

AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN *INCREDIBLES 2* MOVIE

THESIS



By

ANITA WAHYUNING SAFITRI

NIM. 204180081

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO**

**IAIN
P O N O R O G O**

JUNE 2022

ABSTRACT

SAFITRI, ANITA WAHYUNING 2022. *An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in Incredibles 2 Movie.* Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. Advisor Mrs. Fenty Andriani, M.Pd

Keywords: Word formation, Incredibles 2, Movie Script

Word formation is one of the important aspects in English writing skills that cannot be abandoned. The process of word formation is also related to morphological productivity, namely the extent to which affixes are used in producing new words in the language. Applying affixes of instruction in English classes, teachers can make students more motivated to learn vocabulary by creating situations so that students will gain understanding of new words. Thus, it is important to learn the word formation process to make it easier to remember and increase vocabulary so that it supports writing skills.

The aims of this research are to analyze the types of word formation processes in *Incredibles 2* movie, and the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script.

This research was qualitative research. Data collection in this research was conducted by documentation. The researcher collected data from the *Incredibles 2* movie script, books, journals, articles. There are 3 steps to analyze the data, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing.

Based on the analysis of the movie script, it can be concluded that the results of this research indicate that there are 9 types of word formation in the *Incredibles 2* movie script, namely borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. After process calculating, the researcher found that the compounding is 257 data (39,12%), clipping is 59 data (8,98%), acronym 22 data (3,35%), borrowing 12 data (1,83%), blending 10 data (1,52%), conversion is 4 data (0,61%), multiple processes have 2 data (0,3%), and backformation is 2 data (0,3%). The dominant word formation process found was derivation, which was 256 data with a percentage of 43,99%.

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's thesis of:

Name : Anita Wahyuning Safitri
Student Number : 204180080
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Department : English Education
Title : An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in *Incredibles 2*
Movie and Its Contribution for Teaching Writing at Senior
High School

has been approved by the advisor and is recommended for approval and acceptance.

Advisor




Fenty Andriani, M. Pd
NIP. 198702012018012001

Date: Ponorogo, 17 April 2022

Acknowledge by,
Head of English Education Department of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
State Institute Islamic (IAIN) Ponorogo




Dr. Dhinuk Puspita Kirana, M.Pd
NIP. 198303272011012007



MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO
RATIFICATION

This is certify that *Sarjana's* thesis of:

Name : Anita Wahyuning Safitri
Student Number : 204180081
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Department : English Education
Title : An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in *Incredibles 2* Movie

has been approved by the board of examiners on:

Day : Wednesday
Date : June, 8th 2022

and has been accepted as the requirement for the degree the *sarjana* in English Education on:

Day : Friday
Date : June, 17th 2022

Ponorogo, June 17th 2022

Certified by

The Acting Dean of Tarbiyah and
Teacher Training

State Institute of Islamic Studies

Ponorogo.



Dr. H. Moh. Miftahul Choiri, M.A. *M*

NIP. 197404181999031002

Board of Examiners

1. Chairman : Wiwin Widyawati, M.Hum (.....)
2. Examiner I : Winantu K.S.A., M.Hum (.....)
3. Examiner II : Fenty Andriani, M.Pd (.....)

P O N O R O G O

SURAT PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI

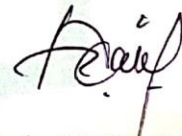
Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Anita Wahyuning Safitri
NIM : 204180080
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul : An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in *Incredibles 2* Movie

Menyatakan bahwa naskah skripsi/thesis telah diperiksa dan disahkan oleh dosen pembimbing. Selanjutnya saya bersedia naskah tersebut dipublikasikan oleh perpustakaan IAIN Ponorogo yang dapat di akses di etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id. Adapun isi dari keseluruhan tulisan tersebut sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab dari penulis.

Demikian pernyataan saya untuk dapat dipergunakan semestinya.

Ponorogo, 23 Juni 2022



Anita Wahyuning Safitri
204180081



IAIN
PONOROGO

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Anita Wahyuning Safitri
NIM : 204180081
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in *Incredibles 2* Movie and Its Contribution for Teaching Writing at Senior High School

dengan ini, menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya tulis ini adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambil-alihan tulisan atau pikiran orang lain yang saya akui sebagai hasil tulisan atau pikiran saya sendiri.

Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan skripsi ini hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut.

Ponorogo, 17 Mei 2022

Yang Membuat Pernyataan



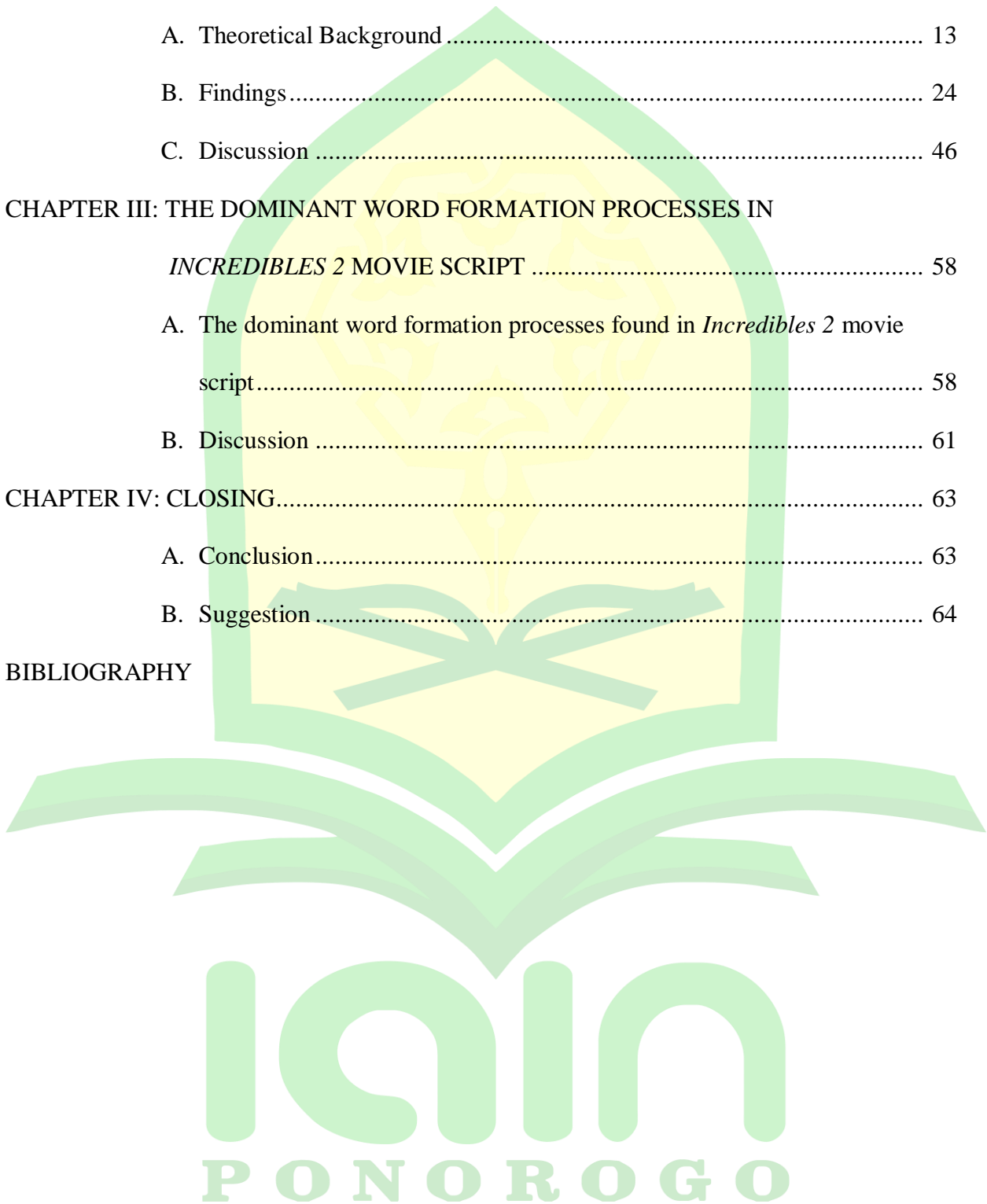
Anita Wahyuning Safitri



TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER.....	i
ABSTRACT.....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET.....	iii
RATIFICATION SHEET.....	iv
SURAT PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI.....	v
PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Statement of the Problems.....	4
C. Research Focus.....	4
D. Objectives of the Study.....	4
E. Significances of the Study.....	4
F. Previous Research Findings.....	5
G. Research Method.....	7
1. Research Approach.....	8
2. Source of Data.....	9
a. Primary data source.....	9
b. Secondary data source.....	9
3. Data Collection Technique.....	9
4. Data Analysis Technique.....	10

H. Organization of the Thesis.....	12
CHAPTER II: TYPES OF WORD FORMATION USED IN <i>INCREDIBLES 2</i> MOVIE	
SCRIPT.....	13
A. Theoretical Background.....	13
B. Findings.....	24
C. Discussion.....	46
CHAPTER III: THE DOMINANT WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN	
<i>INCREDIBLES 2</i> MOVIE SCRIPT	58
A. The dominant word formation processes found in <i>Incredibles 2</i> movie script.....	58
B. Discussion.....	61
CHAPTER IV: CLOSING.....	
A. Conclusion.....	63
B. Suggestion.....	64
BIBLIOGRAPHY	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I discusses the background of the study, statement of the problems, research focus, objectives of the study, the significances of the study, previous research findings, the research methods used by researcher to answer the statement of the problems, and organization of the thesis.

A. Background of the Study

Word formation process is the process of forming new words based on existing words or combining other words with the addition of affixes at the beginning of words or at the end of words.¹ According to George Yule, the formation processes of new words can be done through several types of word formation, are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.² Therefore, it is important to study linguistics by understanding word formation to make it easier to understand and remember the meaning of words in a language and to be more structured in language.

Word formation is one of the important aspects of English that cannot be abandoned. The process of word formation in English is also related to morphological productivity, namely the extent to which affixes are used in producing new words in the language. Based on previous research, applying affixes of intruction in English classes, teachers can make students more motivated to learn vocabulary by creating creative situations in

¹Intan Savira and Fitrawati, "Types of Word Formation Used in Chapter Sixteen of Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone Novel Witten by J. K. Rowling," *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, 1 (2019), 70.

² George Yule , *The Study of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010). 53

teaching so that students will gain understanding of new words.³ It can be concluded that it is important to learn the word formation process to make it easier to remember and increase vocabulary so that it supports writing skills.

The contribution of word formation process for teaching writing is based on several previous studies which have shown that students will have a firm grasp of the skills needed for vocabulary growth if they understand how the word formation process works. Studying how the process of word formation is formed can be one way to classify word for learning and teaching purposes,⁴ which can help students in writing by using prefixes and suffixes in their writing.⁵ Practically, learners who understand the word formation process will more easily understand the text, and also the teacher must provide understanding to students for the formation of new words or morphological rules so that students have better writing skills. To improve students' abilities, teachers need methods or media that suit their needs. One of strategies that can be used is uses audio visuals, such as the use of movies that can motivate students in learning.⁶ Teachers can use word formation contained in movie scripts.

Movie is one of the entertainment media that can also be a medium for teaching and learning English. By many streaming services are currently the favorites of teenagers, such as Netflix and Disney+ which are provides many special shows, one of which movies Netflix can display 5-7 languages based on-location setting and Disney+ can display English and Indonesian, so many teenagers choose them as a medium to learn

³Soraya and Mohammad Taghi, "The Effect of The Number of Affixes on Vocabulary Learning or Iranian Advanced EFL Students," *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)*, 3 (2014), 81.

⁴Yousef Tahaine, "The Awareness of the English Word-formation Mechanism is a Necessity to Make an Autonomous L2 Learner in EFL Context," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 6 (2012), 1111.

⁵Summaira, Umbreen and Ali Abbas, "Effectiveness of Morphological Awareness in English Writing Composition of Pakistani Students at the Undergraduate Level-Case Study," *Journal of Education and Practice*, 19 (2018), 79.

⁶Firman and Fithry, "Using Movie to Improve Students' Narrative Writing Skill," *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 82 (2017), 207.

English. *Incredibles 2* movie is the movie in 2018 which gets a fairly good rating and is watched by teenagers to adults.

The researcher chose this movie because has such good moral values that the audience can also take good values from it. *Incredibles 2* is an animated movie that can improve students' writing skills. Based on previous research, conducted by ER Ningsih, Aswir and Muhammad Sofian Hadi, movie is used as a teaching medium for writing descriptive text. The results show that there was a significant difference in student scores from student outcomes between teaching before using the movie and after using the movie. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing word formation in the *Incredibles 2* movie because it is suitable for improving students' writing skills.

Based on the problems and phenomenon above, the researcher decided to conduct a research entitled "*An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in Incredibles 2 Movie*". In this research, the researcher used George Yule's theory to analyze types of word formation. This research aims to improve understanding of morphology and word formation to help students more easily understand and remember the meaningful communication since morphological awareness increase vocabulary, writing development and comprehension in producing speech.⁷ The researcher hopes that this research can help teachers in teaching vocabulary to students with good vocabulary mastery that students are able to write text with correct vocabulary selection and more variety in word selection. Besides, it can help teachers to teach linguistic understanding to their students.⁸

⁷Aklubut, "Effects of Morphological Awareness on Second Language Vocabulary Knowledge," *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 1 (2017), 20.

⁸Tatu Siti Rohbiah, *Introduction to Micro Linguistics* (Banten: Media Madani, 2020), 26.

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the phenomena and problems above, the researcher formulated some statement of the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of word formation processes used in *Incredibles 2* movie script?
2. What is the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script?

C. Research Focus

The focus of this research is to analyze the types of word formation used in the movie *Incredibles 2* using George Yule's theory, and the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script.

D. Objectives of the Study

In this study there are several objectives as follows:

1. To find out the types of word formation processes used in *Incredibles 2* movie script
2. To find out what the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script

E. Significances of the Study

The results of this study is hoped to be able to provide theoretical and practical significances as follows:

1. Theoretically

The results of this study is hoped to be able to improve and increase knowledge in teaching English, can be used as a teacher to help students or someone who is in

the process of mastering or developing their English vocabulary by understanding the structure of the formation of a word.

2. Practically

a. For the students

The result of this research can improve students' understanding of how a word is formed through the word formation process in a text and increase their vocabularies in writing texts.

b. For the teachers

The results of this study can be used as a reference for teachers as a writing teaching media, enhancing students' vocabulary mastery in writing and innovation to teaching writing.

c. For other reseachers

This research can increase knowledge about word formation analysis in a text and can be a reference for further research.

F. Previous Research Findings

There are several previous research related with this research:

The first research is journal from ER Ningsih, Aswir, and Muhamad Sofian Hadi the title is *Using Incredibles 2 Animation Movie on Improving Students' Writing Descriptive Text* Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta, in 2021. The purpose of the previous research is to analyze whether the movie *Incredibles 2* can improve writing skills in tenth grade students of TKJ 2 SMK Islamiyah Ciputat. The result of the previous research is that with the pre-test and post-test result obtained, it shows that the movie *Incredibles 2* is useful for teaching and learning activities for writing tenth graders of TKJ 2 at SMK Islamiyah Ciputat. The similarity between the previous research and this research is that they use the same movie: *Incredibles 2*. The difference deals with the source of data, the

previous study analyzed whether or not the tenth grade of TKJ 2 at SMK Islamiyah Ciputat could improve their writing descriptive text skills by using *the Incredibles 2* movie, while in this research analyzes word formation process of movie script.

The second is the journal entitle *Minor Word Formation Processes in The Hunger Games Trilogy Novels*, which was researched by Claudius Angga Yudha Kusuma Sanata Dharma University. The previous study aims to explain the minor word formation processes happen in *The Hunger Games Trilogy Novel*, the results of the research are that there are 6 types of word formation processes in this novel, and Citalization is the most frequently used type of word formation processes. The similarity between the previous research and this research is that they analyze word formation in movie scripts. The difference deals with the source of data, the previous research not only analyzes movie scripts but also analyzes novels.

The third research is a research from Herina, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar entitled *Morphological Analysis on The Word Formation Found in The "Jakarta Post Newspaper"* in 2019. The previous study aims to explain the types and processes of word formation in cultural arts used in newspaper. The results of the previous study are the type of Affixation that is most widely used in the Jakarta Post Newspaper as many as 23 data, after that there are borrowing 16 data, compounding 5 data, acronym 3 data, and multiple process 1 data. The similarity between the previous research and this research is that they both analyze word formation. The difference deals with the source of data. The previous research analyzes word formation in newspapers, and this research analyzes word formation in movie scripts.

The next research is the founds entitled *"The Analysis Word Formation Used in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie Script and Its Application in Teaching Writing at The Tenth Grade of Senior High School"*, this research was conducted in 2017. The purpose of the previous research to find out the types of word formation used in *Pitch Perfect 2* movie

script, explain the lexical meanings of word formation in *Pitch Perfect 2* movie script, and explain how to apply word formation in the *Pitch Perfect* movie script on teaching writing. The results of the previous study there are 176 types of word formation contained in the *Pitch Perfect 2* movie script, namely the type of compounding 51 words, clipping 31 words, borrowing 20 words, conversion 9 words, conaige 6 words, blending 5 words, multiple processes 5 words, acronyms 3 words, and backformation 2 words. The similarity between the previous research and this research is to find out the types of word formation used in movie scripts and how they are applied in teaching writing. The difference deals with the source of data.

The last research is "*An Analysis of Word Formation Processes of Jargon Word in Online Shop to Improve Vocabulary*". The researcher in the previous study was Ika Putriana from Walisongo State Islamic University in 2020. The aims of the previous research was to find the type of word formation in jargon words used in online shops, and the researcher analyzed based on George Yule's theory. The result of the previous research is that the most borrowing is found in the @E-fabric account. The similarity between the previous study and this research is that they both examine the type of word formation used, while the difference deals with the source of data

Based on the explanation above, the five studies become the reference for researcher in conducting this research, and it can be concluded that there are some in the use of theory, data dan research object.

G. Research Method

The research methods used by the researcher are described at several points, namely the research approach, source of data, data collection technique, and data analysis technique, as follows:

1. Research Approach

In research, a method is needed to obtain research results, this research includes library research which is by collecting many library sources to collect a lot of data, limiting research activities to only library collection materials without requiring field research.⁹ Library research is not just an activity of reading and recording books or literature, but also processing research materials to answer problems in research.¹⁰ Library research is a research that is controlled from beginning to end, by not being able to tell what sources will be found, this library research is a structured form of research with useful techniques, tools and rules to increase our knowledge.¹¹

The characteristics of library research are research that involves searching, identifying and finding sources that provide factual information or expert opinions regarding the question contained in the research.¹² In this study, the focus of the researcher is to find and analyze the word formation processes in the *Incredibles 2* movie and the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script, so researcher needs to collect some related data and information based on the research topic.

⁹ Mestika Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2004). 2

¹⁰ Mestika Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2004). 3

¹¹ Mary W. George, *The Elements of Library Research* (Princeton: Princenton University Press, 2008). 1

¹² Mary W. George, *The Elements of Library Research* (Princeton: Princenton University Press, 2008). 23

2. Source of Data

When the researcher determines the data collection method, the researcher must also know the sources of research data which are classified into two, namely primary and secondary sources.

a. Primary data source

Primary data is data that has the original character which was collected for the first time by researchers used for research.¹³ In this study, the primary data is the *Incredibles 2* movie script which is analyzed dealing with word formation processes. There are 657 word formations which consist of borrowing 12 words, compounding 257 words, blending 10 words, clipping 59 words, backformation 2 words, conversion 4 words, acronym 22 words, derivation 289 words, and multiple processes 2 words obtained from the documentation of the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

b. Secondary data source

Secondary data in this study are researcher who took from books, journals, articles and previous research related to this research. The secondary data sources are also taken from books, journals, articles.

3. Data Collection Technique

Data collection in this research is by documentation, collecting data openly by observing something, analyzing text or images, describing personal information and interpretations presenting in qualitative methods, which are in pictures or tables, data

¹³ C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques (Second Revised Edition)* (New Delhi: New Age International, 2004). 95

and source of data.¹⁴ The instrument of this research is documentation and researcher uses data collection techniques with documents, documents are in the form of writing, pictures or monumental works of someone. Documents can be in the form of writing such as diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations and policies.¹⁵ The researcher collects data from the *Incredibles 2* movie scripts, books and journals relevant to this research.

4. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the step of finding and compiling data that has been obtained previously from the results of data collection such as field notes, interviews, and documentation. Descriptive qualitative data analysis does not use a rule that comes from scientific disciplines, but qualitative descriptive research is derived from pure data generated from research data. Presentation of data by creating a straight descriptive summary containing information from the data that is arranged logically. The arrangement and presentation of data depends on the researcher, and the result is a descriptive summary of events or information that is processes in such a way as to obtain findings that will be presented in a relevant manner.¹⁶

In qualitative data collection is carried out qualitatively with the method of analysis carried out qualitatively as well. According to Miles and Huberman, there are several steps in analyzing qualitative data, as follows:

1. The first step: Data reduction

After collecting primary data and secondary data, select the data researches by categorizing or grouping the data according to the type or the field.

¹⁴John W. Creswell and J David Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (California: Sage Publications, 2018). 52

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013). 2

¹⁶ Vickie and Clinton E. Lambert, "Editorial: Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design," *Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research*, 255

2. The second step: Data display

In the second step the researcher presented the data in the form of a narrative, made the data findings in the findings in the first step in the form of a descriptive or description.

3. The third step: Conclusion drawing

After the data was reduced present the data in narrative form. In this third stage, the made conclusions based on the data obtained based on the data obtained by previous researcher.¹⁷

The researcher analyzed the data in this study by the following 3 steps:

1. Data Reduction

In the first step, the researcher selects and underline which words are included in word formation in the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

2. Data Display

In the second step, the researcher Then, she categorized the words into groups or types of word formation according to.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The last step, the researcher made conclusions based on the results of the analysis that had been done previously. To find out the most dominant word formation types of word formation found in the film *Incredibles 2*, the researcher calculated the percentage with the following calculation: .

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

f = the frequency of cases in a category

n = the total number of cases in all categories¹⁸

¹⁷Miles and Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: Sage Publications, 1994). 27

¹⁸ George Argyrous, *Statistic for Research with a Guide to SPSS* (London: Sage Publications, 1994). 84

H. Organization of the Thesis

To clarify the flow and discussion of analysis, the researcher divides this thesis into 4 chapters.

Chapter I is the first part that presents the background of the study, statement of the problems, research focus, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous research findings, research methods, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II contains explanations of theories relevant to the research theme, research finding and discussion which contains a description of the data and analysis of the first statement of the problem, which to clarify the types is word formation process in the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

Chapter III contains a calculation of the dominant word formation processes data found in *Incredibles 2* movie script.

Chapter IV is the closing chapter. This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions which are presented separately. The conclusion contains a brief statement and the results of the theoretical discussion of this research. In addition, suggestions contain suggestions related to the results of the discussion of research that has been carried out.

CHAPTER II
TYPES OF WORD FORMATION USED IN
***INCREDIBLES 2* MOVIE SCRIPT**

Chapter II discusses several topics relevant to this research, namely morphology, word formation, movie, data findings and discussions about the types of word formation processes used in *Incredibles 2* movie script.

A. Theoretical Background

There are several topics that are relevant to this research, namely the word formation and movie consisting of definition of movie, movie script and synopsis of *Incredibles 2* movie.

1. Word Formation

The word is the smallest element in language that has meaning, a sound or a combination of sounds represented in writing that symbolizes or describes a meaning, words can consist of a morpheme or a combination of several morphemes.¹⁹ The number of words in English continues to grow from about 50,000 words to 1,000,000 words, borrowing entries like those in English dictionaries come from anywhere, including Latin. Word formation continues to occur so that many new words appear, such as combining two or more words into one word, parts of the word such as greenhouse, laptop, household, etc.²⁰ The

¹⁹ Prudent Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, 4

²⁰ Prudent Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, 2

parts of word formation that appear are generally divided into several parts, namely as morphemes, affixes root or root forms.

1) Base Words

Base word is the core of the word, standing alone without prefix or suffix on the word. For examples normal, book, write, and month etc. Another term for the basic word is the root word, which is a word without an initial or final affix. The basic word is a morpheme or a collection of morphemes that have meaning. Examples of words that have complex meanings are the word 'door' becomes 'outdoor' or the word 'environment' becomes 'environmenatalist'.

2) Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning in a language that cannot be subdivided. Morphemes act as building blocks to create new words by adding affixes to words, namely prefixes, suffixes, circumfixes, and infixes, etc.

3) Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are additions or affixes to a word, prefixes are affixes located at the beginning of words and suffixes are affixes that are at the end of basic words. Affixes in English are mostly borrowed from Greek and Latin. In the prefix, the morpheme adds the root word aims change the meaning for example the base word 'sleep' is given the prefix 'a-' to become the word 'asleep'. While the suffix is a morpheme that is given at the end of the root word and usually the affix can change the word class, for example the adjective 'brave' is added to the suffix '-ly' so it becomes 'bravely' which is an adverb.²¹

²¹Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, 41

There are two processes in forming words: the affixation process and the word formation processes.²² Word formation process discusses how the word formation process which is in the form of lexical or productive.²³ The process of word formation is part of studying morphology, and is the main subject of sub-study of morphology. Before becoming a word, morpheme plays a role in the process of word formation.²⁴ It can be concluded that the study of word formation is the study of the way or process of complex words arranges based on other words or morphemes.²⁵

Word formation can go through the following types of word formation processes, such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

1. Coinage

Coinage is a kind or foreign word formation process in English, and is a completely new term or word it is usually found in the name of a product and does not start or use a capital letter, some examples of product names are acer, axioo, hp, and many other examples. The origin of the new word that is formed comes from a place, the name of the first person who created or invented it is called an eponym, for example, fahrenheit comes from the German language, is Gabriel Fahrenheit.²⁶ Sometimes words are taken based on the sound or sound that symbolizes them, such things are called onomatopoeia which comes from the Greek words name and make.

²²Saiful Akmal, Rahmat Yusny, Risdaneva, *Introduction to Linguistics for English Language Teaching* (Banda Aceh: Padebooks, 2017). 35

²³Vidya Mandarani, *Introduction to Linguistics* (Sidoarjo: Umsida Press, 2019). 38

²⁴ Siti Rohbiah, *Introduction to Micro Linguistics*, 71.

²⁵ *Word-Formation in English* (New York: Ingo Plag, 2003). 13

²⁶ George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge University Press, 2010). 53

Examples of this are like bang for the sound produces by gunshot and ‘cuckoo’ as the name of a bird based on the sound produced.²⁷

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is a type of formation process by borrowing words from other languages. The point is that English adopts words from other languages only with the term borrowing words. For example, such as oasis, mosquito, vanilla, macaroni, and many others. Likewise, other languages also borrow terms or words from English, for example Japanese supermarket (suupaamaaketto), typewriter (taipuraitaa).²⁸ Borrowing is without any modification or change of word. However, there are also borrowing words that have changed their form and meaning in new languages.²⁹

3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two different or separate words to produce a new word. Compounding formation types for English and German are common place.³⁰ The formation through compounding is by combining two or more free morphemes from the same or different word classes.³¹ Or it can also be said that two existing words are combined to form a new word that combines their meanings.³² In this compounding process, many combinations can be made, but most are combinations of noun and noun.³³ Examples of compounding in English, such as

Moonlight → moon + light

Baseball → base + ball

²⁷ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 16

²⁸ Yule, *The Study of Language*. 54

²⁹ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 17

³⁰ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning* 55

³¹ Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar* (India: Continuum 2011). 11

³² Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 17

³³ Viator Kumban Raja, “Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis,” *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, 1 (2014). 84

Railroad → rail + road

Cannot → can + not

Bluebell → blue + bell

Backlash → back + lash

As for classification formal of compounding, namely closed form, hyphen form and open form. As follows:

- a. Closed form: Two separate words are combined into a new word, such as homework and bluebell
- b. Hyphenated form: A combination of two words, where there is a hyphen between the two words, such as son-in-law and six-pack
- c. Open form: A combination of two words where there is a space between the two words, such as old sister and post office.³⁴

4. Blending

Like compounding, blending is the joining of two different or separate words to produce a new term or word. But the thing that distinguishes the two is, the merging of words in the blending process, namely by taking the beginning of one word and combining it with the end of another word, the process will produce meaning that comes from the two words.³⁵ The process of combining parts of two words in a way based on the combined meaning of the two words. For example br- is taken from the word breakfast and lunch from the word lunch and then combined into 'brunch', sometimes this is called the word portmanteau.³⁶ Examples of blending, such as:

Brunch (breakfast + lunch),

Telecast (television + broadcast)

³⁴ Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*,

³⁵ Yule, *The Study of Language*. 55

³⁶ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 17

Motel (motorcycle + hotel).

5. Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming process or forming words by reducing or cutting words that are more than one syllable into shorter, or this formation is called truncation.³⁷ The reduction process that occurs in the clipping process, it's just that in this clipping process the reduction is more visible. This form of clipping is usually found in informal conversations and also in standard English.³⁸ For example, the word advertisement is cut into Ad, Hamburger becomes the word burger, professor becomes prof. Likewise with the names of people such as Sam, John, and, Ed. The type of reduction favored any British and Australians is technical hypocorisms. For example television becomes “telly” and barbeque becomes “barbie.”³⁹

6. Backformation

Backformation is the process of forming words by reducing a word. This reduction in backformation changes the type of word into another type of word.⁴⁰ Removing affixes from the original word which looks simple but is not, because we are used to seeing the word ending in –ation.⁴¹ This backformation process can also be done on compound nouns, no only single words.⁴²

Examples of backformation, such as:

Emotion → emote,

Babysitte → babysit

Option → opt.

³⁷ Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, 56

³⁸ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 39

³⁹ Yule , *The Study of Language*, 56

⁴⁰Yule, *The Study of Language*, 57

⁴¹ Murphy, *Lexical Meaning*. 18

⁴² Yule, *The Study of Language*, 57

7. Conversion

The process of word formation by changing the category of words without doing subtraction. This processes called conversion. Functional or categorial changes such as occurs in the word “butter” in the sentence “I have buttered the bread”, it is a change from a noun to a verb. Not only that, the verb can also be a noun, such as spy becomes a spy. Verbs can also be changes into adjectives, for example stand up in stand-up comedian sentences. And vise versa, an adjective becomes a verb like a dirty floor becomes to dirty.

8. Acronym

Acronym is a type of formation of new words by taking the initial letter of a word.⁴³ This process occurs because the word is too long to pronounce, usually consisting of phrases and then shortened to one word. People forget that the word is an acronym, as if it is an English word. For example ATM (Automated Teller Machine), UK (United Kingdom), and SAR (Search and Resque). The acronyms that have become new words include UNICEF, FIFA, TOEFL, and CAPTCHA. Acronyms that are often used in everyday life, such as:

Radar →(radio detecting and ranging),

Zip →(zone improvement plan),

Scuba → (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus)

DIY → (do it by yourself)

9. Derivation

Derivation is most often found in new words in English. The formation of new words by adding affixes at the beginning or end, affixes at the prefix are called prefixes and affixes at the end or words are called suffixes. While

⁴³ Yule, *The Study of Language*, 58

inflection is another way to form new variants of the same word, for example 'decide-decides-deciding-decided'.⁴⁴ Usually, this derivation is the formation of a word from a word that already exists and is added with a bound morpheme.⁴⁵ Examples of affixed elements are affixed elements are –ness, pre-, mis-, -ism, un-, and –ish.

Examples of derivation words are

- Un-comfortable
- Child-ish
- Terror-ism
- Car-less.

The third type of affix is infixes, or called inserts. This type is rarely found in English but exist in other languages. However, English speakers use this to express their emotions or swear words, for examples Unfuckinbelievable!, Halleboodlujah!, and godtripleadmmmit!

10. Multiple Processes

Multiple Processes is a word formation process that occurs more than once in a particular word formation. For example, in the word 'snowballed', the origin of the word comes from the word snow + ball, then this is called compounding, then it is changed to the verb snowballed, so this is called conversion. So the word formation process snowballed through two types or word formation processes, are compounding and conversion.⁴⁶ Example of multiple processes are as follows:

(compounding) Middle + night = middle night → midnight (clipping)

⁴⁴ Injeeli, *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, 56

⁴⁵ Hamawand, *Morphology in English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*, 9

⁴⁶ Yule, *The Study of Language*, 60

Foot + ball → football → footballer

Blue + print + -ed → blueprinted

2. Movie

Movie is not only for entertainment or spectacle but also as audio-visual media in learning English.

1) Definition of Movie

Movie or film is a visual media that depicts the basic storyline dramatically related to pictures, images, bits and pieces of movie.⁴⁷ Movie can be identified with motion pictures and is one of the communication media that contains artistic and cultural values which is the result of the collaboration of artists from various branches of art by combining sound elements and image elements in it so that messages are easily received and conveyed to the recipient of the message.

The movie is considered the best recorder of memory or history by having two functions, are from an instructive and educative point of view from the lower level to the scientific level. Some of the uses of movie are as spectacle or entertainment that are audio-visual in nature and movie as a means of conveying any message or information.

There are several types of movie, as follows:

a. Documentary movie

Documentary movie are movie that show a real event or reality, which aims to disseminate information, education, and propaganda for certain people or groups. Such as educational movie and travel movie.

⁴⁷ Field, *Screenplay: The Foundations of Screenwriting* (New York: Delta Trade Paperback, 2005). 19

b. Short movie

This type of movie, which has a short duration of fewer than 60 minutes, is widely produced and liked by a group, people, or students majoring in filming with more film durations. Usually, people who like movies often practice making these short movie, and some are intended to be submitted to movie production houses or television channels.

c. Feature-Length Movie

This movie is longer than a short movie, the duration is more than 60 minutes and usually around 90-100 minutes, some even more than that. This type of movie is often shown in theaters.

d. Corporate Profile

This type of movie is produces for the benefit of a particular institution or company, usually related to the activities they do, and serves as a tool in presentations.

e. TV Commercial

This movie is produces to disseminate information or advertising interests or products or services to the public.⁴⁸

Many people like movies from children to adults, with a choice of genres that make people interested to see them. As for the division of the

⁴⁸Tonni Limbong and Janner Simarmata, *Media dan Multimedia Pembelajaran Teori & Praktik* (Yayasan Kita Menulis, 2020). 242

types of movie genres based on their themes and characteristics, are Horror, Comedy, Drama, Action, Thriller, Adventure, and Musical.⁴⁹

2) **Movie Script**

Scripts are the basis for making any video.⁵⁰ Meanwhile, a movie script is a type of literary work that has a similar structure to a drama script. A movie script has a setting, plot, characterization and theme, it's just that the writing technique is slightly different from a drama script.

In movie script writing, it is very important to create characters that are liked by the audience, there by attracting many audiences to watch the movie. So it can be concluded that a drama script is a text to regulate or a dialogue that will be spoken by an actor or character who will play a role in the movie.

3) **Synopsis of *Incredibles 2* Movie**

Incredibles 2 movie is an animated superheroes movie released or screened in theaters in 2018 produces by Pixar Animation Studios and directed by Brad Bird who is also a writer. This movie is a comedy, children's movie, adventure and science fiction genre and has a duration of 1 hour 58 minutes. *Incredibles 2* is a continuation of the previous *Incredibles* which is 14 years from the first movie, tells the story of a Bob Parr family who has super powers like a superhero who is fighting to eradicate crime. In *Incredibles 2*, Bob Parr (Mr Incredible) and his family consisting of his wife Helen Parr (Elastigirl), Violet Parr is Bob's first

⁴⁹Asrul Burhan, *Bahan Ajar Pelatihan Sederhana (Untuk Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Labseries 2020)* (Yogyakarta: Bintang Pustaka Madani, 2021). 35

⁵⁰ Elizabeth Lutter, *Kunci Sukses Menulis Skenario*, (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2004). 14

daughter, Dashiell Parr and Jack-Jack are Bob's baby, who this season is known to have super power such as his other family. They continue their struggle as superheroes and to save the world and at the same time maintain their lives as normal people, but various conflicts arise in their family.

Incredibles 2's conflict is not far from the first story, where The Underminer is still continuing its action, but in *Incredibles 2* it presents a more complex story, namely the focus of sacrifice on each family member and in every scene there is a family meaning. Researcher choose this movie because not only moral values can be taken, but this film also fulfills universal values that can be watched by all ages. The script in this movie has word formation in it, thus it can be as a medium in teaching English through understanding.

B. Findings

Incredibles 2 by Brad Bird is an animated movie with a duration of 1 hour 58 minutes. Based on this research, in *Incredibles 2* there are 657 data classified based on 9 types of word formation, namely borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. The following table shows the results of this research analysis.

1. Coinage

Coinage is a process of forming English words which are usually taken from a product name, place name or the name of the person who created it.

P O N O R O G O

Table 2.1
Coinage in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Form	Code data
	-	-	-	

Based on the results of the researcher's analysis, there is no coinage in the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is a formation process that comes from borrowing another language.

Table 2.2
Borrowing in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	From	Code data
1.	Chaos	1	Greek (<i>khaos</i>)	W85/BO/12:54
2.	Tycoon	1	Japanese (<i>taikun</i>)	W97/BO/15:05
3	Pizza	5	Italian (<i>pie</i>)	W491/BO/1:14:07, W493/BO/1:14:27, W495/BO/1:14:28, W467/BO/1:18:54, W294/BO/1:19:06
4.	Adorable	1	French (<i>adore</i>)	W181/BO/23:11
5.	Boyfriend	1	Japanese (<i>buyifurendo</i>)	W428/BO/1:04:22
6.	Jet	2	French (<i>jeter</i>)	W89/BO/14:09, W584/BO/1:39:03
7.	Robot	1	Czech (<i>robota</i>)	W496/BO/1:14:39

Table 3.2 above shows that there are 12 data from 7 word formations found. Those words are taken from as Greek, Japanese, Italian, French, and Czech. The most dominant word found is the word *pizza* from Italian.

3. Compounding

Compounding is a process of forming words from words that are formed to form new meaning, the formation can be only by combining, using hyphen or by using space or what is known as open compounding.

Table 2.3
Closed Form of Compounding in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word Formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Herself	1	Her + Self	W1/COMP/1:20
2.	Nothing	7	No + Thing	W4/COMP/1:51, W47/COMP/9:17, W50/COMP/9:22, W176/COMP/22:01, W264/COMP/39:45, W277/COMP/41:07, W382/COMP/55:33
3.	Anywhere	1	Any + Where	W11/COMP/2:18
4.	Something	18	Some + Thing	W13/COMP/2:23, W16/COMP/2:54, W20/COMP/2:55, W56/COMP/9:48, W657/COMP/12:37, W88/COMP/13:44, W147/COMP/19.10, W267/COMP/28:27, W228/COMP/28:33, W369/COMP/53:57, W78/COMP/1:10:52, W481/COMP/1:11:44, W489/COMP/1:13:24, W490/COMP/1:14:04, W546/COMP/1:28:31, W550/COMP/1:31:07, W552/COMP/1:31:11, W564/COMP/1:40:14
5.	Anyone	5	Any + One	W19/COMP/2:54, W90/COMP/14:14, W152/COMP/19:28, W390/COMP/56:31, W603/COMP/1:31:42
6.	Hereby	2	Here + By	W5/COMP/1:45 W578/COMP/1:45:49

7.	Yourself	8	Your + Self	W23/COMP/3:47, W346/COMP/51:01, W360/COMP/52:56, W366/COMP/53:40, W388/COMP/56:28, W445/COMP/1.07.10, W594/COMP/1:43:51 W655/COMP/1:43/55
8.	Everybody	3	Every + Body	W26/COMP/4:15, W31/COMP/6:32, W256/COMP/34:49
9.	Overpass	1	Over + Pass	W30/COMP/5:48
10.	Babysitting	4	Baby + Sitting	W27/COMP/5:22, W73/COMP/11:52, W480/COMP/1:11:36, W604/COMP/1:17:55
11.	Elastigirl	30	Elastic + Girl	W41/COMP/8:56, W106/COMP/16:49, W167/COMP/20:27, W171/COMP/20:56, W172/COMP/21:08, W182/COMP/23:25, W196/COMP/25:15, W202/COMP/26:34, W203/COMP/26:34, W204/COMP/26:35, W205/COMP/26:44, W206/COMP/26:48, W250/COMP/31.49, W270/COMP/43:59, W299/COMP/43:49, W301/COMP/44:13, W311/COMP/44.51, W317/COMP/45:37, W318/COMP/45.49, W319/COMP/46.09, W321/COMP/46:34, W352/COMP/51.59, W387/COMP/56:20, W595/COMP/01:07:03, W596/COMP/01:09:53, W597/COMP/01:21:39, W598/COMP/01:39:49, W605/COMP/50:53, W606/COMP/57:11, W607/COMP/1:07:50
12.	Understand	7	Under + Stand	W63/COMP/10:30, W241/COMP/29:43,

				W285/COMP/42:19, W503/COMP/1:15:52, W520/COMP/1:20:57, W599/COMP/1:23:10, W600/COMP/1:29:10
13.	Anyway	4	Any + Way	W66/COMP/10:42, W482/COMP/1:12:03, W483/COMP/1:12:04, W330/COMP/1:19:22
14.	Forget	6	For + Get	W21/COMP/3:08, W68/COMP/10:51, W288/COMP/43:02, W327/COMP/43:03, W586/COMP/43:03, W601/COMP/1:39:39
15.	Everything	10	Every + Thing	W48/COMP/9:19, W69/COMP/10:57, W170/COMP/20:43, W263/COMP/39:39, W276/COMP/41:07, W417/COMP/1:02:25, W436/COMP/1:05:37, W450/COMP/1:07:49, W460/COMP/1:09:09, W602/COMP/1:17:40
16.	Without	4	With + Out	W51/COMP/9:24, W59/COMP/10:12, W125/COMP/17:59, W189/COMP/24.04,
17.	Today	13	To + Day	W57/COMP/9:48, W65/COMP/10:40, W71/COMP/11:44, W72/COMP/11:45, W75/COMP/12:09, W92/COMP/14:31, W143/COMP/18:59, W150/COMP/19:17, W153/COMP/19:30, W608/COMP/43:44, W609/COMP/48:56, W610/COMP/49:48, W611/COMP/1:31:08
18.	Someone	9	Some + One	W76/COMP/12:31, W251/COMP/32:13, W328/COMP/48:07, W336/COMP/49:48, , W492/COMP/1:14:16,

				W526/COMP/1:21:51, W539/COMP/1:26:10, W562/COMP/1:38:27, W563/COMP/1:39:42
19.	Anything	8	Any + Thing	W79/COMP/12:40, W200/COMP/25:48, W258/COMP/35:39, W410/COMP/1.00.19, W422/COMP/1:03:25, W504/COMP/1:15:55, W542/COMP/1:27:12, W543/COMP/1:27:22
20.	Otherwise	1	Other + Wise	W84/COMP/12:54
21.	Lifeguard	1	Life + Guard	W91/COMP/14:27
22.	Tonight	8	To + Night	W99/COMP/15:23, W103/COMP/15.51, W265/COMP/39:52, W373/COMP/54:07, W376/COMP/54.14, W386/COMP/56:17, W392/COMP/56:35, W464/COMP/1:09:26
23.	Myself	4	My + Self	W115/COMP/17:24, W140/COMP/18:54, W158/COMP/20:01, W458/COMP/1:08:32
24.	Worldwide	3	World + Wide	W160/COMP/20:05, W340/COMP/49:59, W473/COMP/1:10:19
25.	Everyone	10	Every + One	W121/COMP/17:53, W242/COMP/30:09, W243/COMP/30:10, W244/COMP/30:11, W381/COMP/55:28, W463/COMP/1:09:26, W470/COMP/1:10:02, W557/COMP/1:33:39, W558/COMP/1:33:43, W572/COMP/1:42:41
26.	Heartbroken	1	Heart + Broken	W122/COMP/17:54
27.	Underground	6	Under + Ground	W123/COMP/17:57, W131/COMP/18:34, W148/COMP/19.13, W477/COMP/20:55,

				W226/COMP/28:23, W612/COMP/44:17
28.	Heartbreak	1	Heart + Break	W129/COMP/18:31
29.	Nobody	2	No + Body	W136/COMP/18:48, W571/COMP/1.42.16
30.	Ourselves	1	Our + Selves	W142/COMP/18:56
31.	Lifetime	1	Life + Time	W174/COMP/21:27
32.	Homework	3	Home + Work	W175/COMP/21:53, W219/COMP/27:49, W266/COMP/40:02
33.	Whatever	1	What + Ever	W178/COMP/22:24
34.	Playground	3	Play + Ground	W209/COMP/27:07, W223/COMP/28.20, W225/COMP/28:21
35.	Elasticycle	2	Elastic + Cycle	W198/COMP/25:39, W199/COMP/25:40
36.	Hovertrain	3	Hover + Train	W230/COMP/28:37, W247/COMP/30:41, W273/COMP/40.30
37.	Eyelids	1	Eye + Lids	W650/COMP/30:03
38.	Shortcut	1	Short + Cut	W254/COMP/32:28
39.	Anybody	2	Any + Body	W257/COMP/34:49, W498/COMP/1:20:11
40.	Runaway	3	Run + Away	W269/COMP/40:14, W309/COMP/44:47, W395/COMP/56.45
41.	Themselves	3	Them + Selves	W287/COMP/42:28, W350/COMP/51.44, W613/COMP/58:09
42.	Rooftop	1	Roof + Top	W300/COMP/44:10
43.	Broadcast	1	Broad + Cast	W314/COMP/45:24
44.	Anchorman	1	Anchor + Man	W315/COMP/45:26
45.	Everywhere	1	Every + Where	W313/COMP/45:11
46.	Slingshot	1	Sling + Shot	W322/COMP/47:21
47.	Himself	1	Him + Self	W325/COMP/47:55

48.	Airborne	1	Air + Borne	W316/COMP/45:36
49.	Tombstone	1	Tomb + Stone	W343/COMP/50:36
50.	Outcast	1	Out + Cast	W349/COMP/51:25
51.	Airport	2	Air + Port	W370/COMP/53:58, W371/COMP/54:00
52.	Yourselves	2	Your + Selves	W405/COMP/58:05, W407/COMP/58:10
53.	Upheld	1	Up + Held	W408/COMP/58:16
54.	Superfreak	1	Super + Freak	W441/COMP/1:06:50
55.	Herowear	1	Hero + Wear	W454/COMP/1:08:05
56.	Goodbye	1	Good + Bye	W462/COMP/1:09:12
57.	Headway	1	Head + Way	W471/COMP/1:10:14
58.	Anymore	1	Any + More	W484/COMP/1:12:18
59.	Blackberry	1	Black + Berry	W514/COMP/1:17:23
60.	Throughout	1	Through + Out	W443/COMP/1:17:53
61.	Readout	2	Read + Out	W523/COMP/1:21:14, W524/COMP/1:21:15
62.	Upstage	1	Up + Stage	W545/COMP/1:28:20
63.	Underwater	2	Under + Water	W566/COMP/1:40:30, W573/COMP/1:42:51
64.	Popcorn	1	Pop + Corn	W579/COMP/1:47:14
65.	Upset	1	Up + Set	W14/COMP/2:27

Table 2.3.1

Hyphenated Form of Compounding in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Drive-in	2	Drive + In	W378/COMP/55:21, W379/COMP/55:19
2.	No-go	1	No + Go	W588/COMP/31:46
3.	High-tops	1	High + Tops	W587/COMP/32:15
4.	Self-proclaimed	1	Self + Proclaimed	W466/COMP/1:09:38

5.	Screw-up	1	Screw + Up	W589/COMP/1:23:09
6.	World-class	1	World + Class	W144/COMP/19:00

Table 2.3.2

Open Form of Compounding in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word Formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Come on	12	Come + On	W22/COMP/3:25, W165/COMP/20:15, W283/COMP/41:35, W284/COMP/41:37, W345/COMP/51:00, W425/COMP/1:04:12, W435/COMP/1:05:16, W468/COMP/1:09:53, W544/COMP/1:27:59, W614/COMP/1:33:00, W615/COMP/1:33:36, W616/COMP/1:40:32
2.	Good luck	2	Good + Luck	W70/COMP/10:57, W305/COMP/44:24
3.	Stand by	1	Stand + By	W221/COMP/28:09
4.	Break up	1	Break + Up	W590/COMP/1:35:59
5.	Put down	1	Put + down	W52/COMP/9:35
6.	Shut down	3	Shut + down	W61/COMP/10:26, W617/COMP/14:47, W618/COMP/1:38:23

Table 3.3 above shows the amount of compounding data found in *Incredibles 2* movie, which is 257 data from 77 word formation data. The dominant word found is the word *Elastigirl*.

P O N O R O G O

4. Blending

Blending is a word formation processes by combining two words such as taking the front or the back of the word and then combining the parts of the two words.

Table 2.4
Blending in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Movie	3	Moving + picture	W2/BL/1:23, W649/BL/28.58, W619/COMP/1:46:36
2.	Motel	7	Motor + hotel	W67/BL/10:46, W326/BL/13.29, W95/BL/14:48, W179/BL/22:48, W186/BL/23:38, W191/BL/24:19, W620/BL/24:26

In table 3.4 above shows that there are two data and a total of 10 words were found from the whole, the words are *movie* and *motel*.

5. Clipping

Clipping is a word formation process that reduces or shortens one syllable from the original word.

Table 2.5
Clipping in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Form	Code data
1.	Math	10	Mathematics	W234/CL/29:36, W236/CL/29:38, W237/CL/29:38, W238/CL/29:39, W239/CL/29:39, W280/CL/41:38, W581/CL/41:07, W282/CL/42:19, W449/CL/1.07.37, W582/CL/1:04:09

2.	Dad	25	Daddy	W32/CL/07:03, W54/CL/9:43, W74/CL/12:01, W87/CL/13:29, W132/CL/18.38, W138/CL/ 18:49, W233/CL/29:31, W235/CL/29:38, W253/CL/32:16, W259/CL/35:46, W260/CL/35.57, W278/CL/41.34, W384/CL/55:53, W411/CL/1:02:03, W485/CL/1:12:20, W621/CL/1:14:48, W622/CL/1:15:03, W623/CL/1:22:26, W624/CL/1:26:28, W625/CL/1:28:54, W626/CL/1:30:27, W627/CL/1:35:09, W628/CL/1:41:35, W629/CL/1:42:50, W630/CL/1:46:23
3.	Mom	24	Mommy	W34/CL/7:23, W133/CL/18:38, W193/CL/24:24, W210/CL/27:19, W213/CL/ 27:26, W215/CL/ 27.34, W240/CL/29:41, W252/CL/32:14, W279/CL/41:35, W281/CL/41:38, W423/CL/1:04:06, W424/CL/1:04:10, W531CL/1:22:29, W631/CL/ 24.28, W632/CL/1:22:29, W633/CL/1:26:13, W634/CL/1:26:20, W635/CL/1:28:55, W636/CL/1:30:24, W637/CL/1:33:26, W638/CL/1:35:08, W639/CL/1:36:16, W640/CL/1:38:16, W641/CL/1:46:21

Table 3.3 above shows the amount of compounding data found in *Incredibles 2* movie, which is 59 data from 3 word formation data. The most found is the word *Daddy*.

6. Backformation

Backformation is a word formation process by reducing part of the word, this reduction can change the class of words such as reducing affixes to words.

Table 2.6
Backformation in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

BNo	Word formation	Frequency	Form	Code data
a1.	Demonstrate	1	Demonstration	W419/BF/1:02:55
c ₂ .	Cops	1	Copper	W94/BF/14:38

Backformation found 2 data in the *Incredibles 2* movie script, namely *demonstrate* and *cops*.

7. Conversion

Conversion is a word formation process by changing functions and categories without going through word reduction.

Table 2.7
Conversion in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Headed	1	Head [n] → headed [v]	W33/CONV/7:22
2.	Parenting	1	Parent [n] → parenting [v]	W452/CONV/1:07:53
3.	Televised	1	Television [n] → televised [v]	W476/CONV/1:10:35
4.	Joking	1	Joke [n] → joking [v]	W500/CONV/1:15:16

Table 3.7 above shows that there are 4 words included in the word formation of conversion, namely *headed*, *parenting*, *televised*, and *joking* with a total frequency of 4 times.

8. Acronym

Acronym is a type of new word formation by taking the first letters of a word. This process occurs because the phrase is too long so it takes the initials of the word and combines them into one word.

Table 2.8
Acronyms in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	From	Code data
1.	Mr.	14	Mister	W36/ACR/8:39, W39/ACR/8.54, W43/ACR/2:58, W107/ACR/16:51, W109/ACR/16:54, W183/ACR/23:32, W357/ACR/52:48, W415/ACR/1:02:24, W429/ACR/1:04:34, W431/ACR/1:04:37, W432/ACR/1:04:37, W433/ACR/1:04:40, W642/ACR/1:17:50, W643/ACR/1:18:39
2.	Ms.	3	Miss	W298/ACR/43:59, W535/ACR/1:23:3, W591/ACR/1:23:11
3.	ASAP	3	As soon as possible	W527/ACR/1:21:55, W528/ACR/1:21:56, W529/ACR/1:21:59
4.	TV	2	Television	W77/ACR/12:31, W372/ACR/54:05

Table 3.8 above shows that there are 22 data from 4 word formation found, such as Mr., Ms., ASAP, TV. The most commonly found is the word *Mr.*

9. Derivation

Derivation is a word formation process by adding prefix and suffix to a word, the affix usually changes the word class.

Table 2.9
Derivation in *Incredibles 2* movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Happiness	1	Happy + -ness	W6/D/1:59
2.	Illegal	8	Il- + Legal	W7/D/2.00, W18/D/2:45, W81/D/12:42, W93/D/14:37, W127/D/18:19, W212/D/27:22, W217/D/27:38, W644/D/1:20:28
3.	Maggoty	1	Maggot + -y	W12/D/2.19
4.	Incredible	14	In- + Credible	W25/D/4:38, W40/D/8:56, W108/D/16:51, W110/D/16:53, W111/D/6:54, W112/D/16:56, W358/D/52:49. W416/D/1:02:22, W421/D/1:03:16, W430/D/1:04:34, W434/D/1:04:40, W344/D/1:17:48, W576/D/1:45:19, W645/D/1:45:18
5.	Really	12	Real + -ly	W37/D/8.43, W168/D/20:36, W249/D/31:29, W275/D/40:56, W653/D/47.57, W385/D/55.58, W397/D/56.51, W494/D/1:14:29, W522/D/1:21:09, W592/D/1:42:05, W646/D/1:21:29, W647/D/1:41:19

6.	Boiler	1	Boil + -er	W35/D/7:51
7.	Orderly	1	Order + -ly	W49/D/9:20
8.	Poorly	1	Poor + -ly	W53/D/9:41
9.	Probably	4	Probable + ly	W55/D/9:42, W540/D/1:26:12, W567/D/1:40:42, W593/D/1:45:01
10.	Talkative	1	Talk + -ative	W60/D/10.14
11.	Simply	2	Simple + -ly	W46/D/9:17, W64/D/10:32
12.	Politicians	2	Politic + ian + s	W62/D/10:30, W154/D/19:35
13.	Disrespectful	1	Dis- + respect + -ful	W82/D/12:50
14.	Unjust	1	Un- + just	W83/D/12:52
15.	Exactly	2	Exact + -ly	W86/D/12:55, W192/D/24:23
16.	Represents	1	Re- + present + s	W96/D/15:05
17.	Especially	2	Especial + -ly	W102/D/15:51, W585/D/18:30
18.	Security	1	Secure + -ity	W104/D/16:07
19.	Supporter	1	Support + -er	W118/D/17:36
20.	Remotely	1	Remote + -ly	W117/D/17:33
21.	Personally	1	Person + -al + -ly	W120/D/17:45
22.	Survival	1	Survive + -al	W113/D/17:05
23.	Disagree	1	Dis- + agree	W134/D/18:42
24.	Strongly	1	Strong + -ly	W135/D/18:42
25.	Perfectly	2	Perfect + -ly	W146/D/19:04, W323/D/47.34
26.	Actually	3	Actual + -ly	W137/D/18:50, W456/D/1:08:09, W574/D/1.44.32
27.	Assignment	3	Assign + -ment	W166/D/20:20, W286/D/42:19, W501/D/1:15:17

29.	Connections	1	Connect + ion + s	W161/D/20:05
30.	Ignorance	1	Ignore + -ance	W149/D/19:15
31.	Telecommunications	1	Tele- + communicate + -ion + s	W145/D/19:00
32.	Designer	2	Design + -er	W139/D/18:54, W399/D/1:17:50
33.	Operator	1	Operate + or	W141/D/18:54
34.	Robbers	1	Rob + -er + s	W128/D/18:21
35.	Resources	1	Re- + source + s	W159/D/20:03
36.	Regardless	1	Regard + -less	W177/D/22:24
37.	Homeless	1	Home + -less	W180/D/22:55
38.	Nonsense	1	Non + sense	W185/D/23:36
39.	Wonderful	1	Wonder + -ful	W184/D/23:32
40.	Unnecessary	1	Un- + necessary	W190/D/24:09
41.	Sweetie	2	Sweet + -ie	W201/D/26:09, W561/D/1:35:55
42.	Statement	1	State + -ment	W207/D/27:10
43.	Angsty	1	Angst + -y	W195/D/25:14
44.	Illegally	1	Illegal + -ly	W216/D/27:35
45.	Quickly	1	Quick + -ly	W218/D/27:45,
46.	Location	2	Locate + ion	W220/D/28:08, W394/D/56.40
47.	Scanner	1	Scan + -er	W227/D/28:25
48.	Disruption	1	Disrupt + -ion	W231/D/28.40
49.	Exception	2	Except + -ion	W651/D/30.17, W505/D/1:15:56
50.	Ahead	3	A- + head	W246/D/30:40, W255/D/33:28, W409/D/58:30
51.	Direction	2	Direct + -ion	W248/D/31:19, W569/D/1:41:18
52.	Uneventful	1	Un- + event + -ful	W268/D/40:09

53.	Successfully	1	Success + -ful + -ly	W271/D/40:23
54.	Backwards	1	Back + -wards	W272/D/40:29
55.	Suddenly	1	Sudden + -ly	W274/D/40:46
56.	Funny	3	Fun + -y	W289/D/43:07, W290/D/43:48, W648/D/1.13.30
57.	Finally	1	Final + -ly	W296/D/43:48
58.	Capitalize	1	Capital + -ize	W297/D/43:53
59.	Shiny	1	Shine + -y	W303/D/44:19,
60.	Movement	2	Move + -ment	W307/D/44:43, W341/D/49:59
61.	Safely	2	Safe + -ly	W320/D/46.21, W536/D/1:23:17
62.	Goodness	1	Good + -ness	W331.D/49:18
63.	Return	1	Re- + turn	W332/D/49:37
64.	Awareness	1	Aware + -ness	W337/D/49:55
65.	Legalization	1	Legal + -ize + -ation	W339/D/49:57
66.	Electrically	1	Electric + -al + -ly	W353/D/52:03
67.	Congratulations	1	Congratulate + -ion + s	W355/D/52:32
68.	Believer	3	Believe + -er	W361/D/53:14, W364/D/53:35, W365/D/53:58
69.	Sellers	1	Sell + -er + s	W362/D/53:19
70.	Buyers	1	Buy + -er + s	W363/D/53:19
71.	Independence	1	In + dependent + -ence	W375/D/54:12
72.	Reaction	1	Re + act + -ion	W367/D/53:48
73.	Kiddo	1	Kid + -o	W380/D/55:24
74.	Normally	1	Normal + -ly	W383/D/55:39
75.	Recollection	1	Re- + collect + -ion	W389/D/56:28
76.	Undisclosed	1	Un- + dis- + close + d	W393/D/56.40

77.	Precautions	1	Pre- + caution + s	W391/D/56.37
78.	Unedited	1	Un- + edit + ed	W396/D/56.46
79.	Announcement	2	Announce + -ment	W398/D/57.04, W472/D/1:10:16
80.	Replace	1	Re- + place	W402/D/57:43
81.	Consumers	1	Consume + -er + s	W404/D/58.00
82.	Powerless	1	Power + -less	W406/D/58.06
83.	Confront	1	Con- + front	W400/D/57:32
84.	Relationship	1	Relate + -ion + -ship	W403/D/57:45
85.	Tracker	4	Track + -er	W510/D/1:16:50, W547/D/1:30:31, W548/D/1:30:32, W583/D/1:01:54
86.	Repair	1	Re- + pair	W418/D/1:02:28
87.	Launcher	1	Launch + -er	W420/D/1:03:10
88.	Uncool	1	Un- + cool	W426/D/1:04:15
89.	Information	1	Inform + -ation	W427/D/1:04:20
90.	Totally	1	Total + -ly	W438/D/1:06:10
91.	Obviously	1	Obvious + -ly	W439/D/1:06:17
92.	Freaky	2	Freak + -y	W15/D/2:36, W437/D/1:06:03
93.	Realignment	1	Re- + align + -ment	W440/D/1:06:47
94.	Highly	1	High + -ly	W446/D/1:07:24
95.	Unusual	1	Un- + usual	W447/D/1:07:24
96.	Ghastly	1	Ghast + -ly	W448/D/1:07:32
97.	Properly	1	Proper + -ly	W451/D/1:07:52
98.	Safely	1	Safe + -ly	W461/D/01:09:12
99.	Bashful	1	Bash + -ful	W469/D/1:09:53
100.	Hardly	1	Hard + ly	W457/D/1:08:15
101.	Heroic	2	Hero + -ic	W308/D/44:49, W453/D/1:07:52

102.	Mostly	1	Most + -ly	W488/D/1:12:56
103.	Definitely	1	Definite + -ly	W487/D/1:12:44
104.	Inexpressible	1	In- + express + -ible	W499/D/1:15:11
105.	Unknown	1	Un- + known	W502/D/1:15:29
106.	Demonstration	1	Demonstrate + -ion	W507/D/1:16:14
107.	Specifically	1	Specific + -ally	W508/D/1:16:29
108.	Durability	1	Durable + -ity	W509/D/1:16:33
109.	Paintfully	1	Paint + -ful + -ly	W511/D/1:16:59
110.	Inevitably	1	In- + evitable + -ly	W512/D/1:17:04
111.	Doubtlessly	1	Doubt + -less + -ly	W516/D/1:17:31
112.	Useful	1	Use + -ful	W515/D/1:17:30
113.	Expectations	1	Expect + -ation + s	W517/D/1:17:31
114.	Unlimited	1	Un- + limit + -ed	W506/D/1:15:58
115.	Misspoke	1	Mis- + Spoke	W262/D/39:36,
116.	Delivery	1	Deliver + -y	W518/D/1:18:53
117.	Pointlessly	1	Point + -less + -ly	W302/D/1:19:46
118.	Stupidly	1	Stupid + -ly	W194/D/1.19.47
119.	Dangerous	1	Danger + -ous	W124/D/17:58
120.	Potentially	1	Potent + -ial + -ly	W521/D/1:21:00
121.	Relation	1	Relate + -ion	W525/D/1:21:19
122.	Loudly	1	Loud + -ly	W537/D/1:24:41
123.	Physically	1	Physic + -al + -ly	W538/D/1:25:03
124.	Managerial	1	Manager + -ial	W534/D/1:23:08
125.	Immadiately	1	Immadiate + - ly	W541/D/1:26:51
126.	Fairly	1	Fair + -ly	W554/D/1:31:40
127.	Extraordinarily	2	Extra- + ordinary + -ly	W551/D/1:31:07, W553/D/1:31:20
128.	Momentous	1	Moment + -ous	W549/D/1:31:05

129.	Interdimensional	1	Inter- + dimension + -al	W348/D/51:23
130.	International	1	Inter- + nation + -al	W556/D/1:31:48
131.	Forcibly	1	Forcible + -ly	W560/D/1:34:43
132.	Protection	1	Protect + -ion	W568/D/1:40:42
133.	Direction	1	Direct + -ion	W312/D/44:56
134.	Grateful	1	Grate + -ful	W575/D/1:44:54
135.	Flexible	1	Flex + -ible	W197/D/25:18
136.	Critical	1	Critic + -al	W295/D/43:45
137.	Previews	1	Pre- + view + s	W580/D/1:47:19
138.	Technical	1	Technic + -al	W559/D/1:34:21
139.	Underminer	7	Under- + mine + -er	W3/D/1:47, W24/D/4:13, W28/D/5:28, W42/D/09:00, W44/D/09:05, W151/D/19:17, W245/D/30:34
140.	Percentages	2	Percent + -age + s	W412/D/1:02:05, W413/D/1:02:14
141.	Extraordinary	1	Extra- + Ordinary	W577/D/1:45:41
142.	Infrastructure	1	Infra- + Structure	W45/D/9:14
143.	Monorail	1	Mono- + rail	W29/D/5:32
144.	Billionaire	1	Billion + -aire	W188/D/24:02
145.	Superheroes	33	Super- + hero + -es	W8/D/2:02, W652/17/D/2:45, W38/D/8:54, W80/D/12:42, W105/D/16:38, W114/D/17:19, W126/D/18:19, W130/D/18:34, W155/D/19:43, W164/D/20:10, W211/D/27:22, W214/D/27:31, W292/D/43:24, W293/D/43:26,

				W306/D/44:36, W324/D/47:45, W329/D/48:32, W333/D/49:38, W334/D/49:46, W351/D/51:49, W377/D/54:57, W401/D/57:42, W654/D/57:58, W465/D/1:09:28, W474/D/1:10:25, W475/D/1:10:28, W486/D/1:12:41, W455/D/1:18:50, W497/D/1:20:13, W519/D/1:22:34, W533/D/1:31:33, W656/D/1:34:43, W17/D/1:45:48
146.	Perimeter	2	Peri- + meter	W9/D/2:05, W10/D/2:17
147.	Outfit	3	Out- + fit	W58/D/10:12, W291/D/43:15, W304/D/44:19
148.	Superhero	16	Super- + hero	W98/D/15:18, W119/D/17:39, W173/D/21:25, W208/D/27:07, W222/D/28:20, W224/D/28:20, W310/D/40:37, W338/D/49:57, W356/D/52:47, W342/D/50:15, W347/D/51:04, W414/D/1:02:22, W478/D/1:10:51, W479/D/1:10:57, W555/D/1:31:48, W335/D/1:19:28
149.	Supersuits	6	Super- + suit + s	W100/D/15:35, W101/D/15:39, W156/D/19:58, W444/D/1:07:07, W530/D/1:22:09, W532/D/1:22:23
150.	Outstanding	1	Out- + stand + ing	W157/D/02:00

151.	Superpower	1	Super- + power	W354/D/52:09
152.	Superstar	1	Super- + star	W359/D/52:54
153.	Outside	2	Out- + side	W442/D/1:06:53, W565/D/1:40:19
154.	Overnight	1	Over- + night	W459/D/1:09:04
155.	Spectacular	1	Spectacle + -ar	W116/D/17:28
156.	Homey	1	Home + -y	W187/D/23:58
157.	Potential	2	Potency + -al	W229/D/28:37, W232/D/28:42
158.	Multiply	1	Multiple + -ly	W261/D/38:54
159.	Countermeasure	1	Counter- + measure	W513/D/1:17:14
160.	Insurance	3	Insure + -ance	W162/D/20:07, W163/D/20:08, W169/D/20:42
161.	Hypoxia	1	Hypo- + oxygen + -ia	W570/D/1:41:47

Table 3.9 above shows the amount of derivation data found in *Incredibles 2* movie, which is 289 data from 161 word formation data. The most found is the word *Superheroes*.

10. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes is a word formation process to create new words by going through two types of word formation.

Tabel 2.10

Multiple Processes in the *Incredibles 2* Movie

No	Word formation	Frequency	Process	Code data
1.	Tech-savvy	1	Tech (technology) + savvy	W368/MP/53:55
2.	Newscast	1	News + Cast (broadcast)	W374/MP/54:07

In table 3.10 above shows that there are two data and a total of 2 words were found from the whole, the words are *tech-savvy* and *newcast*.

C. Discussion

The results of the analysis word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a word formation process by borrowing words from other languages to create new words. There are the borrowing that found in the *Incredibles 2* movie, as follows:

a. **Chaos** {W85/BO/12:54 “otherwise, it’s chaos!”}

Chaos comes from Greek with the original form of *khaos*. *Chaos* which means an event or an unexpected change, an unwanted change in conditions such as confusion

b. **Tycoon** {W97/BO/15:05 “I was approached by a duded who represents this tycoon”}

Tycoon comes from (Japan) with the original form of *taikun*. Tycoon which means a person in power or in business or industry, it can also be a title given to someone in power or the called king

c. **Pizza** {W493/BO/1:14:27 “What if the pizza guy but he was controlled by the screens built into his glasses!”}

Pizza from (Italy) with the original form of *pie*. Pizza which means Italian dish or food made of flat dough

d. **Adorable** {W181/BO/23:11 “Easy, huh? You’re adorable”}

Adorable from (France) with the original form of *adore*, which means pleasant, or charming

e. **Boyfriend** {W428/BO/1:04:22 “I’m fixing the boyfriend and keeping the baby from turning into a flaming monster”}

Boyfriend from (Japan) with the original form of *buyifurendo*, which means male friend.

f. **Jet** {W89/BO/14:09 “The jet destroyed our house”}

Jet comes from (France) with the original form of the *jeter*. which means an airplane used to travel to place, driven by a jet engine.

g. **Robot** {W496/BO/1:14:39 “Look, the robot! It’s taking off”}

Robot comes from the Czech with the original form of *robota*. Robot means a machine or mechanical device that can be operated or driven automatically with a remote control.

2. Compounding

Compounding is process of forming words by combining two or more words, as for classification formal of compounding, such as using closed form, hyphenated form, and open form. The compounding that found in *Incredibles 2* movie script, compounding is divided into 3 types of classification, as follows:

- a. Closed form: Two separate words are combined into a new word, such as blackberry, underground, heartbreak.

- 1) Blackberry {W514/COMP/1:17:23 “The flame retardant is blackberry lavender, darling. Effective, edible, and delicious”}

The word “blackberry” derives from *black* (adj) + *berry* (noun) → blackberry (noun), which means small dark purple or black fruit

- 2) Underground {W123/COMP/17:57 “He was heartbroken when you were all forced to go underground”}

The word “underground” derives from *under* (prep.) + *ground* (noun) → underground (adv), which means below ground level

- 3) Heartbreak {W129/COMP/18:31 “Especially for mother. She died a few months later. Heartbreak”}

The word “heartbreak” derives from *heart* (noun) + *break* (verb) → heartbreak (noun), which means deep sadness or intense emotional suffering

- b. Hyphenated form: A combination of two words, where there is a hyphen between the two words, such as world-class, drive-in, screw-up

- 1) World-class {W144/COMP/19:00 “A world-class telecommunications company”}

The word “world-class” derives from *world* (noun) + *class* (noun) → world class (adj), which means one of the best players in the world

- 2) Drive-in {W378/COMP/55:21 “I like drive-in food”}

The word “drive-in” derives from *drive* (verb) + *in* (adv) → drive-in (adj), which means a service from a restaurant is served by remaining in their car

- 3) Screw-up {W589/COMP/1:23:09 “I get it, managerial screw-up. Tell Winston I handled it”}

The word “screw-up” derives from *screw* (noun) + *up* (adv) → screw up (noun), which means making a mess, doing things badly

c. Open form: A combination of two words where there is a space between the two words, such as good luck, stand by, break up

- 1) Good luck {W70/COMP/10:57 “Thanks for everything, and good luck”}

The word “good luck” derives from *good* (adj) + *luck* (noun) → good luck (noun), which means a greeting for someone with the hope that something will happen well and be successful

- 2) Stand by {W221/COMP/28:09 “Stand by”}

The word “stand by” derives from *stand* (verb) + *by* (prep) → stand by (verb), which means waiting; waiting to take action

- 3) Break up {W590/1:35:59 “Not to break up a tender moment, but where are we? Is this DevTech’s ship?”}

The word “break up” derives from *break* (verb) + *up* (adv) → break up (noun), which means something splits or breaks into pieces.

3. Blending

Blending is the joining of two different or separate words to produce a new word. Blending process is by taking the beginning of one words and combining it with the end of another word. Blending found in the movie *Incredibles 2* is *movie* and *motel*.

- a. **Movie** {W2/BL/1:23 “I asked her out to a movie”}

Movie is formed through a blending process, namely *moving* and *picture*.

Movie means a moving image based on story, scene, or event recorded.

- b. **Motel** {W67/BL/10:46 “I’m afraid two more weeks in the motel is the best I can do for ya”}

Motel is formed from the blending of the words *motor* and *hotel*. Motel means a roadside hotel that has an outdoor parking area, designed for travelers traveling by car.

4. Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming process of forming words by reducing or cutting words that are more than one syllable into shorter. The clippings found in *Incredibles 2* are math, dad, and mom.,

- a. **Dad** {W74/CL/12:01 “Isn’t that what you tell us, Dad?”}

Dad comes from *daddy*, which means a call for a father, male parent or head of the family

- b. **Mom.** {W240/CL/29:41 “I’ll just wait for Mom to get back”}

Mom comes from *mommy*, which means a call for a mother, female parents, or a mother who gives birth

- c. **Math** {W234/CL/29:36 “Why would they change math?”}

Math comes from the word *mathematic*, which means science that discusses numeric and spatial or science related to quantity, shape and arrangement

5. Backformation

Backformation is the process of forming words by reducing a word. Reduction in backformation changes the type of word into another types of word such as removing affixes from the original word. The backformation found in the *Incredibles 2* movie is demonstration and cops.

- a. **Demonstrate** {W419/BF/1:02:55 “This car is just loaded with amazing gadgets. Care to demonstrate?”}

Demonstrate comes from *demonstration* (noun) with removed suffix –ation, can change word class becomes demonstrate (verb). Demonstrate which means to show something by giving an explanation to a person or many people, such as showing or explaining how a system or product works

- b. **Cops** {W94/BF/14:38 “I knew the cops would let you go”}

Cops comes from *copper* with removed suffix –er. Copper means police officer.

6. Conversion

Conversion is the process of word formation by changing the category of words without doing subtraction. The conversions found in the *Incredibles 2* movie are headed, parenting, televised, and joking.

- a. **Head**, {W33/CONV/7:22 “It’s **headed** for City Hall!”}

Head (noun) → headed (verb), headed which means towards some place

- b. Parent {W452/CONV/1:07:53 “Done properly, **parenting** is a heroic act”}

Parent (noun) → parenting (v), parenting which means activities to care for, look after and care for children as parents

- c. Television {W476/CONV/1:10:35 “We’ll gather superheroes and leaders from all over the planet on our boat, the everjust for a **televised** signing ceremony stuff”}

Television (noun) → televised (verb), televised means to broadcast or transmit via television

- d. Joke {W500/CONV/1:15:16 “I am **joking**, Robert”}

Joke (noun) → joking (verb), joking means to make or tell something a joke in a fun way and aims to entertain

7. Acronym

Acronym is a type of formation of new words by taking the initial letter of a word, usually consisting of phrases and then shortened to one word. The acronyms found in *Incredibles 2* are Mr., Ms., ASAP, and TV.

- a. Mr. {W643/ACR/1:18:39 “Your bill will be covered by my fee for being **Mr.** Incredible”}

Mr. abbreviated form of *Mister*, which means a nickname or title used in front of a full name that refers to a man

- b. Ms. {W298/ACR/43:59 “**Ms.** Elastigirl, they’re ready for you”}

Ms. abbreviated form of *Miss*, which means a first title before a name that refers to or is addressed to a woman

- c. **ASAP** {W527/ACR/1:21:55 “I’ll be there, **ASAP**. Fifteen tops”}

ASAP abbreviated form of the initial word of *as soon as possible*, which means as soon as without delay

- d. **TV**. {W372/ACR/54:05 “I need to get on **TV**. Chad!”}

TV abbreviated form of *television*, which means television, an electronic device or telecommunications media that transmits audio and visual images

8. Derivation

The formation of new words by adding prefix or prefix of word. Some of words that include derivations in *Incredibles 2* movie are

- a. **Unusual** {W447/D/1:07:24 “Oh, highly unusual. You look ghastly, Robert.”}

Unusual comes from the word prefix –un means the form used to express the opposite note or something + usual (adj) means used to describe something that happens most often or something that is often done.

- Un- (prefix) + usual (adj) → unusual (adj) which means something that often doesn’t happen.

- b. **Disagree** {W134/D/18:42I disagree strongly!! “But we’re not going into it right now”}

Disagree comes from the prefix dis- means prefix which is used to express the opposite situation or process, agree (verb) which means have the same opinion or thought.

- Dis- (prefix) + agree (verb) → disagree (verb) means not accepting other people’s opinions or not accepting what others have said.

c. **Repair** {W418/D/1:02:28 “They said it was beyond repair”}

Repair comes from the re- (prefix) means for an addition to the word to refer to the repetition of an action or process, pair (noun) are two objects of the same size and shape which are both used together and are part of each other.

- Re- (prefix) + pair (noun) → repair (verb) means an act of repairing something such as clothing, machinery or a building that is not functioning properly.

d. **Happiness** {W6/D/1:59 “I hereby declare war on peace and happiness!”}

Happiness derived from happy (adj) which means feeling pleasure, -ness (suffix) means an affix that describes the state or quality of something.

- Happy (adj) + -ness (suffix) → happiness (noun) means happy state, joy.

e. **Illegal** {W7/D/2.00 “Wait. Should we be doing this? It is still illegal”}

Illegal comes from il- (Prefix) means no or not, used on an adjective or noun to show the opposite meaning. Legal (adjective) means to describe something related to the law.

- Il (prefix) + legal → illegal means not allowed by law

f. **Perfectly** {W146/D/19:04 “Perfectly positioned to make some wrong things right”}

Perfectly comes from the word perfect (adjective) means without defects blemishes or deficiencies, -ly (suffix) means affixes to adjective to form adverbs.

- Perfect (adjective) + -ly (suffix) → perfectly (adverb) means very good, used when making descriptions or traits.

g. **Assignment** {W286/D/42:19I “understand your math assignment”}

Assignment comes from the word assign (verb) means to place a task or work, -ment (suffix) means affixes to verbs to form words that refer to processes, circumstances or actions.

- Assign (verb) means + -ment (suffix) → assignment means a task that must be completed, is part of study or job.

h. **Designer** {W139/D/18:54 “But with Evelyn as designer, and myself as operator uh”}

Designer comes from the word design (verb) which means to draw a sketch of a pattern for a plan, -er (suffix) means an affix to the verb refer to a person, who performs an action.

- Design (verb) + -er (suffix) → designer means a person who makes an image with the aim of making a product based on exactly the image (as a design)

i. **Powerless** {W406/D/58.06 “You want superheroes to protect you and make yourselves ever more powerless in the process”}

Powerless comes from the word power (noun) which means the ability to do something, -less (suffix) means an affix to a noun which refers that something or someone does not have a thing referred to by the noun.

- Power (noun) + -less (suffix) → powerless means weak, without power

j. **Protection** {W568/D/1:40:42 “But, it is doesn’t, and we crash, my shields are probably better protection than the ship”}

Protect (verb), means actions to safe from injury, -ion (suffix) means affix to form nouns on adjectives that show conditions or actions.

- Protect (verb) + -ion (suffix) → protection (noun) means a person or thing that protect something.

9. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes is a word formation process that occurs more than one in a particular word formation. The multiple processes found in *Incredibles 2* are tech-savvy and newscast.

a. **Tech-savvy** {W368/MP/53:55 “Screenslaver! You’re tech-savvy”}

Tech-savvy is a form of multiple processes of clipping and hyphenated compounding. Tech is a conversion of technology, then tech is combined with savvy by using a hyphen, then this is called hyphenated compounding. So, tech-savvy is a form of multiple processes of clipping and hyphenated compounding.

- Technology → tech = clipping

Tech + savvy → tech-savvy = hyphenated compounding

Tech-savvy means having a good understanding and knowledge of modern technology as well as its technicalities.

b. **Newscast** {W374/MP/54:07 “I’ll get my brother to set up an exclusive with him tonight on the newscast”}

Newscast is a form of multiple processes of clipping and closed compounding. The combination of new and cast is compounding, and case itself is a clipping form of cast.

- Broadcast → cast = clipping

New + Cast = compounding

Newscast means a news program broadcast or broadcast via radio or television



CHAPTER III

THE MOST DOMINANT WORD FORMATION PROCESSES

IN *INCREDIBLES 2* MOVIE SCRIPT

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the results of the second research question, namely regarding the dominant types of word formation processes found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

A. The Dominant Word Formation Processes in *Incredibles 2* Movie Script

Overall the result from the analysis types of word formation in *Incredibles 2* movie is calculated using the percentage formula to find out the dominant types of word formation found in *Incredibles 2* movie, with the following calculations and results, as follows:

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

f = the frequency of cases in a category

n = the total number of cases in all categories

The calculation of the percentage of word formation processes types found in the *Incredibles 2* script is classified as follows:

1. Coinage

No coinage found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script.

2. Borrowing

The number of frequencies of borrowing types in the word formation process found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 12 words, with a percentage of 1,83%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% &= \frac{12}{657} \times 100 \\ &= 1,83\% \end{aligned}$$

3. Compounding

The number of frequencies of compounding found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 256 words, with a percentage of 39,12%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% &= \frac{257}{657} \times 100 \\ &= 39,12\% \end{aligned}$$

4. Blending

The number of frequencies of blending found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 10 words, with a percentage of 1,52%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% &= \frac{10}{657} \times 100 \\ &= 1,52\% \end{aligned}$$

5. Clipping

The number of frequencies of clipping found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 59 words, with a percentage of 8.98%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% &= \frac{59}{657} \times 100 \\ &= 8.98\% \end{aligned}$$

6. Backformation

The number of frequencies of backformation found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 2 words, with a percentage of 0,3%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{2}{657} \times 100$$

$$= 0,3\%$$

7. Conversion

The number of frequencies of conversion found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 4 words, with a percentage of 0,61%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{4}{657} \times 100$$

$$= 0,61\%$$

8. Acronym

The number of frequencies of acronym found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 22 words, with a percentage of 3,35%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{22}{657} \times 100$$

$$= 3,35\%$$

9. Derivation

The number of frequencies of derivation found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 289 words, with a percentage of 44%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{289}{657} \times 100$$

$$= 43,99\%$$

10. Multiple Processes

The number of frequencies of multiple processes found in the *Incredibles 2* movie script is 2 words, with a percentage of 0,3%.

$$\% = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{2}{657} \times 100$$

$$= 0,3\%$$

Table 3.1

The Results of the Analysis of the Types of Word Formation

No	Types of Word Formation	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Coinage	0	0%
2.	Borrowing	12	1.83%
3.	Compounding	257	39.12%
4.	Blending	10	1.52%
5.	Clipping	59	8.98%
6.	Backformation	2	0,3%
7.	Conversion	4	0.61%
8.	Acronym	22	3.35%
9.	Derivation	289	43.99%
10.	Multiple processes	2	0,3%
Total		657	100%

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the data above, it can be seen that types of word formation contained in the *Incredibles 2* movie script are 9 types word formation processes namely borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation,

conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The dominant type of word formation processes found is derivation which has 289 data with a percentage of 43,99%. The researcher found 257 compounding data (39,12%), clipping is 8,98% from 59 data, acronym is 3,35% from 22 data, borrowing is 1,83% from 12 data, blending is 1,52% from 10 data, conversion is 0,61% from 4 data, backformation is 0,3% from 2 data, while the least found is multiple processes (0,3% from 2 data).



CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

This chapter is the last chapter which consists of conclusions and suggestions from this research. The conclusion contains a summary of the data findings and discussion on the statement of the problems and some suggestions for readers, students, and other researchers, as follows:

A. Conclusion

This research is about the analysis of word formation in the *Incredibles 2* movie script and the dominant word formation processes found in *Incredibles 2* movie script. Based on the results of the statement of the problems, the researcher concludes that:

1. There are 9 types of word formation in the *Incredibles 2* movie script, namely borrowing is 7 word formations, compounding is 77 word formations, blending is 2 word formations, clipping is 3 word formations, backformation is 2 word formations, conversion is 4 word formations, acronym is 4 word formations, derivation is 161 word formations, and multiple processes is 2 word formations.
2. After doing the calculations, the researcher the dominant word formation processes found was derivation which has 289 data with a percentage of 43,99%. The researcher found 257 compounding data (39,12%), clipping is 8,98% from 59 data, acronym is 3,35% from 22 data, borrowing is 1,83% from 12 data, blending is 1,52% from 10 data, conversion is 0,61% from 4 data, backformation is 0,3% from 2 data, while the least found is multiple processes (0,3% from 2 data).

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, there are several suggestions given by the researcher, as follows:

1. For readers

It is suggested to the readers to learn about the process of word formation. Like this research, movie is not only as a medium of entertainment but also as a medium for learning English, for example by studying the word formation contained in the movie.

2. For students

The students, especially for English department of IAIN Ponorogo students are advised to study the word formation process well, because it can increase their vocabulary in writing.

3. For other researchers

This research becomes further research in linguistics, it can contribute to English education in school, so that students can also develop English language skills through linguistic knowledge.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Argyrous George. *Statistic for Research with a Guide to SPSS*. London: Sage Publications, 1994.
- Aklubut. "Effects of Morphological Awareness on Second Language Vocabulary Knowledge," *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, Vol 13 No 1 (2017).
- Akmal Saiful, Rahmat Yusny, and Risdaneva. *Introduction to Linguistics for English Language Teaching*. Banda Aceh: Padebooks, 2017.
- Burhan, Asrul. *Bahan Ajar Pelatihan Sederhana Untuk Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Labseries 2020*. Yogyakarta: Bintang Pustaka Madani, 2021.
- Creswell, John W. and J David Creswell. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. California: Sage Publications, 2018.
- Field. *Screenplay: The Foundations of Screenwriting*. New York: Delta Trade Paperback, 2005.
- Firman and Fithry. "Using Movie to Improve Students' Narrative Writing Skill." *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, Vol 82 No 9 (2017).
- George, Mary W. *The Elements of Library Research*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2008.
- Hamawand, Zeki. *Morphology in English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*. India: Continuum 2011.
- Huberman and Miles. *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publications, 1994.
- Injeeli, Prudent. *Mind Your Words Master the Art of Learning and Teaching Vocabulary*, Singapore: Trafford, 2007.
- Kothari, C.R. *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques. Second Revised Edition* New Delhi: New Age International, 2004.
- Limbong, Tonni and Janner Simarmata. *Media dan Multimedia Pembelajaran Teori & Praktik*. Yayasan Kita Menulis, 2020.
- Lutter, Elizabeth. *Kunci Sukses Menulis Skenario*. Jakarta: Grasindo, 2004.

- Mandarani, Vidya. *Introduction to Linguistics*. Sidoarjo: Umsida Press, 2019.
- Murphy, M. Lyanne. *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Raja, Viator Kumban. "Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis," *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, Vol 14 No 1 (2014).
- Rohbiah, Tatu Siti. *Introduction to Micro Linguistics*. Banten: Media Madani, 2020.
- Savira, Intan and Fitrawati. "Types of Word Formation Used in Chapter Sixteen of Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone Novel Witten by J. K. Rowling." *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, Vol 8, No 1 (2019).
- Soraya and Mohammad Taghi. "The Effect of The Number of Affixes on Vocabulary Learning or Iranian Advanced EFL Students." *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)*, Vol 5 No 3 (2014).
- Sugiyono. *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013.
- Summaira, Umbreen and Ali Abbas. "Effectiveness of Morphological Awareness in English Writing Composition of Pakistani Students at the Undergraduate Level-Case Study," *Journal of Education and Practice*, 19 (2018).
- Tahaineh, Yousef. "The Awareness of the English Word-formation Mechanism is a Necessity to Make an Autonomous L2 Learner in EFL Context." *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol 3 No 6 (2012).
- Vickie and Clinton E. Lambert. "Editorial: Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design." *Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research*, Vol 16 No 4 (2012).
- Word-Formation in English*. New York: Ingo Plag, 2003.
- Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Zed, Mestika. *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2004.