

FILM NEW WORD FORMATIONS IN J. K. ROWLING'S *FANTASTIC BEASTS AND WHERE TO FIND THEM* FILM

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated types of word formation process found in J.K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film using Yule's theory (2010). The methodology was descriptive qualitative research because it focused on words as its data produced in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film and the data was explicated descriptively. The analysis revealed that the processes of word-formation of new words in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film consist of borrowing, compounding, blending, acronym, and multiple processes. From the findings, it can be implied that borrowing was the most frequent process that occurred in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film. The new words found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film have the functions as naming beasts, magic spells, and describing person or building.

Keywords: new word, neologism, word-formation process

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menyelidiki jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata yang ditemukan di J.K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film menggunakan teori Yule (2010). Metodologi yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif karena berfokus pada kata-kata sebagai data yang dihasilkan dalam film *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* dan data tersebut dijelaskan secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini menganalisis untuk mengungkapkan proses pembentukan kata dari kata-kata baru dalam film *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* yang terdiri dari *borrowing*, *compounding*, *blending*, *acronym*, dan *multiple processes*. Dari temuan tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa *borrowing* merupakan proses yang paling sering terjadi dalam film *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*. Kata-kata baru yang ditemukan dalam film *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* memiliki fungsi sebagai penamaan binatang, mantra sihir, dan penggambaran terhadap benda seperti manusia ataupun bangunan.

Kata kunci: kata baru, neologisme, proses pembentukan kata

A. INTRODUCTION

Language has millions of meanings that come from different words from all cultures. Language is often interpreted differently; as Gumperz (1972) stated “a language is rules of speakers to translate information from the outside world into sound to use for their group” (36). In general, people interpret language only as a means of communication. However, if we look at language from the functions of language studies, language has roles in our daily lives, such as a tool for interacting with humans, a tool for thinking, and channeling the meaning of trust in society. Apart from being a means of communication and interaction, language also has an important meaning as a learning method in the scope of the language itself. The development of language is dynamic because of many aspects that affect languages, such as everyday use, mass media, and the spreading discourses.

Talking about language certainly cannot be separated from the role of linguistics, because linguistics is a science that discusses the structure and development of language in general or a particular language. Therefore, linguistics has several branches of scientific studies, such as phonology, phonetics, semantics, syntax, discourse, pragmatics, and morphology.

As for the discussion of this research, the researcher focuses on the branch of morphological studies, namely the new word formations. The study of the origin and history of a word is at the beginning known as its etymology. Yule (2010) stated that when we look closely at the etymologies, we quickly discover that many ways to figure out new words in the language (53). Base on Yule’s statement, in our daily life we can find new words used in literary works, such as novels, news, and social media. However, in this case, the researcher encounters recognition for new words in literary works in the form of film.

A film is a communication tool adapted from literary works. As stated by Jeongho (2) “English literature and film are designed to introduce students to the study of the relationships between literary and cinematic forms”. Based on the expert above, the researcher concludes that film is a media represent visualization for literary work. That is the reason many researchers use film as their object of research.

The researcher realizes that discussion on new words in the film is interesting because the film uses kinds of language style, such as slang words, politeness strategy, and also word-formation process. So, the researcher determines the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film as the object of the research because, in this film, the characters use word formations to describe the magic and animal beast’s names. And the other hand, the film is always intensely discussed by moviegoers circle. . Another reason why the researcher chose this film is that in this film there are new words that have never been found before by the researcher himself, so it is very interesting to be discussed and researched more deeply. Therefore, the title of this research is “*New Word Formations toward J. K. Rowling’s Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them Film*” where morphology theory is applied especially on the theory of word-formation.

The researcher decides to analyze this film with the theory of word-formation process by Yule since the characters of the film use many new words, and also the researcher wants to know the new word-formation.

The objective of this research was to explain the new word-formation processes found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film. It was expected that this research can inspire another researcher to analyze a film through linguistics point of view especially about new word-formation process. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for future researcher.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation; which is included in the study of linguistics. O'Grady (1997) states morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation (117). In addition, Yule (2010) states that the investigating basic forms in language are morphology (67). Morphology can also be called the study of the structure of words. And morphology also discusses the process of word formations. Therefore, morphology is called the sub-discipline study of linguistics. Fromkin (2013) defines that the words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammar, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still not know the language (9). Furthermore, Yule (1985) asserts that a process of understanding new words in the language by using different forms is called the word-formation process (51). In this research, the researcher uses the theory from Yule to analyze word formation in the film.

2. Types of Word Formation Process

Yule classifies types of word formation process into ten categories; Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-formation, Conversion, Acronyms, Derivation, and Multiple Process (53). The categories are presented in the following explanation:

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of forming words that come from other languages and into new words that can be used in daily conversation (Yule 54). As Hatch and brown (1995) said that every language is borrowing from other languages (170). Throughout from explanations, the English language has many borrowing words from other languages, for example, the word "piano" in English, "piano" does not belong to English but is a borrowing word from Italian. There are still many borrowing words in English such as croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), etc. While according to Katamba (1994), a language can insert the number of words in its lexicon by borrowing vocabulary from other languages rather than building words and other vocabulary items using its resources (133).

b. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining words through two different words and forming a new word that has a new meaning as well (Yule 55). Such as the word "wallpaper" this comes from the words "wall" and "paper" which combine to get new words and meanings. These are examples of compounding words; bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wastebasket, and waterbed. According to McCarthy (2002) that compounding has three types of compounds. The first type is compound verbs which consist of a verb with a verb or verb with other forms, for example, verb-verb (VV): stir-fry; noun-verb (NV): hand-wash; then adjective-verb (AV): dry-clean; and lastly, preposition-verb (PV): overcook. Then the second type is compound adjectives, here are the examples of compound adjectives, noun-adjective (NA): sky-high; adjective-adjective (AA): red-hot; preposition-adjective (PA): overactive. And the last type is Compound Nouns, for instance, verb-noun (VN): swearword; noun-noun (NN): flash disk, hairnet; adjective-noun (AN): blackboard; preposition-noun (PN): outpost.

c. Blending

Blending is a word-formation process that is almost like compounding. Blending also combines two words to get a new word and meaning, but blending removes the old word first before combining the two words (Yule 55). For example, like the words "gasoline" and alcohol "to the word" gasohol ", it takes the word prefix from "gasoline" and the end of the word "alcohol".

d. Acronym

The acronym is a new word that comes from the process of forming words using the initial letters of each word (Yule 58). Like the word "WWW" that is often heard. The "WWW" comes from (World Wide Web).

e. Multiple Processes

Multiple Processes is a word-formation process that uses more than one-word formation process (Yule 60). Such as the word "WASP" is the acronym of "White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant" and it added the suffix (-ish) as a derivation of the process.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The researcher is about to analyze the data by using a descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive method is used to describe new words in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film by J. K. Rowling. Then qualitative descriptive method focuses on the understanding of the theory of new word formations in this research. This research utilizes the hypothesis from Patton and Cochran which defined qualitative research, as the design of research focusing on

generating words as its data (2-3). This research incorporates the descriptive qualitative method since all the gathered information is in a type of words that are expressively dissected through words. The motivation behind using the descriptive qualitative method is to discover new word formation dependent on word development measures and recognize the capacity of new words in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film by J. K. Rowling.

2. Data and Source of Data

The main source of the data in this research is the script of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film by J. K. Rowling, meanwhile the data of this research are the words related to the contribution of the new words in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* Film.

3. Research Instrument

This research uses the researcher himself as the instrument of the research. The researcher focuses on watching the film and reading the script of “*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*” film as the main data of the research.

4. Data Collection Technique

Creswell stated that the data collection begins with collecting a series of interrelated activities to answer the research question (118). According to Creswell’s ideas above, the researcher has decided the method of collecting the data in this research. The first step to take is for the researcher is going to watch the film repeatedly to more know about the context of the words used in the film. Second, the researcher reads and apprehends the script of the movie. Then the “*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*” film. Third, the researcher takes notes for the words which are considered ‘new’ from the script and also notice the context of their use in the film. Forth, the researcher categorizes the new words indicated in “*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*” film as data. After the data has been collected, the researcher starts to analyze them to answer the problems in this research. Besides, the researcher also reads some related books to find out the theory data and information required.

5. Data Analysis Technique

After the researcher collects the data from the script of the film as the main data, then the researcher analyses those data by using three qualitative data procedures: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification (Miles and Huberman 11). Data reduction is the process of reducing the data that will have been collected and the data will be selected specifically to reveal the problems. Therefore, the researcher does one step: the first is collecting the data, the researcher explain the new word-formation processes found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film. The second is selecting the data, the researcher select the data include new word-formation processes that are found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film. Data display is the process of describing and analyzing data such as Coinage,

Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-formation, Conversion, Acronyms, Derivation, and Multiple Process in finding new words and identifying processes of new words. After the data have been selected by the researcher, the data are analyzed based on related theory. Drawing/verification is the process of concluding the data. Miles and Huberman (1994) stated that conclusion drawing is the process in drawing the conclusion after analyzing the data (11). In this last step, the researcher analyzes the data after the data has been analyzed, the research takes the conclusion.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Types of Word Formation Processes in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film.

2.

a. Borrowing

According to Yule (2010), borrowing is the process of forming words that come from other languages and into new words that can be used in daily conversation (54). In addition, Katamba mentioned that if a language takes a word directly from another, we call what happens direct borrowing. But in other cases, if a word is borrowed from another language and changes phonological modification, it is called indirect borrowing (133). The researcher categorized the new words or data based on the borrowing process.

Data 1. Alohomora (Unlocking Charm)

Magic spell Alohomora is taken from African, which has the meaning “friendly to thieves”. Alohomora is also known as the Thief's Friend which has a function to unlock objects such as doors or windows (*harrypotter.fandom.com*. Accessed 15 Dec. 2021). Alohomora is called an unlocking charm in English. Alohomora has the same function as in the movie to unlock objects. Newt as the main character used this spell when Newt wanted to unlock a safe at Steen National Bank as expressed in the script. As seen in the context below, Newt used this magic spell to unlock the bank safe. The word Alohomora has the process of direct borrowing because it takes directly from the original word.

Newt: Don't make me come down there.
Absolutely not!
Alohomora! (00:11:11 - 00:11:12)

b. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining words through two different words and forming a new word that has a new meaning as well (Yule 55). Compounding is almost similar to blending which combines two roots but the compound is just a combination or combination of two words whereas blending has a clipping on it. The researcher found four data of compounding which is shown in the below.

Data 2. Billywig

The name of beast Billywig is made up of two base words “Billy and Wig”. The word Billy is a noun and also Wig is a noun, it is called a noun-noun compound. The result of the combination is a noun because it ends up as a name. According to Oxford English Dictionary, the word billy means tinned or enameled cooking pot with lid and wire handle, for camping use. While the wig means a head covering made of natural materials or artificial hair. In the film, Billywig is described as the real magic insect, measures about half an inch long with lively sapphires blue color can sting and fly.

Singer: And **Billywig** forgot to turn when his sweet heart leaves them cold, then Unicorn lost his horn and Hippogriff... (01:18:06 – 01:18:08)

c. Blending

Blending combines two words to get a new word and meaning, blending removes the old word first before combining the two words (Yule 55). This process is almost like compounding process, but this process has cutting process before combining two or more words. In this type, the researcher found 3 data in the film of Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them.

Data 3. Demiguise

The beast name Demiguise is made up of two base words “demigod and guise”. The word demigod is cut into demi and then combined with guise. The word demi and guise are combined into one word, the final word is Demiguise. Each of these source words already exists in the English and Oxford dictionaries. Demigod is beings with partial or lower divine status, such as minor deity, descendants of deity, and mortals. Guise is an external form, appearance, or way of presentation, usually hiding the truth of something. In the film Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them, Demiguise appears as an invisible animal and takes food made of sugar. Demiguise is one of Newt's animals that escape from his suitcase.

Newt: Newt Theres only one still missing. Dougal, my **Demiguise**.
Tina: Dougal?
Newt: -Slight problem is that... Hes invisible. (01:16:36 – 01:16:38)

d. Acronym

An acronym is a new word that comes from the process of forming words using the initial letters of each word (Yule 58). The acronym is an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters, syllables, or other parts that are from some words. In this part, the researcher found only a datum that is MACUSA. MACUSA is an acronym of The Magical Congress of the United States of America. MACUSA is located in the Woolworth Building in downtown New York City. MACUSA has the same functions as other magic regulatory agencies in other countries, such as the Ministries of Magic or the Councils of Magic.

Tina: Im taking you in.

Newt: -Youre taking me where?
Tina: Magical Congress of the United States of America.
Newt: So, you work for **MACUSA**? (00:13:26 – 00:13:27)

e. Multiple Processes

According to Yule (2010), Multiple Processes is a word-formation process that uses more than one-word formation process (60). Multiple processes are the process by using two or more types of the word-formation process, for example, the word vlog (from ‘video blog’) has undergone two processes. First blending, the word video clipped into “v” and the second process is blending too, the word blog clipped into “log” and then both of the word blended becomes the word vlog. So, the word vlog is through double blending processes. In this part, the researcher found six words.

Data 4. Swooping Evil

The name of beast Swooping Evil is made up of two base words “Swoop and Evil”. Swooping Evil has undergone two processes. The first process is derivation. The word swoop has put a suffix -ing at the end of the word to give it animate character and combine with the word evil. The result of the combination between those two words is Swooping Evil. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word Swooping means to move rapidly down through the air. While Evil is deep disobedience and abomination or something harmful and unwanted. The beast name Swooping Evil is taken to name beast that is a large butterfly-like creature that emerges from a small object, perhaps a cocoon. In the film, Swooping Evil also flies rapidly downward through the air as mentioned in literal meaning.

Kowalski: What you got there?
Newt: -This the locals call **Swooping Evil**, not the friendliest of names.
(00:38:19 – 00:38:21)

E. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, several things are found after analyzing the data. There are four types of word-formation processes applied in naming beast of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* film. The types of word-formation processes are compounding, blending, and multiple processes. Second of all, the types of word-formation found in the magic spell of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film. That is borrowing. Third of all, it found one type of word formation in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film to describe things. That is acronyms.

The first type of word formation process found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film is borrowing. The borrowing process is divided into two which are direct and indirect borrowing. One datum is found within the borrowing process which includes direct borrowing. The data which includes direct borrowing is Alohomora. The second type of word formation process found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film is compounding. There is a datum classified into compounding. That is Billywig. The third type of word formation process

found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film is an acronym. It found only a datum which is MACUSA. MACUSA is the abbreviation from the words of the Magical Congress of the United States of America.

The fourth type of word formation process found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film is blending. There is a datum classified into blending which is Demiguise. The last type of word formation process found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* film is multiple processes. That is Swooping Evil.

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