AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION USED IN I AM MALALA NOVEL BY MALALA YOUSAFZAI

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types and the most dominant type of word formation process used in a novel entitled *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai. A qualitative descriptive was used as a research design. The data consist of words that experience word-formation process. This study analyzed words using Yule's (2006) theory. Coinage, Suppletion, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Acronym, Derivation, and other processes were included. There are seven of nine word-formation types found from the data analyzed. The results of this study show that 633 words undergo the word-formation process. Five words of coinages (0. 79%), 34 words of suppletion (5. 37%), 130 words of compounding (20. 55%), 5 words of clippings (0. 79%), 14 words of back-formations (2. 21%), 53 words of acronyms (8. 37%) and 392 words of derivations (61. 92%). The most prevalent type of word formation found is derivation. It comprises 61.92% of the general term. Derivation has 392 words out of 633 words.

Keywords: word-formation process, novel, Malala

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the study of word formation refers to morphology. Morphology is a study of the forms and relationships of words in a language (Katamba, 2005; Fromklin et al., 2011; Setiawan et al., 2019). This branch of linguistics describes the process of word form and how they are related to other words in the same language. Morphology classifies into numerous categories based on the function of a specific structure. The first and most fundamental distinction is between inflection and word formation (Setiawan et al., 2019). *Word formation* is a morphological analysis of how new words are formed from existing ones (Plag, 2003; Lieber, 2009; Rizki and Marlina, 2018). In word-formation, a new word has to follow some rules (Hacken & Thomas, 2013). As implied by definition above, the word-formation process shows how new words are constructed from existing ones. Due to the fact that often, new words are formed from existing ones, the word-formation process provides an analysis of how it occurred and illustrated the theory of how it was

formed. Moreover, Yule (2006) believes that there are numerous different types of word formation, such as; Coinage, Suppletion, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Acronym, and Derivation. The word-formation process can find in any literary work; one of them is in a novel.

The novel is one of the literary works with millions of words, which leads to the creation of new words. Abrams (1981) defines the term novel as a small and brand-new item in literary terms and is then interpreted as a short story in prose form. However, Warren (1948) states that a novel is a literary work structured around a narrative story intended to delight the reader. In summary, novels are literary works that often offer narrative stories intended to entertain their readers. There are many different types of novels; one is a long and complicated piece of prose that tries to show or say something about how humans are the same or how important their experiences are (Aliyev, 2021). Since a novel is usually a long story, so the process of

word-formation happens. Because of this, the researcher looked into how these words change into new words. This morphological process is highly crucial to know for people who study linguistics because it deals with language, which is very important (Rosenberg et al., 2012).

I am Malala by Malala Yousafzai is a novel used as a data source. This novel is one of the international bestsellers novels, published in October 2013. I am Malala novel tells an inspirational story of a girl from Pakistan named Malala. Telling her story, Malala talks about how she fought for women's rights to get an education when the Taliban took over her home, Swat Valley. This novel also tells the story of Malala's childhood, including the people and places around her. Besides presenting an inspiring story, the researcher will be able to find word-formation processes in I Am Malala since this novel happened in Pakistan and wrote by Pakistani. Pakistan is one of the outer-circle countries where English is taught as a single obligatory language in schools alongside Urdu (Anbreen, 2015). It means that English act as a second language. Like any other ESL country, Norton (2001) states that Pakistani also face cultural shift that affects the appearance of several new English words known as Paklish or Pinglish (Pakistani English). Therefore, the researcher wanted to examine how Pakistani use English in the novel, especially related to its word formation.

The previous study's contribution to this study serves as an example because it followed the same strategy but utilized a different theory and data source. The previous study (Kusuma, 2017; Rizki, 2018; Crisnova, 2020) employed O'Grady and de Guzman's (1996) theory. According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), Compounding, borrowing, coinage, initialization, blending, clipping, reduplication, back formation, conversion, derivation, inflection, onomatopoeia, acronyms, and suppletion are among the fourteen-word formation processes that may occur in a sentence. While this study employs Yule's (2006) theory. Additionally, while the previous study used a dictionary and a movie as sources of data (Novianti, 2017; Rizki, 2018), this study uses a novel as the sources of data. The length of the

sources data will provide numerous examples of the word-formation process in a novel.

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to discover the various word-formation processes employed and the most dominant word-formation processes used in this exciting novel. The basic theory used in this study was taken from Yule's book The Study of Language, Third Edition (2006). Coinage, Suppletion, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Acronym, Derivation, and other processes are included. In addition, this study result is expected to enrich knowledge about word formation for writers, readers, and other researchers. Moreover, it will be a reference for lecturers and students and open an opportunity to observe further research in the word-formation process.

METHOD

This study was a qualitative descriptive study since it entails an interpretative and realistic perspective. Qualitative researchers analyze phenomena in their natural environments, aiming to make an understanding of or interpret them in terms of the meanings individuals assign to them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000). The data of this study comes from a novel, I Am Malala, by Malala Yousafzai and co-written by Christina Lamb. The data were the words used in the novel. On October 3rd, 2013, the novel was published by Little, Brown, and Company in the United States of America. This novel has 310 pages.

Marshall et al. (2006) note that the qualitative study employs four distinct strategies for data collection: 1) participation in the context, 2) direct observation, 3) in-depth interviews, and 4) document and material culture analysis. The method used in this study is the document and material culture analysis.

According to Freankel and Wallen (2009), the steps in a qualitative study are supplementary to the study even though they do not need to perform in a certain order. The following are the processes involved in studying the data for this study: identification of the phenomenon, generation of hypotheses, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and conclusion.

After collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data through Miles and Huberman's (2014) theory. The data analysis is divided into three main stages such as;

a) Data condensation

Choosing, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and or transforming the data contained in a body of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials is known as data condensation (Miles and Huberman, 2014). Its purpose is to make the data more reliable. The researcher has done four steps in data condensation such as; selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting.

b) Data display

A "display" is a way to put together information to make it easier for us to understand what is going on and act on it. Miles & Huberman (2014) say that the word "display" refers to an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows us to draw conclusions and act on them. It is like posting something on social media; it will help us understand what is going on and do something based on what we read.

c) Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The steps of reducing and displaying data help you conclude. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions are the last steps of analysing Qualitative data. Verification is when the researcher goes back to the data to check or double-check these new findings. The process of drawing and verifying conclusions involves developing prepositions and is separate from the other stages, but they happen simultaneously.

Here are some examples of the data.

Table 1. Example of compound words

No.	Word	Word formation Process	Description
1.	Billboard	Bill (n)+board (n)	Billboard is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. Billboard is alarge advertisement in outdoor.
2.	Newspaper	News (n) + papers (n)	Newspaper is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. A newspaper is a paper that gives information.
3.	Daydream	Day (n) + dream (n)	Daydream is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. Daydream is condition when people do not think anything.
4.	Checkpoint	Check (n) + point (n)	Checkpoint is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. Checkpoint is manned entrance has security check.
5.	Tailboard	Tail (n)+ board (n)	Tailboard is a compounding type because it is from the two words combination. Tailboard is a hinged flap at the back of a truck.

Moreover, researcher also used following formula to figure out how much of each type of word formation process took place (Bungin, 2005:171)

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of word formation process

N= Total of word formation process

FINDINGS

The acquired data is analyzed in this chapter. The results are based on the framing of the problem: the varieties and most frequent type of word formation process found in the novel I Am Malala. The

data are the words from the novel I Am Malala. This research utilized 633 words from the novel. The obtained data consist of analyzing the word-formation process and definitions of each word and phrase.

a. Coinage

Coinage, often known as word production, is the process of creating a new word from a list of existing words. According to Yule (2006:53), coinage is one of the minor prevalent forms of word generation in the English language. In the absence of an acceptable borrowed or native term to convey the situation, coinage is the development of a wholly new word. It is frequently employed when a particular industry requires a product's name. Fromkin et al. (2011:501) further stated that the advertising sector had contributed several words to the English language, including Kodiak, Toyota, and Dacron. It was initially referred to as product brands since there is no terminology to identify the types of products in question. In this case, the names of individuals, usually inventors or discoverers, are also used to create the coinage.

In this novel, there were 5 Coinage words found. As an example, consider the words ***Khushal School*** and ***Toyota TownAce*** in these sentences:

*… and on the wall above us **Khushal School** was painted…….* (Pg. 4)
….a white ***Toyota TownAce*** with three parallel benches,… (Pg. 7)

In the first sentence, Khushal School refers to a name of an institution or school. In this novel, Khushal School is derived from a woman's school in Pakistan's capital city set up by Malala's father. While in the second sentence, Toyota TownAce is taken from the name of a city in S.Honshu, Japan, and has become the brand name of a well-

known vehicle product. Based on the explanation, it can be inferred that both of these phrases suggest that the coinage process is employed on these terms because they are formed from scratch and are regularly used as an appealing name for a product.

b. Suppletion

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) define suppletion as a morphological process that involves the substitution of one morpheme for another to convey grammatical contrast. *Suppletion* is a phonological relationship in which one form cannot be deduced from the other. It entails a link between two phonologically distinct forms. There were 34 suppletion words found in the I Am Malala novel. Because the number of data is large, so the researcher analyzed two suppletion words only as follows,

….. because he was two years ***younger*** than me, but we…. (Pg. 20)
…, but my father was much ***smaller*** than his cousin. (Pg. 34)

In the first sentence, the word ***Younger*** is derived from the free morpheme "young" and bound morpheme "-er." Bound morpheme "-er" in the word shows the comparative marker. Then, in the second sentence, the word ***Smaller*** comes from the free morpheme "small" and bound morpheme "-er." Same with the previous sentence, the bound morpheme "-er" here also shows the comparative marker. In conclusion, these sentences signify the suppletion process used on these words since they are generated by substituting them with a phonologically unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

c. Compounding

Compounding combines two or more words to generate a new word

with a new meaning (O"Grady & Guzman, 1996; Bauer, 2003; Plag, 2003). These compound words can be formed from various combinations, the most common of which are noun and noun. In the novel I Am Malala, there are 130 compounding words. Due to the amount of data, the researcher decided to analyze two compounding words only as follows:

…. my beloved **homeland** Pakistan and my home in Swat Valley. (Pg. 3)
… that **doorway** was like a magical entrance to our own special world. (Pg. 4)

From the sentence above, the word **homeland** comes from home (noun) and land (noun). **Homeland** serves as a noun that describes the native land of the people. Then, the word **doorway** in the second sentence is derived from the words door (noun) and way (noun). **Doorway** functions as a noun, describing the entrance into a building or a room.

d. Blending

Blending is the combination of two words into one, usually the first part of one word and the last part of another, so that the resultant blend contains both original meanings. According to Fromkin et al. (2011:503), they are similar to compounds in that they are created by combining two words, but parts of the combined words are deleted. *Blending* is a process that involves combining two separate forms to create a single new term. *Blending words* are compounds formed unconventional by joining chunks of word forms belonging to two distinct lexemes (Katamba, 2005:128). In this novel, the researcher did not find any blending process. Blending words may be encountered in the scope of social media since people frequently blend words while interacting on social media.

e. Clipping

Clipping is a word-formation process of shortening a polysyllabic word by removing one or more syllables. Yule (2006:55) added that the element of reduction in blending is even more visible in the clipping process. Clipping usually appears when forming a new word form with the same meaning as the original lexical term by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump appears. Five clipping words were found in the I Am Malala novel. Here, two words will be analyzed.

Musicians took out **ad** in the paper saying they had…. (Pg. 138)
He used his wife's **phone** to protect us,… (Pg. 144)

The word **ad** in the preceding sentence is derived from the word advertisement. That word shortens by removing one syllable. The word **ad** means a message from a product that encourages people to buy it. Meanwhile, the word **phone** is taken from the word smartphone. The word **phone** here refers to a tool that can do more than a phone call since it can be used to access the internet. This analysis indicates that the clipping process was used in this novel by shortening words and eliminating one or more syllables.

f. Back-formation

Back-formation is when a new word is formed by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Back-formation occurs less frequently, and a word is formed by removing affixes from a base (Katamba, 2005:128). Backformation is a highly specialized type of reduction process. There were 14 backformation words in the I am Malala novel. For

example, consider the words *illustrate* and *decorate* in the following sentences:

His sermons often *illustrate* by world events or historical happenings……
(Pg. 28)
One of his friends had persuaded him to *participate* in documentary for…
(Pg. 147)

The word *illustrate* is derived from the word illustration, which is formed into a new word by eliminating an actual or supposed affix. While in the second sentence, the word *participate* is obtained from the word participation. All of that explanation signifies that the backformation process is being used on those words since it was generated by removing a genuine or assumed affix from another word in the language.

g. **Conversion**

Conversion is a process that allows us to create new lexical items from pre-existing ones. A change in the function of a word, such as when a noun becomes a verb, is commonly referred to as conversion (Yule, 2006:56). The researcher does not find the word categorized as a conversion word in this study. The conversion word can be found in the field of advertising or the type of text used in advertising (Kusuma, 2017).

h. **Acronym**

The acronym refers to blends based on orthography (Plag, 2003; Yule, 2006). Acronyms are formed by combining each word's first letter or letters in a phrase to form a word. Acronyms happen because the phrase's name is too long to say. As a result, an acronym is usually composed of abbreviations, but the result is pronounced as a word rather than a list of letters. The researcher found 53 acronyms in the I am Malala

novel. For example, consider the words CIA and PBUH in the following sentence:

a vast secret army that the *CIA* had sent to Pakistan…..
(Pg. 194)
…the Holy Prophet (*PBUH)* can be punished by death or life imprisonment.
(Pg.192)

First, the term **CIA** is derived from *the Central Intelligence Agency*, formed by reading the first letters of some of the words in a phrase as a word. Second, the word **PBUH** refers to *Peace Be Upon Him*. The word **PBUH** is generated by reading the initial letters only. From all of the explanations, it can be concluded that the acronym method is used to generate this word since it is formed by taking the first letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or individually.

i. **Derivation**

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), a derivation is a process of producing new words by affixing them to existing words. Affixation is another term for the process of derivation. They are adding affixes to an existing word results in the creation of new words. In this novel, the researcher found 60 derivational words using prefixes –in, -im, -re, -dis, -mis, -non, –pre, un-) and 332 derivational words with the suffix (–d, –ed, –ly, –ness, –less, –ful, –ish). Because there are so many data points, the researcher only included several analysis examples.

She was *unusual* in the village, as she had a… (Pg. 38)
….. she was six and *stopped* the same term. (Pg. 38)

In the first sentence, the word *unusual* (Adj.) is formed from the verb usual, with the prefix un- preceding a root or word. Then, in the second sentence, the word *stopped* (v) is constructed by appending the suffix "-ed" to the morpheme stop. Then, the affix (suffix) "-ed" indicates the creator of the past tense. From the analysis above, it can conclude that there is a derivational process in the I am Malala novel.

After collecting the data from the I am Malala novel, there were 633 words categorized as the result of word-formation processes. The analysis of data reveals seven distinct mechanisms of word generation. It is incorporated into the percentage calculation proposed by Bungin (2005). Here are the table and the chart of word formations found in the I am Malala novel.

Table 2. Word Formation found in I am Malala novel

No.	Word Formation Process	The Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Coinage	5	0, 79
2.	Suppletion	34	5, 37
3.	Compounding	130	20, 55
4.	Blending	0	0
5.	Clipping	5	0, 79
6.	Backformation	14	2, 21
7.	Conversion	0	0
8.	Acronym	53	8, 37
9.	Derivation	392	61, 92
	Total	633	100, 00

From the description and data above, the analysis revealed that the researcher examined nine distinct word-formation processes, including coinage, suppletion, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, and derivation. These are the types presented in the novel I Am Malala. Additionally, the researcher also analyzes the most dominant process of word-formation used in I Am Malala Novel
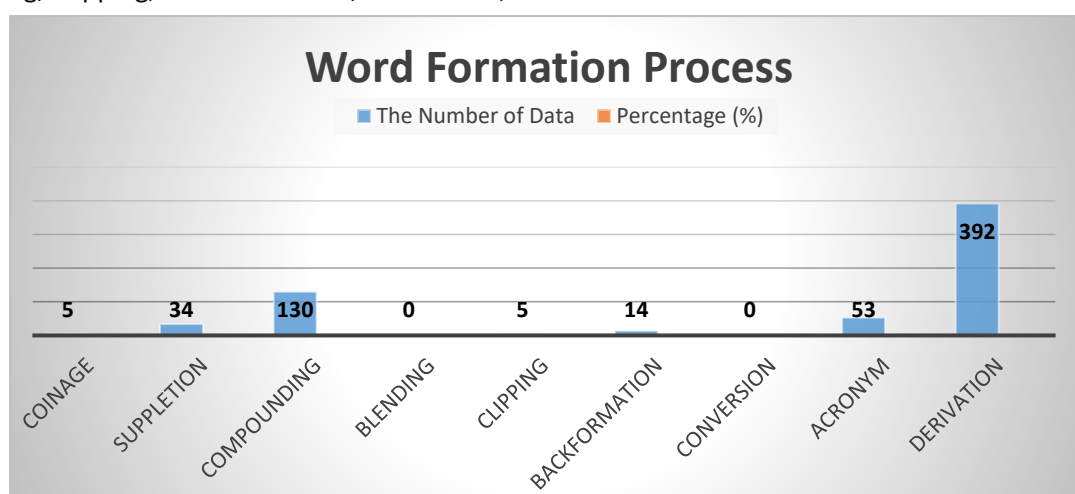

Figure 1. Word Formation found in I am Malala novel

Following an examination of the word-formation processes employed in the I Am Malala novel, the researcher discovered that 633 words in the novel could be classified as word-formation processes. Furthermore, seven different types of word-formation can be found

in those terms. According to the data presented in the table and chart above, a derivation is the word-formation process that is the most frequent process employed in the I Am Malala novel. It contains 61,92% of the total number of words. The word count for the derivation is 392 words. In this novel, the prefixes (–d) and (–ed) become more prevalent since several sections recount events that took place in the past. As a result, we can conclude that derivation is the most frequently encountered literary device in the I Am Malala novel. Some terms go through additional word-formation processes, such as; a) coinage, which has a 0.79% probability, b) suppletion, which has a 5.37 percent probability, c) compounding, which has a 20.55 percent probability, d) clipping, which has the same probability as coinage, has a 2,21 percent probability, and e) acronym, which has a 4.97 percent probability. Meanwhile, the analysis shows that two types of word formation did not exist in the novel. Blending and conversion processes did not appear since both of these word formation processes are usually found in social media and advertisements.

DISCUSSION

Yule's (2006) theory is used as the primary theory here. Yule (2006) is the most recent linguist to write a book on morphology. He proposes nine different word formation process. It is common theory used to categorize word formation process found (Mutmainnah, 2016; Novianti, 2017; Syifa, 2021). Moreover, O'Grady and Guzman's (1996) theory was also used here as a supporting theory because their book's explanations of how words are made are easy to understand and can be used to study how new words are made (Kusuma, 2017; Rizki, 2018; Crisnova, 2020).

Based on the analysis previously, seven types of word formation were found in the I am Malala novel written by Malala Yousafzai. They are coinage, suppletion, compounding, clipping, back-formation, acronym, and derivation. The finding shows that derivation is the most frequently used in the novel. It is found that it was used 392 times (61.92%). The novel I Am Malala has 392 words of derivation. It contains derivational words with two types of affixes;

suffix and prefix. There were 60 derivations with prefixes (un-, -re, -dis, -in, -im, -mis, -non, –pre) and 332 words with suffixes (–d, -ed, -ly, -ness, -less, -ful, -ish). In line with this result, previously Syifa (2021) has conducted research on word formation process found in Rich Brian's official music video comments. Her research found that derivation is the most dominant process since it takes 22% of the whole data frequency. Derivation is the process of forming a word by adding affixes. Affixes can alter the meaning or category of a word. In addition, although has similarity in the result, both of this study different in the object.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher discovered seven distinct processes for word formation in Malala Yousafzai's novel I Am Malala. Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Suppletion, Back-Formation, Acronym, and Derivation are used. According to the researcher's findings, 633 words in I Am Malala contain word-formation processes. The researcher discovered five coinage words, 34 suppletion words, 130 compound words, five clipping words, fourteen backformation words, 53 acronym words, and 392 derivational words. The most prevalent form of word formation in I Am Malala is derivation. It stands for 61.92 percent of total words, or 392 from 633 words. This happened because several sections of these novels recount events from the past, then the use of the prefixes (–d) and (–ed) has become frequent. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find two distinct types of word-formation processes in the I Am Malala novel: blending and conversion.

Regarding the above conclusions, it is hoped that this study will help linguists and students of linguists learn more about language styles. Also, the researcher suggests that this study be read by other researchers who are interested in doing similar research, especially English department students and linguistics students. In addition, it is recommended that future researchers utilize a broader variety of data sources.

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