



**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS
IN COCO MOVIE**

Submitted by:

Sabila Alta Nindyakirana

NIM 13020118120040

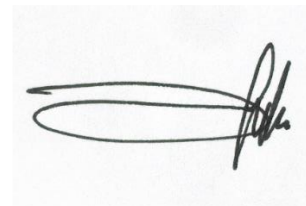
**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY SEMARANG**

2022

PRONOUNCEMENT

As an honest and responsible student, I state that this thesis is the result of my ideas and not taking any works from another thesis in any university and degree. I also ensure that every idea I got from other thesisers is written on my references.

Semarang, 10 November 2022

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Sabila Alta Nindyakirana

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

If you can dream it, you can do it.

Walt Disney

*This thesis is
dedicated to Myself
and those who I loved
the most*

APPROVAL

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS
IN COCO MOVIE**

Written by: Sabila Alta Nindyakirana

NIM: 13020118120040

Is approved by the thesis advisor

on 10th November 2022

Thesis Advisor



Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum

NIP. 195211031980121001

The Head of English Department



Dr. Drs. Oktiva Herry Candra M.Hum

NIP. 196710041993031003

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata I Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

on 16 December 2022

Chair Person

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Catur Kepirianto'.

Dr. Drs. Catur Kepirianto, M. Hum.
NIP. 196509221992031002

First Member

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Oktiva Herry Chandra'.

Dr. Drs. Oktiva Herry Chandra, M.Hum.
NIP. 196710041993031003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise Allah SWT, who has given us His countless mercy and a great blessing for our life. Thus, the author completed this thesis on schedule and under ideal circumstances. This section aims to express gratitude to all the relatives and friends who helped with this thesis. This gratitude may never match their assistance and support.

My advisor, Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M. Hum, has graciously given her time and energy to patiently offer her constructive suggestions and ongoing direction, without which I would be unsure of my ability to complete this thesis correctly.

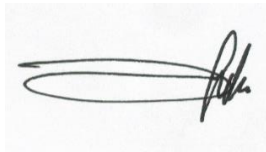
My greatest thank also goes to the following:

1. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum, as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Drs. Oktiva Herry Candra M.Hum, as the Head of the English Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. All lecturers of English Department Diponegoro University. Precious knowledge and their advice would be unforgettable for the writer.
4. My parents who are the biggest reasons and motivations for the writer to finish her education.
5. Nabila Alto Rofita, who always supports me from wherever she is.
6. Falah Alayyubi the one who always supports me in any conditions.

7. And all my friends who always accompany me in any situation.

Since I am aware that it is far from ideal, this thesis obviously needs improvement. Therefore, any advice and helpful suggestions would be appreciated and welcomed. Finally, I hope that others who are interested in learning more about a similar topic in general will find my thesis useful.

Semarang, 03 November 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop followed by a vertical stroke and a small flourish.

Sabila Alta Nindyakirana

TABLE OF CONTENT

PRONOUNCEMENT	II
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	III
APPROVAL	IV
VALIDATION	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	VI
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	VIII
LIST OF TABLES	X
ABSTRACT	XI
CHAPTER I.....	1
1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2. RESEARCH PROBLEMS.....	3
1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	3
1.4. PREVIOUS STUDY.....	3
1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY	5
1.6. WRITING ORGANIZATION.....	6
CHAPTER II.....	7
2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	7
2.1.1 Morphology	7
2.1.2 Morpheme.....	8
2.1.3 Word Formation Process	10
2.1.3.1 Coinage	11
2.1.3.2 Borrowing	11
2.1.3.3 Compounding.....	12
2.1.3.4 Blending.....	12
2.1.3.5 Clipping.....	13
2.1.3.6 Backformation.....	14
2.1.3.7 Conversion	14
2.1.3.8 Acronyms	15
2.1.3.9 Derivation.....	15
2.1.3.10 Multiple processes.....	16
2.2 RESEARCH METHODS	17
2.2.1 Research Design	17
2.2.2 Data and Data Source	17
2.2.3 Population and Sample	18
2.2.4 Data Collection	18
2.3. TECHNIQUE OF ANALYZING DATA	19
CHAPTER III	20

4.1 FINDINGS.....	20
4.2 DISCUSSION.....	21
4.2.1 Word Formation Process in Coco Movie	21
4.2.1.1 Coinage	22
4.2.1.2 Compounding.....	25
4.2.1.3 Blending	28
4.2.1.4 Clipping.....	29
4.2.1.5 Backformation.....	31
4.2.1.6 Conversion	33
4.2.1.7 Acronyms	36
4.2.1.8 Borrowing	37
4.2.1.9 Derivation.....	39
4.2.1.10 Multiple Process	43
4.2.2 Types of Morphemes in Coco Movie.....	44
4.2.2.1 Lexical Morpheme	45
4.2.2.2 Functional Morpheme	47
4.2.2.3 Derivational Morpheme	48
4.2.2.4 Inflectional Morpheme.....	50
BAB IV	52
4.1 CONCLUSION	52
4.2 SUGGESTION	54
REFERENCES.....	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Finding of Word Formation Processes in Coco Movie Script.....	22
Table 2: The Finding of Types of Morphemes in Coco Movie.	44

ABSTRACT

The origin area of a person influences the language used by each person. The use of language in different areas can lead to new vocabulary as a form of acculturation. The researcher found some vocabularies in the Coco movie, released on November 22, 2017. The data of this research are used from the Coco Movie transcript. This thesis aims to describes the types of words formation and the most dominant kind of morpheme in the script. The researcher uses theories from the book which discussed about morphology from George Yule (2010) and Francis Katamba (1994) as a reference for the process of forming a word and type of morpheme. This research is descriptive qualitative research which describes the findings of the discussion about the topic. The result of this research shows that the most used type of word formation process in Coco Movie is *derivation* in 17 of 65 data and the most used kind of morpheme is *lexical morpheme* in 44 data. From the analysis, the type of *derivation* is used because a lot of conversation describes things and situations. Whereas, the *lexical morpheme* is used more because the dominant word in the script is in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjective.

Keywords: Coco movie, word formation process, type of morphemes

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Nowadays, animations movie has become one of the famous movies in providing progress on the show by displaying differently from before. Animation is a method processed using computer technology to produce moving images in detailed. According to Stephenson (1967), frame-by-frame animation is a term used to describe how animation films are made. Producing moving images or writing was the first form of animation. Animation has become more complicated as a result of the digital revolution, which has made it easier to create moving graphics and intricate imagery, such as 3D animation. Many films nowadays use animation technology to get perfect and seamless outcomes, and Coco Movie is one of them.

Coco Movie was released by Walt Disney Pictures in 2017 which packaged in a computer-animated fantasy film technology by Pixar Animation Studios. This story is an original idea and directed by Lee Unkrich and co-directed by Adrian Molina. Location in a small village in Mexico with mexican cultural traditions, this film tells a series of conflicts between the member of Rivera family. This film has an intense moral message regarding a family relationship. At the beginning of the story, Miguel, the great-grandson of the Rivera family, secretly dreams of becoming a musician like his idol named Ernesto de la Cruz. However, he did not get support from his family because they have bitter past experiences with musicians. Starting from accidentally dropping a family photo of Imelda's mother

from their house ofrenda, Miguel discovered that the guitar belongs to his great-grandfather in the photo was the same as his idol, Ernesto de la Cruz. After that, he believed that Ernesto was his great-grandfather, further motivating him to become a musician.

When Miguel participates in a talent show on the night of the celebration, his grandmother destroys his guitar. Fight for his dream, Miguel intends to borrow Ernesto's guitar in his grave to participate in the talent show. When Ernesto's guitar is in hand, he would have thought that his actions would make him receive a curse by being trapped in the Land of the Dead or the world of the dead. To remove the curse, he must accept the blessings of his family's spirits before sunrise. Miguel intends to find Ernesto in the world to ask for prayers and musical blessings from him. Hector's ghost claims to have known Ernesto closely, so he assists Miguel is looking for Ernesto.

On the other hand, Hector also asks Miguel for help to bring a photo of himself when Miguel manages to return to the human world so that Hector can come down to earth to meet his daughter before she completely forgets him and he disappears. The Rivera family's old misunderstanding was mended when he revealed things he learned in the Land of the Dead. The Rivera family's spirits finally learnt the true story of their great-grandfather, whom they had long despised.

From this film, the researcher is interested in analyzing the language in this film. The use of language in this film is English. The film itself is set in Spain, so some of the narration is English which borrowed from Spanish language.

1.2.RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Based on the explanation of the background, the researcher will analyze the problem of word formation in this film. the thesis problems are as follows:

1. What are the types of word-formation processes used by characters of Coco Movie?
2. How are the used of types of morphemes in Coco film?
3. Why is the most dominant type of morpheme in Coco Movie?

1.3.OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The researcher aims to answer the formulation of the problems to be able to get the relevant answers. The aims can be elaborated as follows:

1. To identify the kinds of English word formation processes in the Coco Movie.
2. To describe the types of morphemes.
3. To describe the most dominant types of morphemes.

1.4.PREVIOUS STUDY

The researcher found ten previous studies discussed about word formation process and some studies which relate with the object of the study. Some studies of slang words that exist in literary works explore the sorts of word formation in slang words that are related to morphology. Several studies on the word-formation of English slang language have been conducted, and the most of them have the same problems of study, which is what the most types of the word-formation process are English slang language, and most of all had the same problems of study which is what the most types of the word-formation process.

The first thesis discussed about how the slang word are found which conducted by Dhita Novianti (2017) on *Deadpool Movie* and Afifah Rahmawati (2012) about slang words used by transsexual characters and how the slang words occurred in 5 Indonesian films. Next, two thesisers discuss the artist's work. First, Winarni Wahyu Ningsih (2020) discussed the meaning of slang language used in comments of Rich Brian's Youtube Channel. Second, Recza Maharani Augania Runuk (2021) about the formation of English slang words in selected songs in Rich Brian's Album 'Amen'. The last thesis, which discussed slang words in social media founded by Elsa Lisanul Fathonah (2018) about the formation and meaning of slang words on “Meme” Picture of Group “SHITPOSTBOT 5000” on Socia Media “FACEBOOK” and slang word meanings in Caption on @LAMBE_TURAH Instagram Account conducted by Elvina Sheryllia (2019).

The thesisers mentioned above are discussed the same topic with other each other, discussing the most word-formation process and the meaning. Some thesisers discussed *Minor Word Formation Process in The Hunger Games Trilogy Novels* by Claudia Angga Yudha Kusuma (2017). In order to answer the researche question, the researchers used the theories by O’Grady and de Guzman (2010). From the data, the researcher found that cliticization became the most frequently used processed to form the words in the novel.

The other journal which discussed about word formation is *The Analysis of Word Formation Process in The Jakarta Post Website* which conducted by Dian, Abdul, and Intan (2017). The reaserchers use qualitative research method and concluded that the new words which are formed through derivation process from

the base word with addition of affix and suffix or both.

Others thesis is the title '*The Word Formation Process in Minions Movie*' by Mutmainnah (2016), which discussed the types of the word-formation process and the function of word classes. The thesiser used only new words and phrases in the character of the Minion Movies.

The last previous study found which relate to the object of this thesis is '*An Analysis of the Lexical Ambiguity Used in Coco Movie Script*' conducted by Ratih Faina, Tri Rositadari and Andriamella Elfarissyah used a descriptive qualitative thesis and it was used documentation method and the conversation of movie script as a thesis instrument. Based on the result, they showed that there were 226 conversations using homophone words and 70 conversations using homograph words.

1.5.SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In this thesis, the researcher focuses on the theory of morphology, especially the theory of the word-formation process and type of morpheme, free morpheme and bound morpheme, based on Yule (2010). The script of Coco Movie is used as the object of study by researcher. To avoid extended explanation in this thesis, the researcher limited the data only a word or phrase used in the characters in Coco Movie.

1.6.WRITING ORGANIZATION

The researcher dived the discussion into four chapters.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the thesis mentions background of the study, thesis problems, objectives of the study, previous studies, scope of the study, writing organization.

CHAPTER 2

THEORY AND METHOD

The thesis explained George Yule's (2010) theory in this chapter and discussed in detail of the theory's coherence with this thesis. Moreover, the methods of analyzing.

CHAPTER 3

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings after analyzing the data are presented in this chapter, which include the word formation process and the types of morphemes of words which founded in the object.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the final result of the discussion of the study.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theories which will be used in this research. The theories presented by researcher are about morphology, morpheme and word formation process. This theory is relevant to the topic since the researcher is interested in how the words that occur in the film are constructed. The researcher uses the theory of word formation to figure out how and where the words are formed.

2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology or word form is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as forming a word. In short, morphology studies language itself, including variations in the formation of a word combination. According to Francis Katamba (1994) morphology provides a general theory about word-structure in all language formation in all the world.

Aronof and Fudeman (2005), in their book “*What is Morphology*” express that, in Linguistics, morphology leads to the study of the formation of word-formation systems that deals with the word, their structure, and how they are formed. In addition to Aronof and Fudeman (2005), Haspelmath (2002:1), in his book *Understanding Morphology*, mentions two kinds of definitions of morphology, namely 1) Morphology as a study of the systematic variation of word forms and

meanings, and 2) Morphology as a study that studies the combination of morphemes.

According to George Yule (2010), morphology is a study which investigating basic forms in language. Yule (2010) used Swahili language to explain the elements of morpheme, *nitakupenda* in English language same like *I will love you*. In Swahili language this word is a single word but in English language this called as a words. Yule (2010) presented in the following way:

Ni - ta - ku - penda

“I - will - you - love’

Even if the language has the same meaning, they have different elements. Swahili has one element, but English has several; this indicates that linguistic forms have been thoroughly investigated in terms of elements rather than just words. This element called as morphemes.

From the explanation above, morphology has a relationship with the study of words in the same direction as the researcher's research. The main point in morphology is to identify morphemes and their distribution in the formation of a word.

2.1.2 Morpheme

The smallest grammatical unit in a word which has meaning is called a morpheme. A morpheme cannot be further divided into smallest elements of language.

Booij (2005:8) stated that morpheme is a word with a grammatical meaning. This means that a morpheme is the smallest part or unit of words of linguistics

related to grammatical meaning. Other experts said the same sense. Lieber (2009:32) stated that morpheme is units which has meaning that are used to form words. It means that morpheme is the unit of the form word, which has a lot of meaning.

Other linguist, George Yule (2010), said morpheme consist of two types, such as **free morphemes** and **bound morphemes** which each types have several elements. George Yule (2010) said **free morpheme** is a morpheme that can stand alone by themselves as a single word. Free morpheme has two catagories such as lexical morpheme (as noun, adjective, and verbs) and functional morpheme (as an ordinary word which has meaning but need supporting word such as preposition, conjunction, article, and pronouns).

Other type according to George Yule (2010) are **Bound morpheme** as a morpheme that can't stand alone and need supporting word to have meaning. We can said bound morpheme as an affixes, but, there are some words which can't separate from affixes, for example: *receive, reduce, repeat*. We can't separate those words from *re* at the beginning and the following elements *-ceive, -duce, -peat*. They can't stand alone by themselves. This called as bound stems. Bound morpheme has divided into two types, as follows:

First, derivational morphemes which a type of morphemes can be used to produce new word. For example, the addition of derivational morpheme *-ness* changes the adjective *weak* into noun *weakness*. Other suffixes which used in derivational morpheme such as *-ity, -ist, -cy, -ism*, etc. The second of types of bound morpheme is inflectional morphemes which function is to indicates the grammatical

function of word. For specific to show the word as a singular word or plural words, past tense or not, comparative or possessive by adding suffixes -s(plural), -'s (possessive), -ed (past tense), etc.

From the explanation above, some experts say the same thing about morpheme is part of the word, and we can conclude that morpheme is the smallest part of a word and cannot be divided anymore, but can stand on its own.

2.1.3 Word Formation Process

A word is important for our survival. We should not suggest that a word is necessary; rather, we should say that it is a part of us. We can't survive without it. The word conveys all of our emotions. We express sadness, joy, anxiety, and even feelings using words. Words are employed as an intermediary by people all over the world to express their feelings, and this is what we call languages. According to George Yule (2010), Latin and Greek are languages that serve as mothers of languages. From the one language absorption come up another language which in turn produces a word in other languages.

Word Formation Process (also called *Morphological Process*) is a process by which new words are either taken and modified from existing words or by innovations, which subsequently become part of the language. According to George Yule (2010), there are eight-word formation processes:

2.1.3.1 Coinage

Coinage is pure term discovery of new words. The common sources of new word usually come from brands that become fame and people called it by the name of the brands. For example, *escalator* is the word from the brand of moving staircase from Otis Elevator Company. The word *escalator* become a widely used to called a moving staircase around the world. Another example of coinage based on the brand such as *jacuzzi*, *band-aid*, *rollerblade*, *jet ski*, etc. new word based on the name of a person or a place called as eponyms. When we talked about *jungle gyms* (we mean as a climbing frames) we used eponyms. Same as we talked about *pizza* is a baked round cake dough from the brand one of outlet pizza in US which is Pizza Hut.

2.1.3.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is word formation process of which taking over of word from other language. English was adopted by several languages which later became a more recognizable word than the original language itself, for example: *croissant* from French which indicates as a food, *dope* from Dutch, *lilac* from Persian which indicates as a color.

According to Francis Katamba (1994), stated that there are two types of borrowing; direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing is taking directly from other language, for example omelette from French. Other type, indirect borrowing which taking over word from other language gradually for example, *kahveh* (Turkish)>*kahva* (Arabic)>*koffie*>(Dutch)>*coffee* (English).

2.1.3.3 Compounding

The process of merging between two languages called as compounding. This new word very common produces in English word by merging two words into singular form and change into different function. According to Yule (2010), this technique is widespread in both German and English, for example merging two words into singular form: *underwear*, *fireworks*, *fingerprint*, *grandkids*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. The compound can also define as compound adjectives such as *good-looking* and *low-paid*. There is a different meaning in compounds of an adjective such as (*fast*) plus (*food*) as in a *fast-food* restaurant or a *full-time* job. Compounds *fast-food* and *full time* describes as an adjective in the word.

Another linguist, William O'Grady, stated that compounding has endocentric and exocentric characteristics. The definition of **endocentric** is a character that uses the rightmost component of a word to identify the general class and the meaning of the entire word. For example, the word *low-paid paid* as the rightmost part determines the whole meaning of the compound word, which means the salary under the minimum average. Another character, the definition of **exocentric**, is a character which has a different meaning from the original meaning of its parts of the component. For example, the word *sugarbaby* a meaning of a wealthy young person being used to fulfil anything needed by someone.

2.1.3.4 Blending

The combination of two distinct linguistic forms into a single phrase with the same meaning called as blending. Yule (2010) described this strategy as combining the

beginning and finish of two words. Some examples like a product from USA, *gasohole* is made from the word *gasoline* and *alcohol*. Other example like effect of something such as *smog* from two words *smoke* and *fog*, *smaze* from combined the word *smoke* and *haze*, *smurk* (*smoke+murk*). Other example for adjective is *brunch* (*breakfast+lunch*)

2.1.3.5 Clipping

Clipping is the term for a new word that has been abbreviated to make things easier to say while maintaining the original meaning. According to Yule (2010), in reduced the syllable of the word, usually take the beginning of the word (*facsimile*) in to *fax* word. Other example from Yule (2010) are *ad* from the word advertisement, *bra* from brassiere, *cab* from cabriolet, and *condo* from condominium. Clipping also used in nickname for their names such as *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, and *Mike*

Some reduction has become a slang word in British English and Australian technically known as **hypocorisms**. This term reduced long word into one syllable by adding *-y* or *-ie* in the end of the word. For example, *movie* from the word *moving pictures* and *telly* from the word *television*. It has also produced *Aussie* from *Australian*, *barbie* from barbecue, and *bookie* from *bookmaker*.

Other experts, Francis Katamba (1994), clipping is the new word formation with the same meaning as the original lexical term by deduct and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic. Same example like the previous experts, Katamba adds clipping which dropped the middle of a word, as in, *vegan* was formed from

veg(etari)an.

2.1.3.6 Backformation

Backformation is the process of extracting affixes to create new words. According to George Yule (2010), this term turned a word of one type (a noun) into a word of another type (a verb) (usually at the conclusion of the word). *Worker – work, editor – edit, sculptor – sculpt, and burglars – burgle* are some examples of changing the function of words. The method by which the noun *television* was first used and later the verb *televise* was created from it. Those are an example of backformation. *Donate* from *donation*, *emote* from *emotion*, *enthuse* from *enthusiasm* are some of the other words formed by this method.

2.1.3.7 Conversion

Conversion is the process of changing the form of a word while preserving the original form. The word noun as can be function as adjective or verb depending on the context of the conversation. George Yule (2010) label these common processes "category change" and "functional shift." A number of nouns such as *bottle, green, host* and *knife* have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: She *bottled* the beer for the party; Plant the tree to *green* the world; Someone has to *host* the meeting; she *knife* the carrot rudely. Those are the example of conversion noun to verb.

Otherwise, the process of conversion can be used to change the function verb in to noun. This has the same example like the previous sentence. What makes

difference is the noun (*butter*) added tenses in the end of the word (*battered*). Adjective (alert, smooth, sharp) can be conversion into verb, as in *to alert the kids; to smooth the cloth; to sharp the knife.*

2.1.3.8 Acronyms

New words formed from the initial letters of another set of words. According to George Yule (2010) the pronunciation consists of saying each the first letter of the separate word, these can be forms such as CD from the word *Compact Disk* or VCR *Video Cassette Recorder*. There are acronyms pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. Not only initial letters, but also many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as *laser* from the sentence *light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*, and *radar* from the sentence *radio detecting*.

The acronyms also used in Names for organizations, as in “World Health Organization” (WHO) and “North Atlantic Treaty Organization” (NATO). Nowadays many famous companies or brand using acronyms to called their name, as in “Bavarian Motor Works” (BMW), “Water Displacement 40th formula” (WD-40). Fashion and cosmetic brands also don't want to lose in branding their names, as in “Hennes and Mauritz” (H&M) and “Make-up Art Cosmetics” (MAC).

2.1.3.9 Derivation

Derivation is a process a new word formed by adding affixes in the word. Affixes itself dived into prefix and suffix. Prefixes is an affixes which added at the beginning of the word. Whereas, suffixes have to be added at the end of the word.

All English words formed by prefixes has a different result in concatenate the prefixes and the word, for example *ill – not (illegal)*, *in – in (insert)*, *de – off (deactive)*. The example of suffixes, as in *endless*, *childish*, *strengthen*, *serenity*. However there are suffixes which has two suffixes in one word, as in *foolishness*. There are two suffixes which are *-ish* and *-ness*.

There are another types of affixes, but is uncommon in English but appear in other languages. This called infix. Infix is another term of slang by added one word in the middle another word. This usually used to express the feelings. For example, *Hallebloodylujah! Absogoddamlutely! and Unfuckinbelievable!*

2.1.3.10 Multiple processes

Multiple process is a new word produced by multiple processes of word formation process. To be clear, multiple process where the process of word formation is assisted by several types of processes. According to George Yule (2010) the term *deli* has two process which are first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. Other example from Yule (2010), the word *snowballed* can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which the word *snow* and the word *ball* were combined into the word *snowball* as noun, which was then turned into a verb by adding *+ed* through derivation process in the word.

2.2 RESEARCH METHODS

2.2.1 Research Design

This research will be conducted using descriptive qualitative. According to Vickie A. Lambert and Clinton E. Lambert (2012: 255), The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.

The qualitative descriptive method aims to produce a summary that includes the truth in an activity or event in individuals or groups. Therefore, in carrying out this method, researchers must watch and understand the meaning of the plot in the Coco film. After understanding, the researcher will begin to analyze the problems of the study using the theory that has been used in the previous study but still on the method used.

2.2.2 Data and Data Source

In analyzing the movie, the research uses the data from the transcript of Coco Movie, especially all the utterance of the words by all characters as the specific data analysis. The writer obtained the script from <https://www.studiobinder.com/blog/coco-script-screenplay-pdf-download/> and watched the movie through the platform Netflix. The population of the data for this research are the words that used in this movie.

2.2.3 Population and Sample

According to Sutopo (2002:69), stated that the written documents and archives have important roles as content analysis in qualitative research. The researcher uses document method because the source of the data is in the form of transcript movie and the data are listed on separate lines to analyze each data to find their meanings individually. The population of this research is all of the utterances word and dialogues are spoken by the characters in the story. In sampling technique, the researcher uses purposive sampling by taking the sampling which appropriate with the aims of the study. This sampling method is not time to collect the entirety data, yet it is functioned to analyze-depth in a specific context (Sutopo 2002:37). In taking the sample, the researcher must ensure that the phrase or dialogue by the characters contains words that are a bit difficult to decipher.

2.2.4 Data Collection

According to Dr Roger Sapsford and Victor Jupp (2006), This chapter has designed research to possible conclusions about the research problem that can flow logically from the evidence generated. Valid answers start with clear questions, so what is the research problem or question at the centre of your proposed?

The following is a design that has been made by researcher in order to make it easier to find the data:

1. Watching the Coco movie over and over again. By watching the movie so
2. Download the Coco movie script in

<https://www.studiobinder.com/blog/coco-script-screenplay-pdf-download/>

3. Searching for words that are used.
4. Analyzing the language. At this stage, the researcher analyzes the types of the word-formation process and types of morphemes which existing in the
5. Grouping words into each type of word formation process
6. Determining the conclusion of the study

2.3. TECHNIQUE OF ANALYZING DATA

After collecting data, the researcher started to analyze the existing data. In analyzing, the researcher did several steps:

1. The researcher finding the word which appear in the script of Coco movie. After finding the data, the researcher identified the word based on the type of word formation then collected according to their type.
2. The researcher inserted the existing data according to the type of word formation process based of Yule (2010) then start to identify and analyze the data. Further, the result will show in Table 1.
3. After that, the data that have been found in the table will be discuss and explained in paragraph.
4. The researcher next to the second topic to find the type of morpheme. After determining the class of word formation then the researcher classified the word into the type of morpheme in order to answer the second questions. The result will be note in the table 2.
5. The researcher explained the result of the finding then give them some comment and suggestion.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the line of the study, the researcher will be presenting the findings of the word used in the Coco Movie script in this chapter. The process of analysing the word formation and the type of morpheme-based on George Yule (2010) and Francis Katamba (1994). In order to answer the problems of the study, the researcher presents the result by submitting the data into the table according to their category and calculates the percentage of the occurrence. There are two parts and two tables in this section; the table of type of word formation process and the type of morpheme. The researcher will divide each table data into two sections table; type and frequency.

4.1 FINDINGS

This section is the result of the finding data of word formation process in Coco movie script. There are two tables are used to display the data. First table stated the type of word formation processes; there are *coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, borrowing, derivation, multiple process* and second table stated the types of morphemes that includes as *lexical morpheme, functional morpheme, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme*.

The findings data of the words in Coco movie in total is 65 data that indicates a word-formation process and types of morphemes. The researcher analyzed the data

based on George Yule (2010), Francis Katamba (1994), and William O'Grady (2001) in analyzing the data to find the result. According to Yule (2010), the types of word formation are *coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, borrowing, derivation, and multiple processes*. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that **the most used type of word formation process in Coco movie is *derivation* in 17 of 65 data**. Meanwhile, according to Yule (2010), kinds of morphemes are *lexical morphemes, functional morphemes, derivational morphemes, and inflectional morphemes*. **The researcher found that the most used kind of morpheme is *lexical morpheme* in 44 data**.

4.2 DISCUSSION

4.2.1 Word Formation Process in Coco Movie

Based on George Yule (2010) there are ten types of word formation, while the researcher only found eight types of word formation in Coco Movie, there are *coinage, compounding, clipping, backformation, conversion, borrowing, derivation, multiple process*. The table below will display the percentage the type of word formation process:

Table 1: The Finding of Word Formation Processes in Coco Movie Script.

No	Word Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Coinage	10
2.	Compounding	12
3.	Blending	-
4.	Clipping	3
5.	Backformation	5
6.	Conversion	6
7.	Acronyms	-
8.	Borrowing	9
9.	Derivation	17
10.	Multiple process	3

Based on the table 1 above, the total of the findings data is 65 data of word formation process in Coco Movie. From the total data, the most uses the type of word formation process in Coco Movie is *Derivation* in 21 data, followed by *compounding* in 12 data, *coinage* in 10 data, *borrowing* in 9 data, *conversion* in 6 data, *backformation* in 5 data, 3 data for each types *clipping* and *multiple process*. A more detailed and descriptive explanation is below:

4.2.1.1 Coinage

Coinage is pure term discovery of new words. The name of brand become the sources of the new word because people called it by the name of the brands. The researcher found 10 data of coinage as following:

Data 1

Page: 12, Line: 14

MIGUEL : Sit. Down. Roll over. Shake. Fist bump.

Narrator : Dante obeys to the best of his ability.

The word fist bump is the same gesture as a shaking and slapping hand to celebrate wins. The fist bump occurred in 1970 from basketball star Fred Carter when he and his team won the game and bounced all the hand players to celebrate the win. With the world's growth, fist bump nowadays replaced the fame of handshake and became the new word.

Data 3

Page: 50, Line: 31

HÉCTOR : Dead as a doorknob.

(beat)

So listen,

Miguel : this place runs on memories. When you're well remembered, people put up your photo and you get to cross the bridge and visit the living on Día de Muertos.

(beat)

Unless you're me.

The word doorknob was heard in western Canada. It is a kind of game in which the rule is every time you get a fart, you have to say “*safety*” before your friend says “*Doorknob*”. This slang word is a kind of nickname for a foolish person. As related to the script, Hector is a homeless person covering Miguel’s face with shoe polish,

then he is recognized as ridiculous. Finally, Hector says, “dead as a doorknob,” which means that Miguel looks like a reckless skeleton.

Data 5

Page: 62, Line: 12

HÉCTOR : I would, Cheech, but the thing is -- me and my friend, Miguel, we really need to borrow your guitar.

CHICHARRÓN : My guitar?!

HÉCTOR : Yes?

Cheech is a word from Perth, Western Australia. It is a kind of nickname for someone’s close friend. The word “*Cheech*” in the friendship means they are loved and valued by each other. In the scenes of the movie, Hector calls his close friend, Chicharron, “*Cheech*”, which means he loves and gives respect to him because when he was alive, hector always depended on borrowing things from him.

Data 6

Page: 69, Line: 28

HÉCTOR : Come on, yell! Belt it out! OOOOOOH

HE-HE-HEY! Ha! Ah, feels good! Okay -- now you.

MIGUEL : (uncertain)

Ah -- ah -- ayyyyy yaaaaayyyyay –

The slang meaning of *belting it out* is singing loudly. The word *belt it out* comes from the English *belt*. In the dictionary, the word *belt* means an accessory in the waist, but other translates say *belt* as a zone, region, area or someplace with considerable authority. In this movie, the context of this meaning is not place or

accessories, and the researcher deduces the meaning *belt* as a loud. Hector asks everybody to enjoy the song and sing loudly.

Data 7

Page: 77, Line: 21

Mama Imelda : Oh, I loved it. (reminiscing) I remember that feeling, when my husband would play, and I would sing and nothing else mattered. But when we had Coco, suddenly -- there was something in my life that mattered more than music. I wanted to put down roots. He wanted to play for the world.

The word *put down roots* means, in slang, get something new. In the context of this movie, after mama Imelda has Coco, she wants something new in her life. She didn't want to be a part of the music anymore. She made her choice to give her life for Coco, her daughter.

4.2.1.2 Compounding

According to William O'Grady (2001), compounding is a combination of lexical categories from compound words such as; a noun, a verb, or an adjective. The rightmost of the lexical determines the type of compounding is characteristic of **endocentric** and **exocentric** can mentioned as figure of speech because the word has similar style with idiom. In simple, compounding is a process of a word merging two words into one meaning and it have three types; noun compounding, verb compounding and adjective compounding. This term usually changes the form of

both real forms. For example, the word *fingerprint* is verb compounding that comes by merging two words, *finger(N)* and *print (V)*. The researcher found 12 data of compounding in Coco movie and the data will describe in below:

Noun Compounding

Data 13

Page: 2, Line: 20

MIGUEL (V.O.) : She found a way to provide for her daughter –


(beat)

She rolled up her sleeves and she learned to make shoes.

(beat)

She could have made candy!

Narrator

 : Amongst the papel picado, a stick swings at a strung-up piñata which bursts with candy.

MIGUEL (V.O.) : Or *fireworks!*

The Narator : *Fireworks* go off in the background.

The word *fireworks* indicate noun compounding. Eventhough, O’Grady (1997) stated that the rightmost of the phrase is the head of the compounds, in this case, we see in the context that *firework* is a noun compounding. The word *firework* comes by merging two words: *fire* as a noun which means flame, and *work* as a verb which means perform of something. When those two words combined into a singular became the word, *firework* means sparkly fire flying in the sky. In Coco movie, the word *firework* is frequently used because the theme of this film is festive.

Data 16

Page: 2, Line: 35

MIGUEL (V.O.) : Then her grandkids got roped in. As her family grew, so did the business.

The word *grandkids* indicate the noun compounding process because the word *kids* is a head of the word. The word '*grandkids*' is derived by merging two words, *grand* as an adjective and *kids* as a verb. *Grand* itself has a meaning something great and *kids* is a child. Through the compounding process, the merging of the two words *grand* and *kids* became *grandkids*, meaning as kids from the son and daughter. This component recognized as **endocentric** character because the rightmost component explained the whole meaning as kids from the kids. In this film, Miguel said *grandkids* to indicate their family from Abuelita until he works as shoemaking.

Data 22

Page: 42, Line: 35

MAMÁ IMELDA : Miguel.

CLERK : Nailed it. Now say: I give you my blessing.

MAMÁ IMELDA : I give you my blessing.

The word *nailed it* indicates a noun compounding process because the word *it* is a head of the word. The word '*nailed it*' is derived by merging two words, *nailed* as a verb and *it* as a noun. *Nailed* is an action of getting on something and succeeding, while *it* is a pronomina noun. When those two words gather as *nailed it*, it has meaning as success or correct. This component recognized as **exocentric** character

because the rightmost component explained the whole meaning as great. In this movie, that word means right. When Mama Imelda followed what Clerk said, and it was right, Clerk said *Nailed it*.

Verb Compounding

Data 19

Page: 7, Line: 14

MIGUEL : Hey, hey! Dante!

Narrator : Miguel holds the pan dulce over Dante's head.

MIGUEL : Sit. Down. ***Roll over***. Shake. Fist bump.

Narrator : Dante obeys to the best of his ability.

MIGUEL : Good boy, Dante!

The word *roll-over* indicates a verb compounding process by merging two different word forms. In this case, as in the previous example of noun compounds, the head of the phrase is an adverb. But if we see in the context, the word *roll-over* indicates a verb compound from the words *roll* as a noun which means twisting something, and *over* as an adverb which means above. Through the compounding process, the word *roll-over* became a singular word that means twirl. In relation to the *Coco* movie, Miguel asks Dante to twirl following his instruction.

4.2.1.3 Blending

Blending is the process of combining two separate words into a singular word, becoming a new word. The difference between compounding and blending is the merging of the words only the first syllable of the first word and the last syllable of

the other word. According to Katamba (1994), blend usually involves two words that have the same phonologically and semantically. For examples smoke+fog (*smog*), smoke+maze (*smaze*), breakfast+lunch (*branch*), motor+hotel (*motel*).

O’Grady (1997) stated that blends are words that are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items. Sometimes a word is made by the combination of compound and blend process, such as; *workaholic*, *medicare*, *guesstimate*. In this research, the researcher doesn’t find any blending process in Coco movie.

4.2.1.4 Clipping

Clipping is a process of a new word by cutting the syllable of a word, it is usually only take first until the third alphabet of the word. According to Yule (2010), in reducing the syllable of the word, typically, take the beginning of the word (*facsimile*) into a *fax* word. Other examples from Yule (2010) are *ad* (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), and it can be used to the name of someone, such as *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Ron*, *Sam*. Some reduction is hypocorism reducing the long word into one syllable by adding -y or -iein the end of the word, for example, movies (“moving pictures”) and telly (“television”). In this research, the researcher finds three clipping processes in Coco movie.

Data 23

Page: 107, Line: 34

MIGUEL : SING!

Narrator : Imelda, seeing that the guards are approaching, closes her eyes, grasps the mic, and follows Miguel's instructions.

The word “*mic*” indicates a clipping process because the word is shortened from the word *microphone*. When mama Imelda saw the guard, Miguel screamed for her to sing, then she grabbed the *mic* in front of her and tried to run away from the guard in slay.

Data 24

Page: 105, Line: 34

MIGUEL : The photo!

Narrator : The rest of the Riveras emerge from the corridor. Outnumbered, de la Cruz turns and runs.

The word “*photo*” is shortened word from the word *photograph*. The process of this word is indicated as a clipping process; only two syllables of the word *photograph* were used. Concerning the movie, Miguel screams at the photo to remind his family about the photo stolen by De la Cruz.

Data 25

Page: 48, Line: 17

Narrator : Miguel pulls Héctor into a phone booth to avoid suspicion.

MIGUEL : Yeah, I'm alive. And if I wanna get back to the Land of the Living, I need de la Cruz's blessing.

The word “*phone*” indicates a clipping process in the formation of the word. The word “*phone*” is shortened from the word *telephone*, which only uses two syllables at the end of the word. Concerning the script, the narrator describes that Miguel pulls Hector into a phone booth so he can seriously talk with Hector.

4.2.1.5 Backformation

Backformation is a process of new word by removing the one or more syllables and eventually an affix in the end of the word, usually changing the form a noun in to a verb or vice versa. According to George Yule (2010), this term changes the function of a word (a noun into an adjective or vice versa) by adding suffixes after the word. *Worker – work, editor – edit, sculptor – sculpt, winner – win* are some examples of changing the function of words. To make clear the definition, the researcher found some examples of backformation in Coco movie:

Data 26

Page: 35, Line: 12

ARRIVALS AGENT : Welcome back! Anything to *declare*?

TRAVELER : Some churros -- from my family.

ARRIVALS AGENT : How wonderful! Next!

The word “*declare*” is a word that comes from the word “*declaration*,” which has a process reduction of some syllables at the end of the word. The process caused the form and the meaning of the word; the word “*declare*” as a verb means stating something. Then, the word “*declaration*” as a noun means announcement. In the relationship of the Coco movie, the Arrival agent asks the traveler how the holiday

of visiting the family.

Data 27

Page: 57, Line: 21

HÉCTOR : That bum! Who doesn't show up to his own rehearsal?

MIGUEL : If you're such good friends, how come he didn't invite you?

HÉCTOR : He's YOUR great-great grandpa. How come he didn't invite YOU?

The word "*Invite*" is a word that comes from the word "*invitation*," which means guest card. The word "*invitation*" as a noun has a process reduction of some syllables at the end of the word that became the word "*Invite*" as a verb which means asking or persuading to come or join. In Coco's movie, the word "*Invite*" that is used by Miguel to satirize Hector why his great-great-grandfather didn't give Hector a guest card.

Data 28

Page: 68, Line: 10

HÉCTOR : You always this nervous before a performance?

MIGUEL : I don't know -- I've never performed before.

HÉCTOR : What?! You said you were a musician!

The word "*performed*" is a verb form that means doing something in front of many people. The word "*performed*" comes from reducing some syllables at the end of the word "*performance*," meaning a show. Concerning Coco movie, Miguel used the word "*performed*" to explain that he never be a part of a show.

Data 29

Page: 68, Line: 17

HÉCTOR : What?! You said you were a musician!

MIGUEL : I am! (beat) I mean I will be. Once I *win*.

HÉCTOR : That's your plan?!

• (beat)

No, no, no, no, no, you have to win, Miguel. Your life
LITERALLY depends on you winning! AND YOU'VE NEVER
DONE THIS BEFORE?!

The word "*win*" comes from the word "*winner*," which means the victor. The word "*win*" (verb) comes from the process of reducing some syllables at the end of the word "*winner*" (noun). Concerning the Coco movie, Miguel said "*once I win*" means he wants to be the show's victor.

4.2.1.6 Conversion

Conversion is the process of changing the function and the meaning of a word while preserving the original form (without reduction or add affix). For example, the word noun can function as an adjective or verb depending on the conversation context. The researcher found some examples which appear in Coco movie:

Data 31

Page: 3, Line: 35

MIGUEL : Holá, Mamá Coco.
MAMÁ COCO : How are you, Julio?
MIGUEL (V.O.) : Actually, my name is Miguel. Mamá Coco has trouble remembering things --But it's good to talk to her anyway. So, I tell her pretty much everything.

The the narrator used the word “*pretty*” to express the form of adverb. The word “*pretty*” is not a new term, but it is a word that has two meanings. In the context of the script, the narrator used the word “*pretty*” as an adverb. Another meaning of the word “*pretty*” is beautiful, but it doesn’t correlate to the conversation of the word. Miguel said, “*So, I tell her pretty much everything,*” which means that he told his grandmother almost everything he has been living.

Data 32

Page: 4, Line: 30

ABUELITA : Aw, you're a twig, mijo. Have some more.
MIGUEL : No, gracias.
ABUELITA : I asked if you would like more tamales.

The data above state the word “*twig*” is the slank word of the word thin. The word “*twig*” commonly means a branch. The narrator uses the conversion process to change the word “*twig*” as a noun means branch, into “*twig*” as an adjective means thin, because the shape of the branch which slim and small same as the

description of thin. The conversion process changes the word's form and meaning but keeps the word itself.

Data 33

Page: 10, Line: 9

MIGUEL : I just can't really talk about any of this at home so –

PLAZA MARIACHI : Look, if I were you I'd march right up to my family and say, "Hey! I'm a musician. Deal with it!"

MIGUEL : I could never say that –

PLAZA MARIACHI : You ARE a musician, no?

The data above show that the word march indicates a verb that means stand tall bravely. The term "*march*" is not a new word or slang word but a word with a conversion process that has some meaning in one word without reducing or adding affixes. The term "*march*" commonly means a noun which the name of the month after *February* and before *April*. The narrator uses the word "*march*" to describe Miguel having to stand tall, bravely face his family, and tell them he wants to be a musician.

Data 34

Page: 9, Line: 32

MIGUEL : -- If it wasn't for my family.

PLAZA MARIACHI : (playful) Ay, ay, ay, muchacho.

MIGUEL : Huh? PLAZA MARIACHI I asked for a shoe shine, not your life story.

The narrator used the word "shine" above as a noun, sole shoe service. The word "shine" (noun) above is derived from the word "shine" (verb) which means glow or flame but is used as a noun. Then, the narrator chooses the word "shine" (noun) as a result of the service shoe sole (verb). The term "*shine*" is not a new term or slang word in English, but it has a conversion process in which one word has several meanings without any reduction or adding affixes.

Data 36

Page: 54, Line: 13

HÉCTOR : Ceci -- I know, Ceci. I know, I know. Ceci -- Ceci -- Ceci. Ceci –
Narrator : As Héctor tries to talk her down, Dante wanders away from the
costume area.
MIGUEL : Dante -- Dante!
Narrator : Miguel chases *after* him.

The narrator used the word "after" (verb) in the script to describe chasing Dante, who walked out of the room. The term "after" is not a new word or slang word in English, but it is a word that has a conversion process where one word has several meanings. Another meaning of the word "after" is "after" as a conjunction that functions to connect words to make them meaningful.

4.2.1.7 Acronyms

The acronym is a process of shortening several words by collecting the first letter of the word. Generally, this process abbreviates the organization's name (NATO NASA WHO). As the growth time, the abbreviation of the name is applied in the

designation of everyday terms, including the brand of make-up and others. For example, the word compact disk shortens to CD, Video Cassette Recorder as VCR, and the brand make up.

In abbreviation, the terms collect not only the uppercase first letter but also the designation of everyday terms which contain the first syllable and letter such as radio detecting and ranging as radar, and zone improvement plan as zip. In Coco movie, the research did not find any acronyms process in the script.

4.2.1.8 Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of taking over a word from other languages. According to George Yule (2010), English was adopted by several languages, which later became a more recognizable word than the original language itself. For example, *creature* (French), *table* (Latin), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), and *pretzel* (German). Another linguist, Francis Katamba (1994), states two types of borrowing: direct and indirect. Direct borrowing is taking directly from other languages, for example, an omelette from French. Another taking over words from other languages gradually called indirect borrowing, for example, *pauper* (Latin) > *povre* (Old French) > *pobre* > (Spanyol) > *poor* (English). To make it more precise, the researcher found several borrowing processes in Coco movie:

Data 58

Page: 34, Line: 34

MIGUEL : Are those--? Alebrijes! But those are—

TÍO OSCAR : REAL alebrijes. Spirit creatures –

TÍA ROSITA : They guide souls on their journey –

The word "*creatures*" is the English language borrowed from the French language taken from Old Latin. The term "*creatures*" through an indirect borrowing process, borrowing from other languages and changing into English. Firstly, the word "*creatures*" comes from the Latin language (*Creatura*), then used by the French language (*créature*) and English as *creatures*.

Data 64

Page: 62, Line: 34

CHICHARRÓN : Like the time you promised to bring back my van?

HÉCTOR : Uh –

CHICHARRÓN : Or my mini-fridge?

HÉCTOR : Ah, you see –

CHICHARRÓN : Or my good napkins? My lasso? My femur?!

HÉCTOR : No, no, not like those times.

The word "*lasso*" is borrowed from Spanish, meaning a long leather rope with a noose used specifically for catching horses and cows. The term "*lasso*" is borrowed from the Spanish language, which is taken from Latin (*laqueum*), then used in the Old French language (*laz*) and in English (*lasso*). Concerning the movie, Chicharron says, "*Or my good napkins? My lasso? My femur?!*" this means that

Hector wants to borrow Chicharron's things. Still, he didn't believe in Hector because many things that Hector borrowed didn't return. The narrator chose the word "*lasso*" because the setting of place and the movie's actor is native Spanish.

Data 65

Page: 84, Line: 20

MIGUEL : I would move Heaven and Earth for you, mi amigo. *Salud!*

Narrator : In the clip Don Hidalgo and de la Cruz drink. De la Cruz spits.

The word "*Salud*" is borrowed from Spanish, which in English means "*health*." It is commonly used for cheering the toast purpose to pray for safety. The term "*Salud*," first, is taken from Latin (*salutare*) and it was absorbed in English into the word (*salute*). Then, it spread in French in the 1920s as "*salut*" and Spanish. This term spread through the adoption of the word into American film and television. Concerning the movie, Miguel repeats the dialogue in De la Cruz, "*I would move Heaven and Earth for you, mi amigo. Salud!*" while demonstrating the scene in the movie, cheering the toast. The narrator chose the word "*Salud*" because the setting of place and the movie's actor is native Spanish.

4.2.1.9 Derivation

The derivation process is to add affixes to the word to make a new word. Adding the affixes can be prefixes or suffixes in one word whose purpose is to create a new word with a different meaning. For example, the word *possible* adds prefix *im-* became the word *impossible*, the word *not* adding prefixes *ill-* became illegal, and

the word *off* adding prefixes *de-* became *deactivate*. In relation Coco movie, the researcher found the derivation process in the script. To make it clear, the researcher described the data of derivation process in Coco movie as the following:

Data 71

Page: 100, Line: 31

FAMILY : Miguel! / Miguelito! / Ay, gracias a Dios! / It's Miguel! /
He's all right! / Oh thank goodness! / Gracias, Dios mío!

From the data above, the moment when Miguel return to his family after being stuck in the abyss with Hector, his family greets him with happiness and be grateful that Miguel is safe by saying, “*Oh thank goodness! / Gracias, Dios mío!” The word “*goodness*” (noun), uttered by the family, is the form of a noun derived from the word “*good*” as an adjective added by the suffix *ness*.*

Data 72

Page: 88, Line: 13

DE LA CRUZ : Héctor, please—
HÉCTOR : Those were MY songs you took. MY songs that made YOU
famous.
MIGUEL : W-What?
HÉCTOR : If I'm being forgotten, it's because you never told anyone
that I wrote them –

From the conversation above, Hector feels angry and disappointed with his friend, De La Cruz, for stealing his songs and making him forgotten by people in human life. De La Cruz, who poisoned Hector, stole all Hector's works and became

"*famous*." He made Hector forgotten and detested by his own family. The researcher found the word "*famous*" (adjective), which derived from the word "*fame*" + *ous* at the end of the word. Through the derivation process, the word "*fame*" (noun) became "*famous*" (adjective).

Data 75

Page: 60, Line: 28

Narrator : Graffiti on the archway depicts skeletal angels with wings the color of marigolds. Inside the archway, a group of ratty skeletons huddle around a burning trashcan and laugh raucously. They are gray and dusty, not unlike Héctor, but there's a camaraderie about them.

The conversation above describes the lives of almost forgotten souls in the Land of the dead. Their place is like under the bridge, far from the city crowd. They talk and joke "*raucously*" like a sick person because they wait the time until people in human life will forget them. The word "*raucously*" is derived from the word "*raucous*," which, through the derivation process by adding the suffix "*ly*" at the end of the word, in the purpose of changing the form "*raucous*" (adjective) into "*raucously*" (adverb) which means hoarsely.

Data 77

Page: 41, Line: 21

MAMÁ IMELDA : But none of this explains why I couldn't cross over.

Narrator : Miguel realizes something. He sheepishly pulls out the folded photo.

The conversation above describes why Mama Imelda can't cross over to human life because there is no photo of Mama Imelda in human life. Miguel took her picture from ofrenda because of an accident. In the snippet dialogue above, Miguel pulled out the photo "*sheepishly*" from his pocket to his family. The word "*sheepishly*" is derived from the word "*sheep*," which means shy. Through the derivation process, the word "*sheep*" (noun) adding double suffixes "*sheep*" + *ish* became "*sheepish*" (adjective) means *blushful*, then "*sheepish*" + *ly* became "*sheepishly*" (adverb) means *shyly*.

Data 79

Page: 7, Line 7

Narrator : The fantastical wooden animal sculptures each play a different tone like a marimba. Miguel finishes with a SMACK on a trash can, out of which a pops up a scrappy ***hairless*** Xolo dog. The dog, DANTE, barks and jumps up to lick Miguel, who laughs.

The word "*hairless*" is derived from the word "*hair*." Through the derivation process, the word "*hair*," by adding the suffix "*less*" at the end of the word, changes the form "*hair*" (noun) into "*hairless*" (adjective), which means bald. The conversation above describes how Miguel enjoyed the moment he walked into his village by playing with the wooden animal sculptures and smacking the trash can. Then he met Dante, the "*hairless*" street dog.

4.2.1.10 Multiple Process

Multiple process is a new word in which the word formation through two or more processes. According to George Yule (2010), the term *deli* has two processes: first, borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. To make it clear, the researcher found a word that the word formation through multiple processes.

Data 89

Page: 2, Line: 35

MIGUEL (V.O.) : Then she taught her daughter to make shoes. And
later, she taught her son-in-law.

Narrator : She introduces a suitor to the family business.

MIGUEL (V.O.) : Then her grandkids got ***roped in***. As her family grew, so
did the business.

The word “*roped in*” is derived from the word “*rope*,” which means “*bound*.” The word “*roped in*” is an example of multiple processes because word formation is derived from two methods. First, the derivation process adds the suffix *-ed* to the first word and becomes the word “*roped*.” Then the continued process is compounding, which adds the word “*in*” after the word “*roped*”, and then it becomes the word “*roped in*”, which means *bound*. In the conversation above, Miguel describes the history of his family business.

Data 90

Page: 28, Line: 5

MIGUEL : I'm sorry –

Narrator : Timing to the explosions, Miguel throws his shoulder into the rusted-shut window pane and forces it open with a scraping KRRRR-LANK! He slinks inside the tomb.

The word “*rusted shut*” is derived from the word “*rusted*,” which means “*clinker*.” The word “*rusted shut*” is an example of multiple processes because word formation is derived from two methods. First, the derivation process adds the suffix *-ed* to the first word and becomes the word “*rusted*.” Then adds the word “*shut*” after the word “*rusted*”, and then it becomes the word “*rusted shut*”, which means *clinker*, which indicates a compounding process. In the conversation above, the narrator describes how Miguel get into the tomb of De la Cruz to borrow his guitar.

4.2.2 Types of Morphemes in Coco Movie

The researcher found ninety data on the type of morphemes in Coco Movie. These are *lexical morpheme, functional morpheme, derivational morpheme, and inflectional morpheme*. The table below represents the percentage of the finding data of the type of morpheme in Coco Movie

Table 2: The Finding of Type of Morpheme in Coco Movie.

No	Types of Morphemes	Frequency
1.	Lexical Morpheme	44

2.	Functional Morpheme	1
3.	Derivational Morpheme	18
4.	Inflectional Morpheme	2
		65

From the table above, the most frequently used types of morphemes in Coco movie are *derivational morpheme* in 21 data, followed by *lexical morpheme* in 44 data, *Inflectional morpheme* in 2 data, and *Functional morpheme* in 1. The description below will explain more about the use of the type of morpheme in Coco movie.

4.2.2.1 Lexical Morpheme

Yule (2010) said a **free morpheme** is a morpheme that consists of a single unit that has meaning. Free morpheme has two categories: *lexical morpheme* (as a noun, adjective, and verbs) and *functional morpheme* (as a common word that has meaning but needs supporting a word such as preposition, conjunction, an article, and pronouns).

As mentioned above, a lexical morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and have a physical form or form of activity. The form of lexical meaning includes noun, verb, and an adjective; for example, house, horse, mouse, run, climb or form of an activity such as invitation, promotion, and singer. The researcher found fifty-six data of lexical morphemes in Coco movie. The description will explain below.

Data 6

Page: 69, Line 28

HÉCTOR : Now gimme your best grito!

MIGUEL : My best grito?

HÉCTOR : Come on, yell! **Belt it out!** OOOOOOH HE-HE-HEY! Ha!

Ah, feels good! Okay -- now you.

The word “*belt it out*” is slang for singing *loudly*. Hector asks Miguel to show him the best scream of Miguel. Firstly, Miguel felt doubtful because he had never sung or screamed before to anyone. Hector gave an example first to Miguel, “OOOOOOH HE-HE-HEY! Ha!” because Hector is a singer, he sings loudly easily. The word “*belt it out*” is categorized as a lexical morpheme because it is a slang word for *sing loudly*, which is a verb or action of singing.

Data 21

Page: 10, Line: 31

PLAZA MARIACHI : Ah, mira, mira! They're setting up for tonight. The music competition for Día de Muertos. You wanna be like your hero? You should **sign up!**

MIGUEL : Uh-uh, my family would freak!

PLAZA MARIACHI : Look, if you're too scared, then, well -- have fun making shoes.

The conversation above is described when Mariachi tells Miguel to be brave to face his family and says he wants to be a musician. If Miguel does not have enough encouragement to say those words to his family, Mariachi suggests signing up to

show his talent in the competition music. Still, Miguel is afraid to deal with it with his family. The word “*sign up*” is categorized as a lexical meaning. The word “*sign up*” has the same meaning as an action of *register* where the form of the word is a verb.

4.2.2.2 Functional Morpheme

The second type of free morpheme is a functional morpheme, a common word with meaning but needs support—examples, such as prepositions, conjunction, an article, and pronouns. The researcher found several examples of functional morpheme in Coco movie. The explanation will be derived below.

Data 36

Page: 54, Line: 13

HÉCTOR : Ceci -- I know, Ceci. I know, I know. Ceci -- Ceci -- Ceci. Ceci –

Narrator : As Héctor tries to talk her down, Dante wanders away from the costume area.

MIGUEL : Dante -- Dante!

Narrator : Miguel chases after him.

The word “*after*” is categorized as a functional morpheme because the word “*after*” is a form of conjunctions with the word “*him*”. The narrator states, “*Miguel chases after him*”, to describe when Miguel chases Dante, who runs off the room towards another room while Hector talks to his friend.

4.2.2.3 Derivational Morpheme

George Yule (2010) stated that **bound morphemes** are morphemes which didn't have meaning and need support, and are attached to other forms of words. Therefore, bound morpheme must attach with another word to have perfect meaning. For example, the word *-ness* needs supporting words such as *kind* to have the ideal definition of *kindness*. Bound morphemes are divided into two types: derivational *morpheme* and *inflectional morpheme*.

Derivational morphemes are morphemes used to produce a new word by adding affixes to the word. For example, derivational morpheme can change the form adjective *weak* into noun *weakness* by adding suffix *-ness* and the form verb *play* into noun *reply* by adding prefix *re-*. The researcher found the example of *derivational morphemes* in *Coco* movie. The description will explain below.

Data 35

Page: 32, Line: 11

MIGUEL : Papá Julio?
PAPÁ JULIO : Hola.
MIGUEL : Tía Victoria?
Narrator : Tía Victoria pokes Miguel's cheek, skeptical.
TÍA VICTORIA : He doesn't seem entirely dead.

The word “*entirely*” is categorized as derivational morphemes because the word “*entirely*” is derived from the form word “*entire*” as an adjective which changes into the form word adverb “*entirely*” by adding the suffix *-ly* at the end of the word. The conversation above happened when Miguel first time became a soul and made

his dead family, Papa Julio and auntie Tia Victoria. Auntie Tia Victoria checks on Miguel's body to ensure what happened with Miguel and realize that Miguel is not "entirely" dead.

Data 69

Page: 16, Line 18

MAMÁ COCO : Who are you?

Narrator : Sadness rises in Abuelita; she swallows it down.

ABUELITA : Rest, Mamá. Abuelita returns to the ofrenda.

The word "sadness" is categorized derivational morpheme because the word "sadness" is derived from the form of the adjective "sad" into the noun "sadness" by adding the suffix *-ness* at the end of the word. The data above shows that when Mama Coco didn't recognize her daughter, Abuelita, it made Abuelita feels sad.

Data 84

Page: 27, Line: 23

Narrator : A sea of candles and flowers, families gathered at graves. Miguel sneaks through the cemetery unnoticed, slipping from one shadow to the next. Dante suddenly catches up to Miguel. He barks excitedly.

The word "unnoticed" is categorized as a derivational morpheme because the word "unnoticed" derived from the form word verb "notice" changes into the form word adjective "unnoticed" by adding the prefix *un-* at the first syllable and suffix *-ed* at the end syllable. The statement from the narrator above describes when Miguel wants to borrow De la Cruz's guitar from his tomb. Miguel tried to sneak into the

tomb of De la Cruz.

4.2.2.4 Inflectional Morpheme

The second type of morpheme is *the inflectional* morpheme. Yule (2010) stated that an inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that creates a new word. This type emphasizes the word's grammatical function, and it has the purpose of showing the word as a singular word or plural word, past tense or present tense, comparative or possessive by adding suffixes *-s*(plural), *'s* (possessive), *-ed* (past tense), etc. The researcher found examples of *inflectional morphemes* in *Coco* movie. The description will explain below.

Data 25

Page: 68, Line: 10

HÉCTOR : You always this nervous before a performance?

MIGUEL : I don't know -- I've never performed before.

HÉCTOR : What?! You said you were a musician!

The conversation above describes the situation before Miguel performed in the competition music in the Land of the Dead. Miguel looked pale, like he was nervous before he performed in front of many people like he had never done before. The word “*performed*” in the conversation is categorized as an inflectional morpheme because the word “*performed*” is derived from the word “*perform*” + *ed*. The reason why Miguel added the suffix *-ed* is that he talked about past events. He had never sung to anyone before.

Data 27

Page: 59, Line: 26

PAPÁ JULIO : It's a Rivera boot!

TÍO OSCAR : Size seven –

TÍO FELIPE : -- and a half.

TÍA VICTORIA : *Pronated*.

MAMÁ IMELDA : Miguel.

The word “*pronated*” is categorized as an inflectional morpheme because the word “*pronated*” is derived from the word “*pronation*,” which means *footprint*. The word “*pronation*” + *ed* because it has already happened and can be said in past tense. The conversation above describes when Miguel’s family was looking for Miguel in the Land of the dead, then found a Rivera boot characteristic of Miguel’s family and saw footprints. They guessed it was Miguel’s footprints.

BAB IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter is the last sections of this thesis contains the conclusion of the researcher analysis of the word in Coco movie through the script. The explanation will describe below.

4.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes the analysis of word in Coco movie script. There are eight types of ten types, according to Yule (2010) which are used in the formation of the word in the movie: *coinage*, *compounding*, *clipping*, *backformation*, *conversion*, *borrowing*, *derivation*, and *multiple processes*.

The researcher found 65 data from the script of Coco movie. Based on the analysis from the researcher, the most used word formation in the form of the word is *derivation* in 17 data. The researcher opines the use of *derivation* process because the conversation describes a lot of adjectives in describes the things or the situation in the scenes. In the second place of the most used types word formation *compounding* in 12 data, *coinage* in 10 data, *borrowing* in 9 data, *conversion* in 6 data, *backformation* in 5 data, and the rare use of the types are *clipping* and *multiple processes* in 3 data. The rarely used method of word formation are *clipping* and *multiple processes* in 3 data each type of the total. There are two methods of word formation that are not used in the script of Coco

movie; *blending* and *acronyms*. Those methods are not used in the script because the movie's storyline is the life story of a kid who travelled in the Land of the Dead.

The second topic of this thesis relates to morphemes, which is what kind of morphemes types in the script of this movie. From the 65 data found by the researcher, the researcher analyzed and divided the data into four types of morphemes based on Yule (2010); *lexical morpheme*, *functional morpheme*, *derivational morpheme*, and *inflectional morpheme*. The separation data based on each type of morphemes describe as *lexical morpheme* in 44 data, *derivational morpheme* in 18 data, *inflectional morpheme* in 2 data, and *functional morpheme* in 1 data.

The most used type of morpheme in Coco movie script is *lexical morpheme* in 44 data from 65 data. The dominant word in the Coco movie script is in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

The researcher concludes that the data of words in the script of Coco movie are mostly nouns, verbs, and adjectives describing the shape of objects, actions, the name of activities, and the situation in the story. The story's background is the traditional life of native Spanish, making the narrator borrow the Spanish language applied in the script to build the natural impression of the Spanish population. The choice of words by the narrator borrowed from Spanish are not tricky words; most of the chosen words have often been heard by the world's ears. However, some typical Spanish cultures that not many understand need to be explained in a more general language. Through this thesis, the researcher analysis the word in the script and re-meaning the word in a more recognizable language

4.2 SUGGESTION

From the conclusion above, the researcher hopes the next researcher will discuss more deeply the word-formation of the word and specify their separation of the types of morphemes in this movie or other objects to better comprehend in the same context. Some word has one or more word formation and types of morphemes, so the future researcher has to be more conscientious and specific in separating each type of word.

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