to understand each other. Generally, language means a communication thing used by human being. Language, as a human communication thing, is a part of linguistics because it is not only used in speaking but in many cases that relate to linguistics as well.

Linguistics, also named as general linguistics means not only the study of language e.g Javanese and Arabic but also the detail of language (Chaer 2007 : 3). Linguistics consists of phonetics which studies about how to produce sound from speech organs, there is phonology that is quite similar to phonetics but it tells the different sound in each letter or syllable, morphology as the study of word, syntax studying about the classes of word, phrase and sentence, semantics which studies about meaning of phrase or sentence, pragmatics as the study of human language count on the context.

Noun is a word that names a person, place, idea, or thing in general. The two basic of nouns are common and proper. There are also concrete and abstract noun. Noun formation is related to word formation. It means that noun formation cannot be separated. Noun formation should follow the rules of morphology, there is the classification of noun formation : compounding, as a result of combination of two or more morphemes. Noun formation is usually formed by adding an affix as well.

According to Yule (2010 : 53-60) there are various types of word formation such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, conversion, wishy washy

word, and multiple processes. Coinage, usually a noun, is a new word that used in daily conversation such as pepsodent refers to toothpaste. Borrowing is a word deriving from another language e.g the word 'croissant' derives from French. Compounding is a word that has more than one morpheme. Blending is two or more words combining into one such as infotainment. Clipping is in which the word is made shorter without changing the meaning e.g, the word 'refrigerator' becomes 'fridge'. Backformation is the process of creating a new word from existing word by removing the suffix such as the word 'edit' derives from a longer word 'editor'. Acronym is some initial letters of several words as in AIDS. Derivation is the process of forming new lexemes, typically by adding suffix e.g, the word 'organize' becomes 'organization'. Conversion is a process of changing a meaning of word without any change of its morpheme.

Literature is the source of information in any field. Literature in general means discussing about poetry, drama, fiction or nonfiction. Nowadays, one of literature genres which is fiction pouring into moving picture, working of visual art named film. It is relevant to the definition of film given by Rabiger (2009 : 8). According to him, film is a medium forming into a video and starting with an actual idea. Besides, in film consists of entertainment and significance.

In this case, the writer will select one of the kind of films as an object of the study which is animation. According to (Stephenson 1967:13, as cited in Mutmainnah, 2016), the definition of animation films as being created on a frame by frame basis. Animation is one of the famous programs especially for young people. Animation movie is produced by using computer technology. 3D animation is one of the computer technologies which producing the moving image and the effect of animation. One of the 3D animation movies, well-known in public, is Smurf – The Lost Village .

Noun formation usually occurred in some cases of word formation as in compounding and derivation. However, the study will be focus on the use of compound noun and derivational affixes. This thesis is a part of morphology, it is about Noun Formations, they are compound noun and derivational affixes forming noun. From the researches the writer has read and found many researchers do not specifically analyzing about derivational affixes forming noun, most of the studies are discussing about derivational affixes forming verb, adjective and other class of word so the writer prefers to analyze about derivational affixes forming noun specifically in order to make the readers out there obtain numerous references. Compound noun probably derived by adding other word either verbs or other word classes and derivational affixes forming noun appears when word attached by other elements.

For examples: a) *Moon (noun) + light (noun) = moonlight (noun)* b. *Good (adjective) + ness (affix) = goodness (noun)* c. *Attend (verb) + ance (affix) = attendance (noun)* d. *Nutrition (noun) + mal (affix) = malnutrition (noun)*

In the above examples, (1) noun formation in the case of compounding consists of two morphemes, there are "moon" and "light" and it becomes one word "moonlight". In this case we called it as noun compound. (2) Noun formation in the case of derivational affixes. The word "goodness" consists of the root "good" and the derivational morpheme "-ness". The derivational suffix "-ness" changes the adjective "good" to the noun "goodness". (3) and (4) have the same case as in (2) but the root derived from verb and Having discussed in the background which noun formation does not have any single theory, Bauer stated that "Unfortunately, there is little agreement on the methodology or basic theoretical background for the study of word-formation that the field is currently a confused one" (Bauer 1983 : 01). Noun formation is a sub-field of word formation which is a chapter of lexical morphology. This is related to the definition "The study of morphological relations among lexemes" (Matthews, 1991 : 37 as cited in Ibrahim, 2010 : 614). Noun formation can be found in the compounding and derivational affixes.

Yule (2010 : 53) declared that word formation is the study of basic to create forming new word. It represents that word has the small unit called morpheme. To shape up the word then to create morpheme into the word is called word formation process.

Having explained in the background in which Yule said that there are various types of word formation such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, conversion, wishy washy word, and multiple processes. However, the study will be

limited only to the use of noun- forming compound and derivational affixes.

#### A. Compound Noun

Yule argued that compounding is a process of joining to separate words to produce a single form. Compounding is very common in Indonesian and English but less common in others language such as France and Spanish. Aircraft, babysitter, backward, bedroom, airport are several examples of compounding in English. The types of compounding presented below is only limited to compound noun. Compound noun consists of noun and verb or any other word classes. For examples:

*Verb + Noun = swearword, playtime*

*Noun + Noun = sunrise, raindrop, dishwasher*

*Adjective + Noun = greenhouse, software*

*Preposition + Noun = underworld, bystander, afterlife*

Jackendoff (2010 :16) claimed that English noun-noun compounds are normally the semantic head of the compound. The compound signifies a particular subtype of the type denoted by N2 . Jackendoff said that beef stew is a kind of stew, but stew beef is a kind of beef, and called this case as the head principle. The variety of meaning relations between N1 and N2 in the following list. a. Chocolate cake = 'a cake made with chocolate in it' b. Cupcake = 'a little cake made in a cup' c. Layer cake = 'a cake formed in multiple layers' d. Marble cake = 'a cake resembles marble'

#### B. Noun Derivation

Yule (2010:58) stated that derivations accomplished by means of large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. The meaning of 'bits' are called affixes.. Derivational affixes forming noun is kind of derivational process that forms a word derived from other parts of speech such as verb, adjective into a noun class or from noun into noun itself by adding prefixes and suffixes. Moreover, derivational affixes frequently change the meaning and the class of word. This study is only limited to derivational affixes forming noun. Derivational affixes consist of prefix and suffix..a) Prefix is an affix adding to the beginning of the root. For example : mal (prefix) + nutrition (root ) = malnutrition (noun ) The word nutrition means the process of obtaining the nutrients of food into the body however the prefix mal that added to the word nutrition changes the meaning. Malnutrition means lack of nutrients in the body. b. Suffix is an affix adding to the end of the root.

For example : free (root) + dom (suffix) = freedom (noun)

The word free is an adjective however by adding the suffix dom in the word free it changes the class of word and it becomes noun. Freedom means the right to speak or to act independently.

#### C. Meaning

Everything in the world obviously has its own meaning. Meaning can be denotation, definition, reference, information or sense. We focus on the meaning of something that indicates words or phrase in language. This is relevant to the theory of Lyons (1995:79). He said that the denotation of an expression is invariant-utterance independent; it is the part of meaning which the expression has in the language system, independently of its use on particular occasion of utterance. This means the meaning of something does not rely on its sound noun.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of linguistics focusing on units of basic language grammatically. Yule (2010:67) stated that morphology is study basic form of language. Other definition from Katamba (1993:3) said that morphology is the study of the internal structure of word. Thus, morphology is not only studying about basic form but internal structure as well.

The essential point of studying morphology is to identify morpheme and distributions in forming words that consists of the smallest linguistic bit with a grammatical function.

#### *Morpheme*

According to Katamba (1993 :24), “the morpheme is the smallest different in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure”. Moreover, Aronoff (2005:2) stated that morpheme often define of the smallest linguistics pieces with a grammatical function. In other words, it is the smallest significant unit of a language. Besides, Yule (2010:66) said that morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function consist of forms which used to point out past tense or plural. For instance, the word “tourists” making up of three morphemes. One minimal unit is tour, another minimal unit is ist (indicating a person who does something) and a minimal unit s (point out plurality)

#### *Free Morpheme*

Free morpheme as a word can occur apart and has a meaning. According to Yule (2010:68), morphemes can stand by themselves as single words. For example the word book, open, tour. Free morphemes are subdivided into two categories. There are lexical morphemes and functional morphemes. Lexical morphemes are words that stands alone and have meaning such as read (verb), girl (noun) and cool (adjective). These words can be added by new entities because it is used as open class of word whereas functional morpheme is a closed class of word which means can function in grammatical but cannot be added by affix. functional morphemes

consist of preposition, pronoun, conjunction, interjection, and demonstrative.

#### *Bound Morpheme*

According to O’Grady and Guzman (1996:34), bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to other element. Bound morpheme is the smallest unit of a word which does not have ideal meaning without other morpheme. Hence, bound morpheme must be connect to the word. Those are suffix, prefix and infix such as include and exclude. Yule (2010:68) argued that bound morpheme is forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. Bound morpheme comprised of derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

### 2.3 The Definition of Root or Base

Roots or bases are the main elements of words. Katamba has said before that morphology is the study of the internal structure of word. Thus, there are several components to arrange the structure of word in the following below:

Root is the essence of the word. According to Katamba (1993:41), root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. Basically the word does not have any meaning without the root. Root is taking an important part in all lexeme form also root can be structured variously. It can be added by affix, for example the root “walk” can be occur such as walks, walked and walking.

### 2.4 .Word Formation Processes

Bauer (1983:12) said that word formation is the formation the word. Some words are integrating the smaller component to produce a new word that has complex meaning known as complex word. Moreover, Yule (2010:53) stated that word formation is study of basic the processes to creating a new word. Based on Yule there are several types of word formation such coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, conversion, wishy washy word, and multiple processes.

### 2.5 Derivation

Derivation is a part of word formation and frequently functions to change a class of word. In addition, Derivation is the process of adding bound morphemes to create new words of the same or different word classes (Malmkjaer (ed.) 2004:358). Derivational affixes consist of noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective-forming and adverb-forming prefixes and suffixes. According to Hurford et al. (2007:228) derivational affixes comprise of three processes; they are morphological process, syntactic process and semantic process. Changing the root form of word by adding an affix is called morphological process, differentiating the class of word is called syntactic process; for instance verb changes into noun, deriving a new meaning of lexical is called semantic process. In this study, the

writer only gives the further explanation about derivational affixes forming noun.

The relation among morphological, syntactical and semantical processes. For example, the word “worker”

Morphological process: the addition of suffix “-er” in the end of the root “work”

Syntactical process: the word “work” (verb) changes into “worker” (noun)

Semantical process: the result is producing a word indicating activity.

## 2.6 Compounding

Compounding is a process of combining some words into one. Fromkin et al. (2018:82) stated that compound words are two or more words may be joined to form new. Several compounds have been lately introduced into English are e-commerce, Instagram, android apps, Facebook, flash mob, and others. The rightmost in a compounding is the head of the compound. The head is the part of word or phrase that ascertains its large meaning and grammatical category. The head of the compound smartphone is phone which determines the essential meaning (smartphone is a kind of phone), and syntactic category (phone is a noun so smartphone is also a noun). Preposition in the case of compounds does not act as preposition. For example, the word meet-up is a kind of meeting, not a direction and also it is noun. Fromkin et al. argued that some compounds are said to be headed because the rightmost member doesn't determine their core meaning. For example, the compound flatfoot is not a kind of foot, but a slang term means policeman. There are some compounds that consist more than two words for instance mother-of-pearl, master of ceremonies, daughter-in-law. Compound nouns with their meaning in the following below:

1. Homework is a kind of work done at home
2. Boathouse is a house for boat, but cathouse is not a house for cat, it is a slang for house of prostitution. (several compounds are idiomatic)
3. Jumping beans is a bean that jumps
4. Peanut oil and olive oil are oils made from something.

## 3. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

Method of Research: In this study, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method to analyze data. This method describes and defines through noun formation in the case of compounding and derivational affixes that used by the characters of Smurf – The Lost Village movie.

According to Green (2007:2), “qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which is related to understanding some aspects of social life. The purpose descriptive method is systematically to accomplish description and exact information. This

method generates word as data for analysis. Moreover, Mukhtar (2013:11) said that qualitative descriptive research discussed about general cases in social phenomena.

Thus, the writer uses descriptive qualitative to know word phenomena specially noun formation which is used by the characters of Smurf – The lost Village movie. This study focuses on observing the word related to noun formation processes case of compounding and derivational affixes.

Technique of Data Collection: Gulo (2002:110) stated that collecting data is used to get information in order to achieve the objective of the research. The data uses several processes to collect data in certain sequence as follows:

The writer watched and listened carefully to know how the dialogue happened in Smurf The lost Village movie; The writer downloaded and printed the scripts of Smurf – The Lost Village movie; The writer will read the transcription of Smurf – The Lost Village movie with a few times to find words which relate to noun formation processes used in that movie in order to get deep understanding.; The writer will select the words to know the data by underlining and bolding which is included in the noun formation processes in Smurf – The Lost Village movie script.;The writer will transform to the note of data collecting in order to understand words in Smurf – The Lost Village movie script. In this case, the data which is not exact with types of noun formation processes in the case of compounding and derivational affixes is reduced.

Technique of Data Analysis: The writer will analyze the data through several steps: Identifying and classifying the data; Describing the meaning of noun formation based on Yule (2010) and Jackendoff theory; Drawing the conclusion based on the theory.

## 4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After watching the movie and reading the script of Smurf – The lost village movie, the writer found that there were some words attached by derivational affixes and compound.

### 1. Data Result

Table 1. Derivational affixes forming noun found in Smurf – The lost village movie

No	Word	Part of speech	Root	Part of speech	Derivational affixes
1	winner	noun	Win	verb	-er
2	loser	noun	Lose	verb	-er
3	vanity	noun	Vain	adjective	-ity
4	farmer	noun	farm	verb	-er
5	painter	noun	paint	verb	-er
6	baker	noun	bake	verb	-er



Table 2. Compound nouns found in *Smurf – The lost village movie*

No	Word	Part of speech	Form
1	policeman	noun	police (noun) + man (noun)
2	snappy bug	noun	snappy (adjective) + bug (noun)
3	vegetable hat	noun	vegetable (noun) + hat (noun)
4	smurfboarding	noun	smurf (noun) + boarding(noun)
5	newt poo	noun	newt (noun) + poo (noun)
6	underpants	noun	under (adverb) + pants (noun)
7	pseudo-smurf	noun	pseudo (adjective) + smurf (noun)
8	jailbreak	noun	jail (noun) + break (verb)
9	crossbow	noun	cross (noun) + bow (verb)
10	endgame	noun	end (noun) + game (noun)

## 2. Data Analysis

Derivation is the process of adding bound morphemes to create new words of the same or different word classes (Malmkjaer (ed.) 2004:358). Also, derivation changes a class of word. There are three processes here we are going to use, they are morphological, the syntactical and semantical processes. The word 'winner' is a noun that derived from 'win' which is a verb and -er that is a suffix the process here is changing the class of word, win (verb) turns into winner (noun); not only changing the class of word and the form, it also alters the meaning. Win is to obtain something by afford while winner means one that is win through the ability and hard work; The word 'loser' consists of two morphemes. Lose is a free morpheme that can stand by itself and has a meaning however -er cannot stand alone because it is a bound morpheme and should be attached by other elements. a. Morphological process : loser is a noun derived from verb 'lose' and suffix '-er'; The word 'vanity' is a noun from the root 'vain' and suffix -ity. The word vain (v) alters into vanity (noun). Vanity means one that is vain or valueless; The word 'farmer' is a noun from the root 'farm' and suffix -er. Farm (v) alters into farmer (noun). Farmer means a person who plants vegetables, raising animal and having livestock The word 'painter' is a noun from the root 'paint' and suffix -er. Paint (v) alters into painter (noun). Painter means an artist who is doing paint; The word 'baker' is a noun from the root 'bake' and suffix -er. Bake (v) changes into baker (noun). Baker means a person who makes food that is baked.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study is conducted to identify, classify and analyze noun formation found in *Smurf the lost village movie*. Some words of noun formation process have been found about derivational affixes forming noun and compound noun that the writer analyzes all of the data. Noun formations that have been used by the characters in *Smurf the lost village movie* are derivational affixes and compound noun.

Derivational affixes forming noun is a kind of derivational process that forms a word derived from other parts of speech such as verb, adjective, noun into noun class by adding prefixes and suffixes. Compound noun is a process of joining several words into one. To identify, classify and analyze the derivational affixes forming noun and compound noun in this study, the writer uses the three ways such as morphological process, syntactical process and semantic process.

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